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HISTORY

OF

CHITTENDEN COUNTY

VERMONT

Vt.

*WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS*

Pt. 2

EDITED BY

W. S. RANN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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1886

860

HISTORY

CHITTENDEN COUNTY

VERMONT

VI

NEW YORK: J. VAN NOstrand's PUBLISHING CO. 1891

WITH HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE TOWNS OF THE COUNTY, AND A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY FROM 1763 TO 1891

EDITED BY

W. S. KAY

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NEW YORK: J. VAN NOstrand's PUBLISHING CO. 1891

the place of the *Hero* at the falls. The *Champlain* was also practically useless as early as 1840. For a number of years the village was allowed to remain undisturbed by fires of any importance, and the *Boxer* company, "for the lack of argument," disbanded on the 1st of June, 1853. A year and a day from that time occurred a destructive fire at the foot of Main street, which consumed the old foundry, machine shops and last factory, and demonstrated the need of a well-organized company. Accordingly, on the 7th of January, 1854, a meeting was held to discuss the matter. On the 31st of the same month the old company was reorganized as follows: Moses L. Church, foreman; Selding Patee, first assistant; Charles P. Higbee, second assistant; H. H. Doolittle, clerk; Carolus Noyes, auditor. This company and the present *Boxer* No. 3 are identical.

In 1857 the purchase by the fire district of a new engine for the *Ethan Allen* company stimulated the *Boxer* company to procure one with which they could more equally compete with their rivals, and on the 28th of April, 1858, the present *Boxer* was shipped by Hunneman & Co., from Boston. The price of the new engine with all its appurtenances was \$1,056.50, towards the payment of which the second *Boxer* went at a valuation of \$525.

The *Boxer* engines have had four resting places during the career of the company. In January, 1831, the old engine was kept in Howard's shed on the north side of Court-House Square, for the annual rental of three dollars. It remained there until a year or two before the burning of Howard's Hotel, January 2, 1846, after which for a short time it was kept in Mr. Lyman's barn, on Pine street. It was then placed in the basement of the old court-house now occupied by the Fletcher Free Library. The next change brought it into its present quarters.

The company is officered for 1886 as follows: Foreman, Thomas E. Dooley; first assistant, George McCannon; second assistant, Daniel Mitchell; clerk, W. A. Roddy; treasurer, Patrick Ritchie; auditor, D. E. Flynn; stewards, Geo. Munson and Daniel Mitchell; committee on membership, Patrick Ritchie, L. J. Rush, H. S. Lane.

Volunteer Engine Company No. 1.—The charter of this old and well-tried company was granted on the 15th of November, 1839, to the following corporators: E. C. Loomis, F. C. Vilas, Henry Hyde, M. B. Bennett, John K. Gray, Henry Loomis, William R. Vilas, A. W. Allen, Stephen Rice, William A. Hibbard, Silas Spears, D. A. Kimball, Daniel Kimball, jr., William E. Crooker, Antoine Decells, H. M. Geddings, Joseph Magennis, H. L. Moore, Charles Benns, jr., William Bailey, Charles P. Bradley, James B. Moore, Chas. Benns, Joseph Cubley, Heman A. Clark, John McIlroy, George H. Moore, J. W. Livocks, Joseph Little, John Little, Samuel Crook, jr., John Russell, J. B. Johnson, Erastus C. Davis, Joseph Cook, Laban Harris, Isaac Barnum. The incorporation of the company was the result of several destructive fires which

the place on the New at the fall. The Company was also practically under
 as early as 1817. For a number of years the village was thought to remain
 under the management of the village and the village company. In the fall
 of 1817, dissolved on the 1st of June, 1817. A year and a half later
 that time received a certificate for the land of 10 acres, which contained
 the old building, including engine and lathe factory, was then returned the land to
 a self-organized company. Accordingly on the 7th of January, 1821, a com-
 pany was held to discuss the matter. On the 1st of the same month an
 company was organized as follows: James I. Church, chairman; James
 Place, first assistant; Charles F. Higbee, second assistant; H. H. Board-
 man; James Taylor, clerk. This company and the present date are
 identical.

In 1827 the purchase by the the district of a new engine for the Mill
 this company purchased the first company to purchase one with which they
 could not equally compare with their needs and on the 23rd of April, 1827,
 the present engine was shipped by Warrington & Co. from Boston. The price
 of the new engine with all the apparatus was \$1,000.00, towards the pay-
 ment of which the second share was at a valuation of \$125.

The new engine gave out some trouble during the winter of the
 company. In January, 1831, the old engine was put in Warrington's hands
 the north side of Court House square for the annual rental of three dollars.
 It remained there until a year or two before the burning of Warrington's house
 January 2, 1846, after which for a short time it was kept in Mr. Taylor's barn
 on Pine street. It was then placed in the basement of the old court house
 now occupied by the Essex Free Library. The next change brought it to
 its present quarters.

The company is affected for 1830 as follows: Foreman, Thomas H. Cannon;
 first assistant, George W. Cannon; second assistant, Daniel Mitchell; clerk, W.
 A. Hoody; treasurer, James Hoody; auditor, T. H. Flynn; assessors, Geo.
 Stanton and Daniel Mitchell; committee on membership, Patrick H. Board-
 man, J. Knox, H. S. Lane.

Warrington & Sons, Company, No. 1.—The charter of this old and well-known
 company was granted on the 17th of November, 1820, to the following: W.
 Foreman, J. C. Cannon, H. C. Hoody, Henry Hoody, M. B. Bennett, John H.
 E. Hoody, Daniel Cannon, Wilson H. Hoody, W. Allen, Stephen Hoody, William
 A. Hoody, George Hoody, J. A. Cannon, Daniel Cannon, J. Williams, F.
 Cannon, Andrew Hoody, M. M. Godding, Jacob Magness, H. L. Hoody,
 George Hoody, J. William Hoody, Charles F. Hoody, James H. Hoody, Geo.
 Hoody, James Hoody, Thomas A. Hoody, John Mellick, George H. Hoody, J.
 W. Hoody, James Hoody, John Hoody, Samuel Hoody, John Hoody, J. H.
 Hoody, Daniel Hoody, W. Hoody, Geo. Hoody, James Hoody, Isaac Hoody. The
 purpose of the company was the erect of several derricks for the

had occurred in rapid succession: the burning of the Green Mountain House on the site of the present Catholic College, the French Catholic Church, the old white church, which fronted on Pearl street from the northwest corner of the present grounds of the First Congregational Church, the American barns at the rear of the American House, and Fisk's Hotel. The first meeting of the company was held on the first Wednesday of December, 1839, at the leather store of Edward C. Loomis. Some time previous to that date George Moore had heard of a new engine of Hunneman & Co., of Boston, and had purchased it for \$300, together with seventy-five feet of hose. He then convoked a meeting at the store of E. C. Loomis on the 22d of October, 1838, at which the unincorporated company was organized by the election of E. C. Loomis as captain, John K. Gray, lieutenant, and Henry Hyde, secretary; George H. Moore was made treasurer, and M. B. Bennett, engineer. Mr. Loomis officiated as captain for six years.

On the 10th of May, 1869, the following members were transferred to form the organization of the Volunteer Hose Company: J. W. Chase, C. P. Currier, George M. Dodge, William Green, George R. Loomis, H. L. Loomis, C. H. Lewis, N. Lawrence, W. S. Langworthy, G. S. Moore, Charles H. Murray, Sayles Nichols, George T. Smith, James Stone, L. C. Stevens, James B. Scully, T. S. Peck, William M. Vilas, Ernest Spears, H. R. Conger, Marione Leprond, Alexander Tatro, and S. C. Avery. The Hose Company operates under the charter of the Volunteer Engine Company, and has practically superseded it. The engine fell into disuse when the city began to use hydrants, but the organization is kept up. Sayles Nichols was the first foreman of this company for four years. The present foreman is Joel Linsley.

The engine of this company was kept in the storehouse of E. C. Loomis, on the northeast corner of Pearl and Willard streets, until it was laid up. The company is independent and has never been connected with the regular department of the city.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.—This company was incorporated by the Legislature on the 23d of October, 1846. The incorporators were as follows: George K. Platt, Stephen H. Russell, Daniel B. Buckley, James H. Allen, Nathaniel A. Tucker, John A. Arthur, jr., and James McM. Shafter. The incorporators met first at the American Hotel on the 5th of December, 1846. It appears from the fragmentary condition of the early records that not much was done for several years beyond drafting, accepting and amending by-laws, and admitting new members into the company. The first election of which there is a record was held on the 2d of January, 1850, and George H. Platt was chosen foreman, John McCully first assistant, Denison Raxford second assistant, and Robert Conolly clerk. On the 6th of January of the following year a vote was passed that a subscription list be circulated for the purpose of raising money to enable the company to procure the necessary equipment, and

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to head the list with a subscription of forty dollars by the company. Lemuel S. Drew was then, and for several years after, foreman. About that time the company was practically disbanded. In the spring of 1858 it was reorganized with a somewhat different *personnel*, new by-laws were adopted, and the old truck brought again into requisition. The present officers are J. W. Daly foreman, F. H. McCarty first assistant, M. Garvey second assistant, C. E. Kennedy clerk, and E. M. Sutton treasurer. The committee is composed of William Powers, P. Fitzsimmons and J. J. Sullivan.

Ethan Allen Engine Company No. 4 was formed in the spring of 1857, and the first meeting was held in the second story of the old concert hall building on the evening of April 12, 1857. The company was originally composed of Edward W. Peck, Bradley B. Smalley, Albert G. Strong, Robert J. Kimball, Gardner S. Wainwright, Edward B. Benton, Joseph W. Roby, Sayles Nichols, Edward Bradley, George H. Bigelow, William Brinsmaid, Cornelius W. Morse, and D. B. Peck. William H. Root took an active interest in the company from the first and was the nineteenth signer of the constitution. The first officers were: E. W. Peck foreman, A. G. Strong first assistant, B. B. Smalley second assistant, William H. Root clerk, G. S. Wainwright auditor. Mr. Root declining to act as clerk, was followed at once by R. J. Kimball. The engine was made by William Jeffers & Son, of Pawtucket, R. I., arrived in Burlington on the 23d of February, 1858, and was placed in the rooms of the hook and ladder company under the court-house. It weighed 2,250 pounds and cost \$1,000. An act of incorporation received from the Legislature in 1858 was not accepted by the company. The present officers of this company are: J. C. Rutherford captain, W. H. Zottman first assistant, F. E. Burgess second assistant, W. L. Burnap president, George E. Johnson secretary, C. H. Clark treasurer, Robert Roberts vice-president, and F. H. Wells, F. E. Perkins, and F. L. Taft auditors. The engine and apparatus were first kept a year in the basement of the Fletcher Library building. In 1879 they were taken to the present quarters in Burritt's block.

Star Hose No. 2 was organized on the 18th of September, 1871, by the election of the following officers: Moses Pine foreman, Wilbur C. Spear first assistant, Henry Spear second assistant, Charles E. McEwen clerk, Louis Pine treasurer, and Hoyt Salls auditor. The present first assistant is Louis Sequin; second assistant, Theophile Lepoint; clerk, Charles H. Lane; treasurer, A. H. Duhamel; and auditor, Henry Lee.

Howard Hose No. 5 was organized on the 17th of October, 1871, and was then officered as follows: Edward Willard, foreman; A. A. Drew, first assistant; P. R. Rowley, second assistant; J. W. Russell, secretary and treasurer; P. H. Catlin, auditor; and A. A. Taylor, trustee. The present officers are: Foreman, M. C. Graton; first assistant, T. Morrison; second assistant, J. P. McGrath; clerk and treasurer, Thomas Coffey; auditor, A. A. Drew; trustee, John Black; steward, Alexander Morrison.



Clipper Hose No. 6 was organized on the 20th of November, 1871, by the election of the following officers: Foreman, J. B. Morse; first assistant, John Murdock; second assistant, E. E. Beavens; clerk and treasurer, R. D. Wheeler; foreman of hose, G. A. Rumsey; auditor, Orville Sinclair. The present foreman is John W. Louthier, and the other officers are: First assistant, Israel Mayo; second assistant, Frederick Brouillard; treasurer, Leslie Jewell, and clerk, Nap. Pouquette.

Barnes Hose Company No. 7.—The organization of this company was effected in 1873, when the following officers were elected: Foreman, D. R. Bracken; first assistant, John H. Waters; second assistant, Edward O'Neil; clerk and treasurer, W. H. Lee; auditor, Dennis Flaherty. William G. Hudson is the present foreman, and the other officers are: First assistant, M. Wall; second assistant, Ed. Hudson; clerk, G. L. Neal; treasurer, J. H. Finneran; auditor, Joseph Woods; trustee, Alexander Crosby, and executive committee, B. E. Riley, Antoine Alapa, and P. Kennedy.

In addition to the companies above briefly mentioned, three companies, named the Greene Independent Hose Company, the Sutton Hose Company, and the Garry-Owen Hose Company were organized, one about twelve years ago, one eleven years ago, and the other one year later. These three companies continued their organization for several years, and then discontinued from lack of occasion for employment.

By the original charter of the city the old fire district No. 1 ceased to exist and all the property and funds theretofore belonging to the district were vested in the city. On the organization of the fire department of the city, C. L. Nelson became the first chief engineer, in the spring of 1866. His successors have been, P. D. Ballou, Robert S. Styles two years, W. W. Henry, Edward Murphy, Charles L. Nelson, Hiram S. White three years, George P. Foster, Albert S. Drew five years, Alexander Crosby, and Lowell C. Grant, who has entered upon his third term.

THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

In March, 1787, the Legislature of the State passed an act providing for the support of the poor, one section of which reads as follows: "That each town in this State shall take care of, support and maintain their own poor." The poor were first cared for by being "let out at auction"; in other words, the residents would agree to take care of a certain pauper for a sum named, which the town would pay. The lowest bidder "succeeded." The expenses of caring for the poor of Burlington during the year ending March, 1809, were \$47.64. In October, 1816, Henry Mayo and Lemuel Page were appointed a committee to examine and report upon the propriety of building or hiring a building for a "work-house." At the adjourned meeting held the same month, the committee reported "that four



rooms in the high barracks can be rented for a small rent, that the rooms above mentioned will require but little repairs to make them suitable for the business. At present no water can be procured for the use of the rooms short of the lake. Your committee consider the above named room by far the most eligible for the purpose of a work-house that can at present be obtained." The report was accepted. The succeeding spring it was ascertained that the expenses of the poor department were becoming heavy, being nearly \$1,000, and treble those of the previous year. In 1821 a committee was appointed to ascertain the terms upon which a suitable house could be procured for a work-house, and in accordance with power subsequently vested in them they adopted a set of rules and regulations, and provided for the appointment of a superintendent or keeper of the poor, with power to "fetter, shackle or whip, not exceeding twenty stripes, any person confined therein who does not perform the labor assigned him or her, or is refractory or disobedient to the lawful commands," and also that "no person so confined shall be permitted the use of any ardent spirits unless the physician who may be employed to attend on any person so confined and sick shall deem the same necessary for the health of such person." This establishment was abandoned in two years. On the 9th of April, 1824, Charles Adams deeded to the town a portion of the land lying on the southwest corner of the present Union and College streets, now occupied by the Third Congregational Church. In the spring of 1836 a committee was appointed to examine the expediency of purchasing a town farm, but nothing effectual was done until the following September, when a town farm of seventy acres was purchased from Frederick Purdy, which was situated about two and a half miles from the village, on the Shelburne road. The purchase price was \$2,000. A new building was erected on this farm in the latter part of the year 1859, at a cost of nearly \$4,000, which, with subsequent improvements, has made a very pleasant home for the unfortunate poor of the town and city.

BANKING IN VERMONT.

Vermont was considerably behind the neighboring States in establishing a bank, a majority of the inhabitants being opposed to the issue of paper money. But as bills became the circulating medium in other States, it was impossible to exclude them from Vermont, and the people were frequently imposed upon by counterfeit bills and the failure of banks, without sharing the profits flowing from banking operations. The only remedy, it was acknowledged, was the establishment of a State bank, which would tend to prevent the circulation of spurious bills, and those of insolvent foreign banks. In April, 1781, the Legislature resorted to the emission of bills of credit, for the purpose of carrying on the war, paying the State debts, and enlarging the quantity of circulating medium. Matthew Lyon, Edward Harris and Ezra Styles were appointed a



committee to make "a form and device for said bills and superintend the printing." In October, 1786, the Legislature passed an act submitting to the people the question of the establishment of a bank. They decided it in the negative in the following January. In 1803 the Legislature was petitioned to establish a bank at Windsor and another at Burlington. In spite of strenuous opposition the House of Representatives passed a bill in favor of the former; which, by reason of the non-concurrence of the Governor and Council, failed to become a law. The clamor for banks continued, however, and in 1805 two bills passed the House of Representatives establishing banks respectively at Windsor and Burlington. The Governor and Council again refused to concur. In 1806 plans for the establishment of a State bank were matured, and on the 10th of November of that year the Vermont State Bank was established by the Legislature under the legal title of "The President and Directors of the Vermont State Bank." The bank consisted at first of two branches, one at Woodstock and the other at Middlebury. All the stock and profits were declared to be the property of the State, and under the direction of the Legislature forever. There were to be thirteen directors, from whom the president should be chosen. The directors were to reside, "six in the two eastern and six in the two western districts of this State, and the other where prudence may dictate." Deposits were not to exceed \$300,000. In 1807 two additional branches were established, one at Burlington and the other at Westminster.

On the 11th of November, 1808, the salaries of the officers of the bank were fixed as follows: Each director was to receive \$1.50 a day for all the time actually spent in performing his duties as director; the president was to receive twenty-five cents for every 100 sheets of bills signed by him, and when necessarily attendant on business at some branch away from his residence, he was to receive \$2.50 for every forty miles traveled, in lieu of other emolument. The cashiers were to receive not more than \$500 a year. On the same day the treasurer of the State was directed to make the following payments for services during the previous year: To Titus Hutchinson, as president and director, \$459; James Tarbox, director, \$84; Mark Richards, \$79.50; Alexander Campbell, \$73.50; Oliver Chapin, \$60; William C. Harrington, \$73.50; Noah Chittenden, \$111; John Curtis, \$25.50; Elias Lyman, \$45; Daniel Chipman, \$82.50; John Willard, \$75; Horatio Seymour, \$90.

The anticipations of the friends of this institution were not to be realized. Notwithstanding the efforts of the State government to maintain it by repeated legislation, its affairs were soon found to be greatly embarrassed and the institution insolvent. On the 7th of November, 1809, an act was passed making its bills a legal tender in payment of land taxes. Within five years from its establishment measures were adopted with a view to the winding up of its concerns. The Westminster branch was removed to Woodstock in 1811, and the Burlington and Middlebury branches followed in 1812. Among the di-



rectors of the Burlington branch were Noah Chittenden, John Curtis and William C. Harrington; the cashier was Samuel Hickok. By receiving the outstanding bills of this bank for taxes they were about forty years ago all called in and destroyed.

The scheme of conducting banking operations under the immediate supervision and ownership of the State was thus discovered to be impracticable, and the work of establishing banks was left to individual enterprise. The failure of the State Bank did not seem to discourage the advocates of the institution, for by the year of 1838 there were twenty banks in Vermont, having an authorized capital of \$2,200,000, of which the sum of \$1,304,530 was paid in. Two of these concerns were in Burlington, viz., the Bank of Burlington and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. The demand had been rather more than supplied, and a number of the experiments proved to be failures. In 1844 there were only seventeen banks in operation in the State. Four years later there were twenty-one, three of which, including the Commercial Bank, were in Burlington. In 1860 there were in the State forty-two banks, besides ten savings banks. The act of Congress introducing the national system created a new era in the financial world. Its advantages were patent to financiers throughout the country. In 1870 there were forty national banks in Vermont, two in Burlington—the total capital in the State being \$6,960,012.50.

The Bank of Burlington.—After the removal of the Burlington branch of the Vermont State Bank to Woodstock, in 1812, the residents of Chittenden county felt the necessity of an establishment of the kind here, and in 1816, through their agency, application was made to the Legislature for another branch at Burlington; but nothing was accomplished until November 9, 1818, when the Bank of Burlington was incorporated. We have not been able to procure all the information which we wished in regard to this institution. It wielded a most beneficent influence in the entire State for nearly half a century. By the provisions of its charter its legal title was the "President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Burlington," and its privileges were to continue until January 1, 1834. The capital stock of \$150,000 was divided into 3,000 shares. Books for receiving subscriptions to stock were opened at Rutland and Burlington in January, 1819, under the direction of James D. Butler, Robert Temple, and Apollos Austin, at the former place, and Ebenezer T. Englesby, Guy Catlin, and Luther Loomis, at Burlington. The directors, numbering seven, were all to be residents of the State. Six per centum of the profits were to be paid semi-annually into the treasury of the State. On the 5th of November, 1830, the charter of the bank was extended to January 1, 1849, and at two different periods after that the existence of the corporation was protracted by legislative grace—viz., on the 8th of November, 1847, and on the 20th of November, 1861. The first president of the bank was



Cornelius P. Van Ness, who was succeeded in 1820 by Ebenezer T. Englesby. In 1849 Mr. Englesby was succeeded by Philo Doolittle. The last president was Hon. Levi Underwood. The first cashier was Andrew Thompson, who remained in the office thirteen years and was then followed by R. G. Cole. His successor, Charles A. Sumner, was the last incumbent.

In consequence of the establishment by Congress of the national banking system, the Legislature of Vermont, on the 22d of November, 1864, passed an act providing that any bank under State laws which should "become an association for carrying on business under the law of the United States should be deemed to have surrendered its charter," after complying with certain requirements therein specified. It was further provided that every such bank should be continued a body corporate for a term of three years after the time of the surrender, for the purpose of prosecuting or defending suits brought by or against it, and of enabling it to close its concerns and dispose of its property, but not to continue the regular business of banking under the laws of the State. This act, in conjunction with the policy pursued by Congress of taxing the issues of State banks so highly as to effect a considerable diminution in their profits, conduced to the more rapid establishment of national banks. *The Daily Times* of Burlington, on the 17th of February, 1865, contained the following: "The Bank of Burlington, we learn, is now engaged in winding up its affairs preparatory to changing to a national bank. It is understood that the new bank will have a capital of \$300,000, to be increased to \$500,000." The institution went out of existence on the 1st of January, 1868, by the proclamation of Governor Paul Dillingham, annulling the charters of all State banking institutions in Vermont. The last officers were as follows: Directors, Levi Underwood, L. M. Hagar, O. J. Walker, C. M. Spaulding, W. W. Hoyt, E. C. Loomis, O. A. Dodge; president, Levi Underwood; cashier, C. A. Sumner; teller, Charles A. Converse.

The Bank of Burlington started upon its career on the north side of the square, and shortly afterward occupied a two-story building on the site of the Howard Opera House.

The First National Bank of Burlington.—The Bank of Burlington was re-organized in 1859, and its bills were called in. As we have seen, measures were taken in 1865 to convert it into a national bank. Accordingly, in the early part of 1865, the First National Bank was organized by the election of the same officers that last served the Bank of Burlington. It had a capital of \$500,000. It occupied the site of the Howard Opera House for a year or two, and in 1867 erected the building now occupied by the Howard National Bank. It was absorbed by the Merchants' National Bank in 1870.

United States Branch Bank.—In 1830 a branch of the United States Bank was established here, and continued business until the expiration of the charter of the parent bank, in 1840. It was situated in the building now occupied



by the Burlington Savings Bank. Its officers were Heman Allen, president, and Thomas Hockley, cashier.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.—This institution was incorporated on the 6th of November, 1834, with a capital stock of \$150,000, divided into 3,000 shares. The charter named as commissioners to receive subscriptions William A. Griswold, Archibald W. Hyde, John Peck, Harry Bradley, and George P. Marsh, of Burlington, John Smith, of St. Albans, and Joseph Clark, of Milton. The business of this bank was conducted in the building now occupied by the Burlington Savings Bank. Its several presidents, in order, were John Peck, Frederick Fletcher, and Torrey E. Wales, now judge of the Probate Court. Its cashiers were Thomas Hockley and Charles F. Warner. It wound up its affairs in January, 1868.

The Commercial Bank.—The Commercial Bank was incorporated on the 8th of November, 1847, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to stock were Silas H. Jenison, of Shoreham, Harry Bradley, Asahel Peck, Charles D. Kasson, and Charles Russell, of Burlington, Hampden Cutts, of Hartland, Joseph Clark, of Milton, Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans, and Erastus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury. It continued in business until December 31, 1867, when it closed up, and on the following day returned its capital stock to the shareholders. The presidents of this bank were Harry Bradley, Dan Lyon, L. E. Chittenden, Carolus Noyes and Samuel Huntington; cashiers, Martin A. Seymour, Charles P. Hartt and Vernon P. Noyes. The last teller was Samuel A. Drew. Immediately after the winding up of the affairs of this institution Vernon P. Noyes established a private bank, and purchased the building and effects of the Commercial Bank. This business terminated by the death of Mr. Noyes in September, 1885. The several cashiers were Robert Wright, David N. Burton, and John E. Lavrell. The banking house is on the north side of the square.

The Burlington Savings Bank.—The oldest banking institution now doing business in Burlington is this savings bank, which was chartered on the 6th of November, 1847, the incorporators being John N. Pomeroy, Wyllys Lyman, Henry P. Hickok, Carlos Baxter, Henry Loomis, Dan Lyon, William W. Peck, Sion E. Howard, William H. Wilkins, jr., Thomas H. Canfield, Edward C. Loomis, John H. Peck, Philo Doolittle, Henry Leavenworth and James W. Hickok. The presidents of the corporation have been John N. Pomeroy, Geo. W. Benedict, Henry Loomis, L. B. Englesby, Moses Morse, W. R. Vilas, Nathaniel Parker, Morillo Noyes, and Henry Loomis, present incumbent. The president of the board of trustees is S. M. Pope. The trustees are S. M. Pope, Henry Loomis, C. F. Ward, W. G. Shaw, John L. Mason, C. P. Smith and Geo. W. Wales. The list of treasurers is as follows: James W. Hickok, A. S. Dewey, William L. Strong, and the present treasurer, C. F. Ward, who began his official duties in January, 1865, and is the oldest trustee in the bank.



The deposits of this institution now amount to about \$1,500,000 to be distributed among about 4,800 depositors. The business was at first conducted in a building on the west side of Court-House Square, owned then by James W. Hickok. It was removed from the upper story of that building to the ground floor. Thence it was taken to the store of A. S. Dewey, on Church street, and from there to a room over the hardware store of A. G. Strong. The next removal was to the tailor shop of C. F. Ward, now forming a part of the Merchants' National Bank. In 1868 it followed the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in the present building, which is the property of the treasurer. The building was erected by the United States government for the Branch Bank in 1830, and contains one of the finest vaults in the State.

The Merchants' National Bank. — This bank is the successor of the Merchants' Bank, which was chartered by the State of Vermont on the 10th day of November, 1849, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to stock were the following: Timothy Follett, of Burlington, Stephen S. Keyes, of Highgate, Porter Baxter, of Derby, Erastus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Paris Fletcher, of Bridport, Samuel Adams, of Grand Isle; and John Bradley, David A. Smalley and William L. Strong, of Burlington. The first directors were Timothy Follett, Eli Chittenden, Albert L. Catlin, Timothy F. Strong, George B. Shaw, David A. Smalley, and Nathan B. Haswell.

The business was started in a building erected by the corporation on the lower part of Water, now Battery, street. In 1857 it was removed to the building now occupied by its successor, the Merchants' National Bank. On the 25th of April, 1865, the State bank was reorganized as a national bank, with a capital of \$300,000, which in 1870 was increased by the absorption of the First National Bank to \$700,000, and in 1876 reduced to its present capital of \$500,000. Among the directors of this concern have been such men as Sidney Barlow, Joseph Clark, J. D. Allen, H. L. Nichols, Lemuel B. Platt, S. M. Pope, William L. Strong and George F. Edmunds. For more than thirty years Henry P. Hickok was president. As a State bank the dividends paid amounted to \$180,000, and under the national system they have been more than \$900,000. The present organization is as follows: Directors, Edward Lyman, George Morton, Hon. Torrey E. Wales, Charles W. Woodhouse and Lorenzo G. Woodhouse. Charles W. Woodhouse is president and L. E. Woodhouse cashier.

The Howard National Bank was chartered on the 16th of June, 1870, with a capital of \$200,000, which was increased in the following year to \$300,000, the present amount. The first officers were Lawrence Barnes, president, F. M. Van Sicklen, vice-president, C. A. Sumner, cashier; directors, Lawrence Barnes, Obadiah Walker, Cyrus M. Spaulding, Joel H. Gates, F. M. Van Sicklen, Alonzo W. Allen, Edward C. Loomis, Amos Spear and Charles A. Sumner. The building occupied by this institution was constructed by the First



National Bank in 1867, and is well adapted for the purposes of banking, being fire-proof, neat and commodious, and furnished with spacious vaults lined with walls of railroad iron. The present surplus and profit and loss fund is \$54,500; loans amount to \$501,221, and deposits range from \$350,000 to \$400,000. The affairs of the bank are managed with the most consummate care and ability, making the institution one of the most trustworthy in the State. The present officers are: Directors, Lawrence Barnes,¹ F. M. Van Sicklen, C. M. Spaulding, Joel H. Gates and Edward Wells; president, Lawrence Barnes; vice-president, F. M. Van Sicklen; cashier, Curtis Wells, and assistant cashier, F. H. Fisher.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution and Trust Company, on College street, was chartered by the Legislature on the 11th of November, 1870, with a capital of \$100,000, and with power to increase the same to \$500,000, and to receive moneys on deposit or in trust, at such rate of interest or on such terms as may be agreed upon, the rate of interest to be allowed for deposits not to exceed the legal rate. The institution is at present officered as follows: Edward Lyman, president, and C. W. Woodhouse, treasurer.

The Burlington Trust Company was incorporated on the 8th of November, 1882, by the Legislature of the State, the incorporators being F. M. Van Sicklen, Edward Wells, M. D. Cook, and B. B. Smalley, of Burlington, and A. C. Spaulding, of Jericho. Of the authorized capital of \$50,000, \$40,000 is paid in, and the residue will be paid in by February, 1887. The first officers were: President, C. M. Spaulding; vice-president, B. B. Smalley; treasurer, Curtis Wells. According to the terms of its charter this company is authorized to receive and hold moneys and property in trust and on deposit from courts of law or equity, executors, administrators, assignees, guardians, trustees, corporations, and individuals, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. Upon all individual deposits interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent., payable semi-annually, the interest compounding if not withdrawn. All deposits not in excess of \$1,500 are exempt from taxation to the depositor, the tax being paid directly to the State by the company. As with national banks, the stockholders of this company are liable for twice the amount of their stock. The affairs of the company, although transacted in the Howard National Bank office, are entirely distinct and separate from those of the bank.

The present officers are William Wells, president; B. B. Smalley, vice-president; H. L. Ward, treasurer; C. M. Spaulding, B. B. Smalley, M. D. Cook, Joel H. Gates, William Wells, Edward Wells, and D. W. Robinson, directors. The executive board elected by the directors consists of William Wells, C. M. Spaulding, and B. B. Smalley. The deposits now in the hands of this concern amount to \$432,294.23. There are about 1,157 depositors.

¹ Since the above was written Mr. Barnes's death has occurred.





T. J. G.

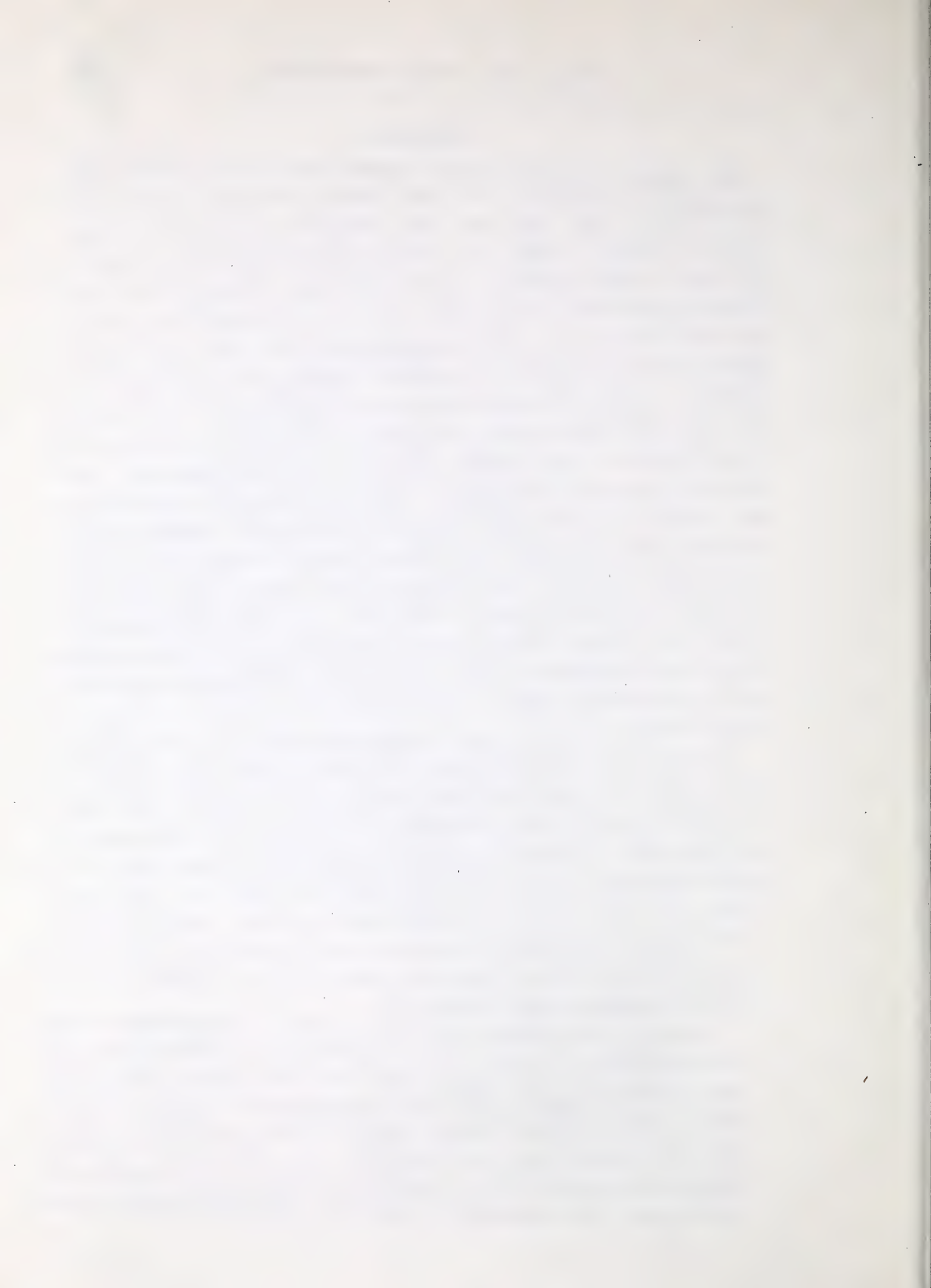


INSURANCE.

The business of insuring property against losses by fire received little encouragement in Vermont in the first quarter of the present century, and it is not known that there were any companies or permanent agencies in the State previous to 1825. In 1826 the Vermont Fire Insurance Company began to issue policies. The headquarters of the company being at Middlebury, Ira Stewart, of that place, was made first president. The capital stock was \$200,000. In 1825 the charter of the Ascutney Fire Insurance Company was granted, its capital being \$200,000. The office was placed at Windsor. The Vermont Mutual Insurance Company, with its office at Montpelier, was organized and began issuing policies in March, 1828, and by August 1, 1838, had issued policies to the amount of \$21,408,196. John Spalding was the president of the company. The year 1838 witnessed what may be termed the beginning of an epidemic of county insurance organizations. Rutland, Addison, Bennington, Windham, Windsor, and Orange counties all had a separate association for the purpose of conducting the insurance business within their respective limits. The first mention of Chittenden county appears in 1846, when George A. Allen was one of the directors of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Middlebury. In 1847 Carlos Baxter succeeded Allen, and was followed for the next few years by William Weston. Several local companies have been organized in Burlington at different times, which were short lived, and never performed business sufficient to deserve particular mention.

General T. S. Peck is at present engaged extensively in the issuing of policies to protect life and property from the losses of destruction. This agency was established in 1869, a few years after Mr. Peck's return from a four years' service in the war for the preservation of the Union. His first office was in the Bank block. The agency was begun in a modest way, but has been constantly increasing in proportions, and now fairly rivals any other agency in the State. The office was removed into a room in the rear of the Peck block in 1871, and to the present rooms about two years later. General Peck's success is owing to his unfailing fairness towards the companies he represents, and also towards those who obtained policies from his office. The aggregate assets of his companies are about \$300,000,000.

The agency now conducted by Charles P. Frissell was established in 1846 by Salmon Wires, the pioneer agent of Burlington. His office was over the present drug store of R. B. Stearns & Co. Mr. Wires died in 1866, and Mr. Frissell came from Massachusetts under an arrangement with the companies, and, though not as partner, went in with R. S. Wires, son of the deceased. In 1874 T. F. Griswold and Mr. Frissell, under the firm name of Griswold & Frissell, succeeded R. S. Wires. In 1882 Mr. Frissell assumed entire control of the agency. For a number of years he has occupied his present office over



the Howard National Bank. The aggregate assets of his companies are about \$200,000,000.

The firm of Whitcomb & Fuller (W. H. S. Whitcomb and E. A. Fuller) was formed in 1874, succeeding a line of firms which was started in 1859, when the agency was established in Burlington. They represent the Equitable Life Insurance Company, which has thus had an agency here for twenty-six years continuously. The present firm assumed a general fire and accident business in 1874, and have kept pace with the agencies representing their companies throughout the State. Since 1874 they have paid out more than \$2,000,000 for losses and claims, from which no litigation has ever resulted.

The Vermont Life Insurance Company was projected when the success of life insurance as a business was fully insured, the past having shown the opportunities which were offered for the prosecution of a successful issue. The charter was applied for and secured at the fall session of the Vermont Legislature in 1868. The incorporators were Torrey E. Wales, Lemuel B. Platt, Samuel Huntington, James A. Shedd, Russell S. Taft, Rodney S. Wires, Nathaniel Parker, Jo D. Hatch, George F. Edmunds, Omri A. Dodge, F. C. Kennedy, and Lawrence Barnes, all prominent citizens of Burlington. The capital stock was \$50,000 in shares of twenty-five dollars each, payable in cash. In January, 1871, this was increased to \$100,000. Dividends to stockholders were to be at the rate of three per cent. semi-annually. The amount of claims paid by the company has been more than \$100,000. The business is confined to localities which possess the smallest proportion of malarial influences, and is quite large in all the eastern States. By this prudence in the selection of territory its death rate has been very low. The company issues installment bonds, endowment, life, term life, and savings endowment policies.

*Life Insurance.*¹—Life insurance dates back several hundred years. There are life insurance companies in England to-day that are over one hundred and fifty years old, and whose assets are counted by the millions of dollars, that are still doing their work as faithfully and successfully as ever. The history of life insurance in this country goes back to the year 1812. In that year a company was formed known as the "Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives," which is still in existence, but its business has always been small. In 1818 appeared the "Massachusetts General Hospital Life Insurance Company," which is still in existence with a small business. The first official record of the business of life insurance which was ever made in this country was in 1839. In that year "the New York Life and Trust Insurance Company" reported to the comptroller of the State of New York that it had paid six losses amounting to \$6,500 and that it had 694 lives insured. "The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York" was organized in 1842, and commenced to issue policies in the city of New York in 1843. It was agreed that whenever a certain num-

¹ Prepared by C. A. Castle.



ber had made application and paid the first premium, the policies should be issued and should then become binding ; such was the beginning of that colossal company. It never had a dollar of stock. Its growth at first was slow and its methods crude. It borrowed most of its ideas from the English companies and there was little or none of the elaborate and scientific detail which characterizes life insurance companies at the present time. In 1850 six new life insurance companies were organized, making some ten or eleven in all up to that date, all of whom with one exception¹ are still doing business. Among those last mentioned are the National of Montpelier, and the United States Life Insurance Company of New York. From 1850 to 1886, a period of thirty-six years, the growth of life insurance has been something wonderful. There are now, according to the reports of the *Spectator*, an insurance journal published in New York, forty-three life insurance companies doing a legitimate business, with assets exceeding the enormous sum of five hundred millions of dollars. A still greater amount has already been paid by these companies to their beneficiaries, and counting eight hours to the day, which are the usual business hours of these institutions, and then counting three hundred and thirteen working days to the year, they are paying in dividends, death claims and natural endowments over fifty thousand dollars an hour. The policies in force cover about two billions of dollars. The history of life insurance in this country must necessarily be brief. Previous to 1850 it was harder to find a man carrying a life insurance policy than to find a head of four-leaved clover, and the proportion was about the same. Even as late as 1860 such a thing as a man devoting himself to the business of life insurance was almost unknown. The war and the flush times immediately succeeding it gave a great impetus to life insurance, and during the decade from 1860 to 1870 the older companies sent out traveling agents, and also established general agencies, several of them with their headquarters in Burlington. These in turn established local agencies both in this county and also throughout their agencies, which sometimes included not only the whole State, but also other States. On the first day of January, 1869, the Vermont Life Insurance Company of Burlington was organized, with the following officers: Russell S. Taft, president ; Rodney S. Wires, vice-president ; Warren Gibbs, secretary. It started with a capital of \$50,000, which was afterwards increased to \$100,000. It issued its first policy to James A. Shedd, of Burlington, on the day of its organization. Its growth has been steady and its management conservative. Its present officers are W. H. Hart, president ; C. M. Spaulding, vice-president ; C. R. Turrill, secretary, and E. W. Bushnell, superintendent of agencies. The board of medical directors are Doctors A. P. Grinell, L. M. Bingham and John B. Wheeler. The executive committee are Hon. Daniel Roberts, Jo D. Hatch, C. M. Spaulding, J. A. Shedd and Edward Barlow. The board of auditors are F.

¹ The Charter Oak.



C. Kennedy and Robert Roberts. The home office, No. 176 Main street, Burlington, which was built by the company expressly for the transaction of their business, is a model of adaptation to the purposes for which it was intended. The following life insurance companies have for short periods had general agencies in this State with headquarters in Burlington: The Connecticut Mutual, represented by E. W. Bushnell; the Charter Oak, by W. H. Hart; the Continental of New York, by Mr. Edgarly; the Brooklyn Life, by Rev. Mr. Haughton; the Hartford Life and Annuity, by Charles Eaton; and the Massachusetts Mutual, by Charles Parkhurst. The Homœopathic Mutual of New York maintained a general agency for Vermont, with headquarters in Burlington, from 1872 to 1879. They have never since been represented in this State. The Mutual Life of New York was for several years represented by Rev. Buel Smith as special agent, and the Phoenix of Hartford by George Peterson. There are now only two general agencies in this county, that of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, organized in 1859, and represented by W. H. S. Whitcomb as general agent, and the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, organized in 1850, and represented by C. A. Castle as manager. General T. S. Peck represents the National Life of Montpelier, and the Vermont Life of Burlington as local agent. The National is also represented by C. A. Allen, the Mutual Life is represented by Charles P. Frissell, and the New York Life by L. F. Englesby. All these companies are on a solid financial basis and are steadily increasing in every element of prosperity. In presenting the above facts it has been the aim to do justice to all concerned. No important fact properly belonging to the subject has been intentionally omitted.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The accompanying table is taken from *Walton's Register* for 1811, and is not self-explanatory. A glance would impress one that the county, in the early part of this century, had attained far more importance than is usually ascribed to it. Considering the situation and relative condition of the county at that period, the array of figures is quite imposing. But on conversing with those who can remember the events of so remote a time, one comes to the conclusion that there were thus early no cotton factories with their scores of employees, nor extensive woolen mills, nor nail factories. Distilleries there may have been, and probably were, in abundance, either then or but little later; there were tanneries that brought their owners a comfortable revenue for that day; and there were numerous carding and cloth-dressing machines. But the manufactories and their products were all of the rudest kind, and sales were limited to a small area. The manufacture of lumber was one of the earliest and most widely extended of the industries of the county, and receives particular mention in a previous chapter. But the references in the table to the



quantities of linen, cotton and woolen fabric turned out annually undoubtedly includes an estimate of what private families made for their own uses. The division of labor had not then been developed to its present degree, and many of the families then made all the cloth for home use, while blacksmiths made their own nails. At that time wrought nails were exclusively used, and though many were imported from Great Britain, no doubt there were blacksmiths enterprising enough to make an extra shilling by entering into a modest competition with the mother country. The largest tannery, probably, in the county was that of Horace Loomis, on Pearl street. The stores did not keep a large assortment of boots and shoes; but, as Captain Lyon relates, the shoes for each family were made by the itinerant shoemaker, the only kind, who boarded with the family until his work was completed. These were not necessarily in general use during the summer, as children, young men, and even maidens frequently followed the fashion of the day and went barefooted.

MANUFACTURES OF CHITTENDEN COUNTY IN 1811.

	Burlington.	Williston	Shelburne.	Charlotte.	Hinesburg.	Huntington.	Richmond.	Essex.	Westford.	Milton.	Colchester.	St. George.	Total.
Yards of linen made annually	6,000	10,300	6,200	8,450	11,225	5,576	10,000	8,244	8,110	7,810	3,860	455	83,260
Yards of woolen made annually	3,800	8,700	7,080	8,950	10,828	3,700	7,560	6,555	7,200	7,300	3,600	400	74,673
Yards of cotton made annu'ly	450	200	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	980
Number of looms	29	72	38	97	100	50	70	64	78	75	30	2	695
Gals. of liquor distilled annu'ly	1,000	2,000	2,000	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	300	..	..	7,300
Tons of nails made	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	10
Hides tanned annually	1,100	380	300	200	150	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	2,430
Calfskins tanned annually	900	700	300	250	150	..	160	..	..	100	..	..	2,560
Pounds of wool carded annu'ly	10,000	..	7,000	..	..	..	5,000	5,000	..	12,000	..	..	44,000
Annual amount received by clothiers for dressing cloth.	\$1,400	\$600	\$1,600	\$1,300	..	..	\$1,100	..	\$460	\$1,900	..	..	\$8,960

The most extensive manufacturing was done on the north side of the falls by Ira Allen. John A. Graham, the first practicing attorney in Rutland, in a series of letters written in 1797, mentions the "large mills, forges and iron foundries" of Mr. Allen. About 1800, and for years afterward, Daniel Staniford owned a distillery on the north side of Pearl street, just east from the present Winooski avenue, where he brewed ale, beer and porter, and manufactured excellent gin. The distillery of Loomis & Bradley has also been mentioned in a former page. Samuel Hickok built a brewery on the west side of Champlain street, which was burned. About 1837 George Peterson rebuilt it and for years continued the manufacture of ale. In 1871 it was taken by Ammi F. Stone, who ran it until 1878; he then practically converted it into an establishment for bottling lager. These were the best remembered of the early distilleries, though there were others—for instance, one on the Shelburne road, about a half a mile south of the present poor-house, operated by Elisha Barstow. This was within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. A grist-mill, plaster-mill, oil-mill, and several similar concerns have at various times been in operation on this side of the falls at Winooski; but those that have continued by succession to the present are mentioned particularly in a subsequent page.



Aside from the lumber interest, however, Burlington and vicinity were not widely known for their manufactures. Until the year 1827, when the Champlain Glass Company was formed, the town was rather agricultural and mercantile than manufacturing. The account of that company given in a former page shows that at first it was an experiment, and not altogether a successful one, until those who were with it from the beginning had profited by experience. During the year 1835 several companies were formed and incorporated with a view to building up the industries of the place, and indeed may have awakened the spirit of enterprise that makes Burlington what it is to-day. Three of these companies were as follows: The Colchester Manufacturing Company, incorporated on the 9th of November, 1835, by Ezra Meech, John S. Potwin, Ebenezer T. Englesby, Samuel Hickok, Alvan Foote, Sion E. Howard, Sidney Barlow, and Jabez Penniman. They were empowered to hold property to the value of \$500,000; and to engage in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. The first meeting was to be held in some public house in Burlington. On the following day the Winooski Block Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with power to erect engines and machinery for manufacturing ships' blocks, and other ships' tackle and equipage, and to hold property to the value of \$100,000. The capital stock was \$200,000. The first directors were George P. Marsh, Guy Catlin, John M. Catlin, Uriah Bliss, and Peter Stuyvesant. The Burlington Mill Company was also incorporated on the 10th of November, 1835, by Samuel Hickok, Luther Loomis, Henry Mayo, Timothy Follett, George Moore, Philo Doolittle, Sidney Barlow, and Carlos Baxter. The purpose of the incorporation of this company was the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, and also the working of iron and manufacturing of machinery, the purchase of mill sites and the erection of mills in Chittenden county for the promotion of the manufacturing interests of the county. They were to hold property, if necessary, to the value of \$200,000. The first meeting was to be held at the house of John Howard on the 8th of December, 1835. About this time the Legislature was enacting laws for the encouragement of those who were endeavoring to produce and manufacture silk in the State. It is not, however, known that silk was ever manufactured in this county.

The Pioneer Mechanics' Shops.—The temporary disadvantages caused the town by the opening of railroads through the State, mentioned in previous pages, were more than counterbalanced by the permanent encouragement offered to manufacturers by the greater facilities for transportation, which would have been impossible without railroads. In the spring of 1852 Frederick Smith and several other prominent men in town received offers of land from Henry B. Stacy and others, on condition that it be used for a site of some large factory which should restore the former prestige of Burlington and build up a manufacturing center in the place of the mercantile prominence of other times.



The offer was seriously considered and resulted in the formation of a company, on the 31st day of May, 1852, under the style of the Pioneer Mechanics' Shop Company, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building, or buildings, on land donated by Henry B. Stacy, Henry P. Hickok, Eliza W. Buell, and Nathan B. Haswell, with steam-engines and fixtures for running machinery in said building, the same to be rented to mechanics and manufacturers, in convenient allotments, in such manner as to facilitate and invite the introduction of new branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry. The capital of the company was \$30,000, divided into shares of \$25 each. The Legislature granted a charter to the company in November, 1852. The first directors were Henry P. Hickok, Frederick Smith, T. R. Fletcher, Edward W. Peck, and Morillo Noyes.

In 1852 and 1853 the company erected a building on the east side of Lake street, of brick, four stories high, 400 feet long and fifty wide, divided into four apartments, each 100 feet long, with a heavy brick wall between each; the machinery in the shops being driven by two heavy engines in a building just east of shops. The southerly half of the building was rented by Cheney, Kilburn & Co., and occupied in getting out chair stock for the chair manufacturers in Massachusetts, and afterwards in the manufacture of chairs, finishing 600 daily.

The northerly half of the building was rented to various parties, and occupied in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, furniture, machinery, etc. The corporation having borrowed money required in the completion of their buildings, and given a mortgage of their lands and shops to secure the payment, were unable to pay the same and it was foreclosed, the property of the corporation passing into the hands of Henry P. Hickok.

On the 2d day of April, 1858, the shop was discovered to be on fire near the south end. A strong south wind was blowing and the building was totally destroyed, the loss being about \$150,000. \$8,000 being immediately donated by the citizens for its reconstruction, was utilized by Lawrence Barnes, who purchased the ruins and at once erected three brick shops, two stories high, each one hundred feet long and fifty wide. These shops, with others which were erected adjoining, were occupied by manufacturers of furniture, doors, sash, blinds, shoe lasts, boxes, axe helms, wagon spokes, iron castings and machinery, a large part of which found its way to foreign markets. When the first building was constructed, overtures for letting it were received with caution by people from other States or vicinities who were not willing to trust to the faith of Burlington people in the ultimate success of their enterprise. The result, however, justified the confidence of the citizens of Burlington, for the works proved to be, as one citizen has said, the nest egg from which all the manufacturing interests, excepting the cotton interests, have been developed. A large steam planing-mill was erected at the foot of College



street, in which large quantities of lumber were dressed and prepared for market. The shops on Lake street were again destroyed by fire on the 21st of November, 1882, and rebuilt. The loss from this catastrophe was about \$100,000. The property now belongs to J. R. Booth, a brief account of whose industry appears in a subsequent page.

The Burlington Woolen Mill Company was incorporated for the first time in the fall of 1835, at the time previously mentioned as the dawn of industrial progress in Burlington. The original corporators were Carlos Baxter, George Moore, Samuel Hickok, Luther Loomis, Henry Mayo, Sidney Barlow, Philo Doolittle, and Timothy Follett. This company continued the manufacture of woolen goods until 1851, when business was suspended and the property sold by the sheriff to Harding Brothers. They continued the business until 1861. The present company was organized in 1862, and obtained its charter November 5 of that year. The corporators of this company were Charles L. Harding, Arthur Wilkinson, John A. Turner, Joshua Stevens, Joseph Sawyer, and F. C. Kennedy. The capital stock was \$200,000. Manufactured here are broadcloths, moscows, fancy suitings, ladies' dress goods and cloakings. The company make a specialty of indigo blue goods for uniforms of city police all over the country, and for employees of railroad companies. In 1881 the company added a \$10,000 spindle-mill for making hosiery yarns of the finest kinds, called the Colchester Merino Mill. One hundred and twenty-five hands are employed here. In all the company employ 825 operatives, and manufacture annually \$1,000,000 worth of goods. The present officers are as follows: Joseph Sawyer, president; F. C. Kennedy, secretary; Thomas A. Patterson, treasurer; directors, Joseph Sawyer, A. J. Adams, Joseph D. Sawyer, N. Dana Turner, and F. C. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy has the practical management of the entire business.

Another department of the Burlington Woolen Company is the Winooski Aqueduct Company, which supplies water by gravitation to Winooski. It has a reservoir with a capacity for 5,000,000 gallons. When these mills were started only fifteen sets of cards were used; twenty-five are now barely sufficient. The mills cover two and one-half acres of land, and consume every year 1,400,000 pounds of wool, making 800,000 yards of cloth.

The Burlington Flouring Mill was originally erected by the Catlin Brothers some time previous to 1830, and was operated for years by Henry W. Catlin as a custom mill. It finally came into the hands of the Woolen Mill Company, who wanted the sole control of the water privilege, and for fifteen years operated as a flouring mill by them. Unable to compete with the roller process for making flour, it ceased running when that process became general, and since then has been operated only as a custom grinding mill. It is under the management of F. C. Kennedy.

The Burlington Cotton Mills.—The general movement of 1835 towards



establishing the reputation of Burlington as a manufacturing center, embraced within its scope the manufacture of cotton. Indeed that was an object apparently thought of before the rest, for a company under the name of the Winooski Manufacturing Company was incorporated on the 7th of November, 1833, by Timothy Follett, Justus Burdick, Dan Day, and Guy Catlin. It was empowered to hold real property to the amount of \$100,000, and purposed to begin the making of cotton and woolen goods on the lower fall at Winooski. The first meeting was held at the tavern of Cady & Doolittle, on Water street, on the first Monday of January, 1834. The enterprise soon came to its end, and nothing of importance was done towards the manufacture of cotton until 1845, when a firm under the title of the Winooski Mill Company was given a charter by the Legislature, and was organized the same year by the election of proper officers, Joseph D. Allen being president. The capital stock of the new company was \$25,000. In 1853 the Legislature authorized the increase of the capital to \$75,000. Manufacturing was begun in a small wooden building known as "the oil mill," on the west side of the road near the south end of the covered bridge at Winooski Falls. The works were destroyed by fire on the night of January 1, 1852, and in the following spring a lot about twenty rods above the bridge was purchased and a commodious brick and stone factory erected, 45 x 103 feet, in addition to the wooden structure already standing, 34 x 84 feet.

In 1858 two brothers, Joel H., and Stephen Gates, had come to Burlington from Brattleboro, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture in the old Pioneer Shops, subsequently forming a partnership with Cheney Kilburn, and styling the firm Gates, Kilburn & Co., of whom Mr. Kilburn and Joel H. Gates went to Philadelphia in 1860, and established a branch house for the finishing and sale of their products. Upon the death of his brother in 1865, Joel H. Gates returned to this place, and the firm continued the same business under the name of Kilburn & Gates. In 1869 they erected the factory on Pine and St. Paul streets.

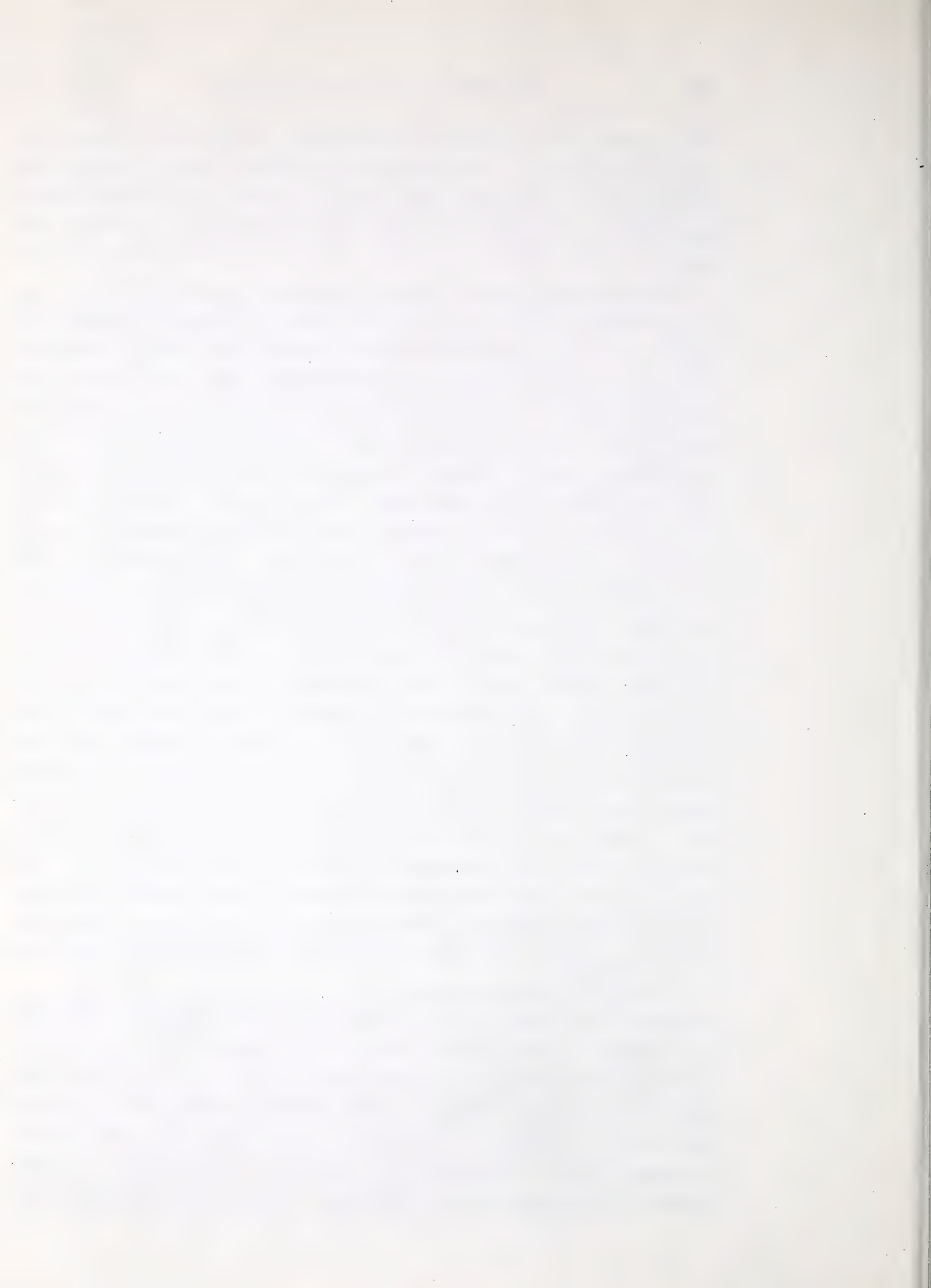
In 1876 the old cotton-mill company having failed, relinquished the larger share of their business and property to the Howard National Bank, in the interest of which Joel H. Gates was appointed to act as assignee. In the following year the bank obtained absolute ownership of the mills, and Mr. Gates continued to operate them as agent until 1880. Meantime, in 1877, Cheney Kilburn had retired from the old firm of Kilburn & Gates, Robert G. Severson, of Philadelphia, succeeding him, and the firm name was changed to Joel H. Gates & Co. In 1880 the firm closed out their furniture business, and Mr. Severson removed to Burlington. They then purchased the cotton-mill property, immediately enlarged the buildings, and removed the looms from the falls to the Pine street factory, so that now all the spinning and carding are done at the falls, while the weaving is performed in the new building. The works



cover an area of about fourteen acres, including the sites of six or seven tenement houses (some of which contain several families), a large boarding-house, and the factories. At present about 25,000 to 28,000 yards (fifteen miles) of cotton cloth is manufactured every day, and shipped to calico printers in New York, Boston, and other large centers. The firm employs from 330 to 350 hands.

As shown in the sketch of Lawrence Barnes in another part of this work, he was unquestionably the man who by his energy, foresight and business management, and by his disinterested efforts in behalf of the growth of Burlington, really gave to it its importance as a manufacturing center. Soon after the construction of the Pioneer Shops he began to send lumber in boats from Three Rivers, in Canada, to Burlington, whence it was shipped to different parts of New England. After the burning of the Pioneer Shops he purchased the site and rebuilt the works. His first partnership was formed in 1859 with Charles and David Whitney, of Lowell, Mass. Since that time numerous changes have taken place, Mr. Barnes remaining until a few months before his death at the head of the Burlington branch of the concern. D. N. Skillings and Mial Davis became interested in the business in 1862, and offices were established at Boston, Detroit, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Albany and Whitehall. In the mean time an extensive trade in western lumber had been added to that in lumber from Canada, and finally usurped all, or nearly all, of the business. In 1869 Mial Davis withdrew from the firm, to become a member of the firm of Shepard, Davis & Co., who purchased the Canadian branch of the trade. From 1873 to 1878 Mr. Barnes had practically retired from all portions of the business except that going with the Burlington office, but in the latter year became a member of the stock company that was then incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, with Mr. Skillings as president, and Charles Whitney as treasurer. In 1880, upon the death of the former president, Mr. Barnes was chosen to be his successor, and continued to act in that capacity until his death. The business of this company has grown without interruption from the beginning, lumber being now shipped by them at the rate of from 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet per annum. The office at Burlington is under the able management of D. W. Robinson.

In 1869 the firm of Shepard, Davis & Co. was formed in Burlington, and was known at Boston under the name of Shepard, Hall & Co. This concern succeeded to the Canadian portion of the business of L. Barnes & Co. The present stock company was incorporated on the 1st of September, 1878, under the name of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, having offices at Burlington and Boston, Tonawanda, N. Y., Ottawa, Ont., and East Saginaw, Mich. The present officers and directors are Otis Shepard, president and general manager, Boston; James Maclaren, Buckingham, P. Q., George H. Morse, William A. Crombie and Horace B. Shepard. Messrs. Morse and Crombie are



managers of the business at Burlington. It will thus be seen that the company is under the most experienced and efficient management. They own a dock front of 4,000 feet, at which from thirty to thirty-five vessels can at the same time discharge their cargoes, and have twenty-five acres of piling ground, with a capacity of carrying a stock of from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of lumber. Their planing-mill, 280 x 40 feet, with a Corliss engine of 250 horse-power, was erected in 1868, and gives capacity for dressing 30,000,000 of feet per annum. With other facilities in their possession, this enables the company to dress a total of 40,000,000 of feet a year. Nearly 600 operatives are employed, about 300 of them here, and annual transactions are effected involving the handling at the several places of business of from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet of lumber—the trade extending over the entire United States, and largely in foreign countries. The reputation of the city and the volume of its business have thus by this company been greatly increased within the last few years.

H. R. Wing and James A. Smith came to this city from Niagara Falls, N. Y., in July, 1852, and started the manufacture of lasts, boot-trees, crimps, etc., in the old foundry building on the corner of Main and Battery streets. This building, together with the stock of the occupants, was lost by fire two years later. With the proceeds of their small insurance they began to repair their injured fortunes, and in six months were again running their machinery in the Pioneer Shops. Here again they suffered losses by fire, but they removed to Winooksi, and in ninety days were again selling their goods in the old markets. When the Pioneer Shops were rebuilt they removed into them, where they continued until they came into their present quarters. G. F. Wing had before 1852 opened a store and salesroom in New York city, but he and James A. Smith have been removed by death, leaving H. R. Wing the surviving active partner, though Mrs. J. A. Smith retains an interest in the business. They employ men both here and in New York city.

The firm of W. & G. Crane was established in the fall of 1858, the senior partner having come to Burlington in the winter of 1855–56, to operate for Mr. Barnes the first dressing-machines in town. When the partnership was formed the business was confined to the manufacture of packing boxes, but was more and more engaged in the manufacture of lumber, until the latter had entirely engrossed the activities of the firm. Pine lumber is a specialty. Their business is exclusively wholesale, and gives employment to from 100 to 125 men. Steam mills are operated here for re-sawing and re-dressing lumber; the dock and piling ground of the company gives capacity for the handling of 60,000,000 feet per annum. In addition to this, the firm own one-half of the stock of the Vermont Shade Roller Company at Vergennes; are associated in Muskegan, Mich., with E. A. Pope, where about 46,000,000 feet are annually handled; and own a half interest in the retail lumber house of O. Woods & Co., at Natick, Mass. They handled 15,000,000 feet of lumber here in 1885.



The firm of Bronsons, Weston, Dunham & Co. was formed in 1871, and the buildings now used by them for planing and sawing lumber were erected in the following year. About 100 to 150 men are employed, and 20,000,000 feet of lumber is annually planed and sawed. A great deal of lumber that does not come to Burlington is exported by this firm from Canada to the East, South, and all foreign markets. The members of the firm are H. F. and E. H. Bronson, J. W. Dunham, A. Weston and H. K. Weaver. The Boston office is at No. 75 State street. Bronsons & Weston manufacture lumber at Ottawa, Ont., and J. W. Dunham & Co. are dealers in New York.

The wholesale manufacture of lumber by John R. Booth, of Ottawa, was begun here in the spring of 1876 by U. A. Woodbury, as his manager. This establishment occupies the yards formerly possessed by C. Blodgett, Sons & Co., who started in 1855, though Mr. Booth is not their successor. Mr. Woodbury handles about 20,000,000 feet of lumber every year, besides the manufacture of packing boxes, sash, doors, blinds, etc., which amounts to about \$150,000 per annum. Here is piling room for 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of lumber. The buildings are the old Pioneer Shops, partly rebuilt after the fire of 1882, which involved a heavy loss to Mr. Booth, and to Wing & Smith, S. C. Kimball, Brink & Co., and B. S. Nichols & Co. The manufacture of sash and the business of glazing was commenced in 1878. The glass is imported from Germany and Belgium.

George R. Holt began the manufacture of bobbins and spools for cotton, silk and woolen in 1869. The several changes in the name under which the business has been conducted are Holt & Hawkins from 1869 until 1873, George R. Holt until 1878, Holt, Barnes & Skillings until 1884, and George R. Holt since. He now does a large business, employing about 125 skilled operatives, and having a capacity for manufacturing 7,000 spools and bobbins a day, which he ships throughout the United States.

C. C. Post began making fixtures for use in the manufacture of maple sugar in 1869, when he invented the well-known Eureka sap spout, of which he has sold more than 12,000,000 in all. He also makes the "common sense" covered bucket, which is made to fit the tree, and all maple sugar making implements.

The making of packing boxes and cloth-boards now carried on by Pope & Watson was begun in 1871 by Mr. Mayo, who sold out on the 1st of January, 1875, to E. A. Pope. William G. Watson was admitted to an interest in the business in the spring following. About 10,000,000 feet of lumber are cut in a year in this manufacture, and the product is sold all over New England. The material chiefly used is pine and spruce. They conduct a similar business in Muskegan, Mich., which is managed by Mr. Watson, while Mr. Pope is manager of this office.

Mathews & Hickok are also engaged in the manufacture of boxes and



cloth-boards, and are successors to Mathews & Davis, who started the concern in 1871. The present firm, composed of J. M. Mathews and Horatio Hickok, purchased the business in 1875. They cut about 5,000,000 feet of pine annually, turning out \$200,000 worth of goods, and employing forty hands. The goods are shipped principally to markets in New England.

In 1872 Albert Taft and E. W. Chase entered into co-partnership under the name of A. Taft & Co., and began the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc., in the Pioneer Shops. While the firm name remained as it was at first, E. P. Shaw succeeded Mr. Chase, E. J. Morgan followed Mr. Shaw, and W. A. Taft bought out the interest of Mr. Morgan. When W. A. Taft went out the name was changed to Taft & Morgan, which it remained until 1879, when T. A. Taft was admitted to an interest, and the name was changed to Taft, Morgan & Co. On the 1st of January, 1884, W. A. and A. C. Taft succeeded to Mr. Morgan's interest. The business was brought from the Pioneer Shops to the present buildings on College street in 1877. In 1872 the firm turned out about 100 doors a day, when they were doing good work. They now have a capacity for making at least 400 doors a day, while they confine their trade in sash and blinds to the local demand. They employ about 100 hands. The principal home market is Boston, though they export a great deal, especially to Australia.

E. B. & A. C. Whiting practically started a new branch of industry in 1873 by the manufacture of brush stock, according to inventions which they had patented. They turn out all kinds of brush stock, especially dressed fiber, bristles, horse hair and tampico. Although they sell most of their goods in the United States, they also ship considerably to foreign countries, and part with their machines only to foreign purchasers. They employ from twenty-five to thirty-five hands.

An important and promising industry is the Walker & Hatch Lumber and Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of solid and veneered hard wood work, doors, sash, blinds, stair builders' supplies, and all kinds of house finish. The business was started in 1874 by David Walker and D. F. Hatch. C. E. Macomber was admitted to an interest in the concern in 1882, and the firm name of Walker, Hatch & Co. adopted. The present stock company was chartered on the 12th of August, 1885, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are D. F. Hatch, president; David Walker, vice-president; Gilbert Harris, treasurer; C. E. Macomber, secretary, and F. B. Howe, clerk. At the time of the incorporation of this company they purchased the stock and interest of the Burlington Spoke Company and the Winooski Lumber Company. They make something of a speciality of the Stevens sliding blind, which is one of the best inside blinds manufactured. The buildings, situated on a five-acre plot on Winooski River, consist of a mill about 200 x 50 feet and three stories high, adjoining a saw-mill, boiler and shaving rooms, offices and



sheds, and twelve large kilns for the drying of lumber, heated and arranged by the most approved methods.

W. F. Moulton has for a number of years been engaged in the manufacture of patent eave troughs, improved Lemon drills, and lightning rods.

The Porter Manufacturing Company, dealers in screen doors and window frames of their own make, received a charter on the 8th day of August, 1881, with the following officers: C. M. Spaulding, president; E. W. Peck, vice-president; T. F. Edgar, secretary and treasurer, and L. G. Burnham, manager. The present officers are George D. Wright, president; Elias Lyman, vice-president; Buel J. Derby, treasurer; B. F. Van Vliet, manager, and W. H. H. Conner, superintendent and secretary. The frames which this company manufacture are the invention of E. N. Porter, of Hardwick, and were originated in 1879. The goods find a market in nearly every State in the Union, and large quantities have been shipped abroad, even to Australia.

The Baldwin Manufacturing Company.—The Baldwin dry air refrigerator was invented and first made by Judson A. Baldwin, of Shelburne, in 1880. In January of the following year the firm of Baldwin & White was formed, and the business increased. The factory was removed from the dwelling house of the inventor to the upper story of his partner's cheese factory. From six to ten men were employed and about 100 refrigerators were turned out the first year. In August, 1882, the Baldwin Manufacturing Company was organized, which assumed the business and patents, removed the factory to a location nearer the railroad station, and increased their working force to about forty men. In May, 1883, the Blodgett planing-mill was leased at Burlington and soon after occupied in connection with the Shelburne mill by the company. At the close of the season, however, it was deemed expedient to consolidate the two branches at Burlington, which, with all the attendant enlargements and improvements in buildings, was accordingly done. Among the valuable improvements added to the construction of the original invention may be mentioned the "cold wave refrigerator," the patent lever wedge fastener, etc. The company have had exhibits at all the leading fairs and expositions in the country, notably at New Orleans, where they took two gold medals for different parts of their exhibits. From seventy-five to 100 men are employed, and the factories are running night and day. The present officers of the company are E. W. Peck, president and treasurer; W. A. Crombie, vice-president; E. E. Greenleaf, secretary; Joel Linsley, manager. Directors, T. S. Peck, G. H. Storrs, E. E. Greenleaf, and Joel Linsley.

The Burlington Shade Roller Company, incorporated in March, 1883, at that time succeeded to the business of R. M. Platt, who had for several years been manufacturing shade rollers at Burlington, after a number of years in the same interest in Vergennes. The products of this industry are rollers and slats for curtain fixtures. The annual sales are about \$60,000. The present



officers and directors are: Directors, W. A. Crombie, David G. Crane, Clarence A. Murray, Samuel A. Drew, Thomas Rose, T. S. Peck, and D. H. Lewis, of Vergennes; president, W. A. Crombie; vice-president, David G. Crane; treasurer, Samuel A. Drew; secretary, George E. Davis.

J. W. Johnson & Co. are a new firm and engaged in a new business for Burlington, viz., the manufacture of toboggans, which began in the fall of 1885, under a patent of J. R. McClary, of Montreal, which they have since purchased for the United States. During their first winter they manufactured 1,500 toboggans, and have a fair prospect of turning out about 10,000 during the next year. They employ sixty men at present. They do not confine themselves to the manufacture of toboggans, but make also all kinds of gymnastic apparatus, etc.

The Venetian Blind Company was incorporated on the 2d of April, 1884, with a capital stock of \$10,000. They make English and American Venetian blinds and Hill's patent inside sliding blinds. The present officers are W. E. Marsh, president; B. F. Van Vliet, vice-president; C. R. Palmer, secretary and treasurer; and George D. Wright, manager. The present shop was erected in the summer of 1885, and was well running on the 1st of September. Mr. Wright became the efficient manager of the business on the 5th of June, 1885.

Carriage Manufacturers, etc.—The oldest (in business) carriage manufacturer in the city is H. A. Ray, who began to make carriages and cutters here in 1857. He makes a speciality of Concord side-spring wagons, and sells on an average 125 wagons and fifty sleighs per annum. He employs from twelve to fifteen men.

William Smith first engaged in the manufacture of carriages in Burlington in 1860. The present firm of William Smith & Co. was formed in 1882 by the admission to the business of Alexander Deyette and J. H. Tuttle. They deal also in the Concord side-spring wagon. Their sales for 1885 amounted to seventy-five new carriages. Ten hands are employed.

Jerry Lee purchased the business of Heman Vickery in 1876, and has carried on the work of manufacturing and repairing carriages and sleighs since that time. He employs ten hands and carries on a business worth about \$8,000 a year, \$4,000 of which is for new work.

The furniture establishment of Henry J. Nelson, taken together with its predecessor, dates its origin back to the year 1834, when Charles L. Nelson came to Burlington from Massachusetts and engaged in the sale of furniture. He continued successfully at work in this line until 1860, when his son, the present proprietor, assumed the control and management and has remained proprietor to date. It is thus one of the oldest houses in Vermont, and, like good wine, improves with age. He carries a large assortment of common, medium and fine furniture, and has furnished the finest residences in the city, besides the University buildings and other public buildings and halls. His



business amounts to from \$60,000 to \$75,000 per annum, and he always carries a stock of \$25,000. The building which he occupies is entirely taken up with his business. It extends 52 x 90 feet. Mr. Nelson makes a specialty of fine draperies, upholsterings, curtains, window-shades and parlor goods. He would be classed among the mercantile interests but for the fact that a part of the time he has engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Winooski.

C. H. Sager has been engaged in the manufacture of furniture and picture-frames here since 1879, making the latter a specialty. He employs three men.

Joseph Lowy, upholsterer, began business in Burlington in 1882, and now manufactures all kinds of furniture to order, furnishing houses and supplying window-shades, draperies, etc.

George A. Hall came here from Chester, Vt., and purchased the business of C. C. Allen & Son in November, 1885. He suffered a considerable loss from fire on the 26th of January following, and on the 1st of April moved into the rink, where he has ample room to display his extensive assortment of furniture. Mr. Hall carries a stock of draperies and lace curtains which, with his other goods, amounts to the value of \$10,000. He does a jobbing business of parlor suits, lounges and students' chairs.

Iron Works, etc.—The extensive business of Edwards, Stevens & Co., manufacturers of machinists' tools, planing machines, circular saw-mills, mill gearing, shafting, hangers, pulleys, wood-turning lathes, flour-mill machinery, water wheels, and all mill and machine work, was practically developed to its present proportions by Edwards & White, who succeeded Mr. Edwards, and were in turn succeeded by Edwards & Stevens in 1858. In 1868 Frank Jubell was taken into the firm and the firm name of Edwards, Stevens & Co. adopted. In addition to their business as manufacturers at Winooski this firm contracts for the construction and furnishing of circular saw-mills and grist-mills all through the country. About forty men are continually employed, the pay-roll of the firm being about \$1,000 a month. Most of their manufactured goods are shipped to points in New England and Northern New York.

In 1867 B. S. Nichols, who had for two years been in the employ of the Burlington Manufacturing Company, purchased the machine manufactory of J. P. Flanders & Co., who had been in the business in a small way for several years before. Mr. Nichols began to enlarge the works, and in 1870 took into partnership F. G. Coggin and L. S. Woodbury. They went out in 1878, and in the year following the present associate with Mr. Nichols, William H. Lang, assumed an interest in the business. They now employ from twenty to sixty hands, and make all kinds of water-works and mill machinery, and, when required, turn out a remarkable steam fire engine. Mr. Nichols bought the Pioneer Shops of L. Barnes & Co. in 1868, and afterwards sold them to J. R. Booth in 1882. After the fire of 1882 they immediately rebuilt the present works.



W. H. Brink has been a brass and iron founder in Burlington for about twenty-five years. He manufactures heavy castings and employs from three to eight men.

The manufacture of portable galvanized ovens was commenced in the year 1854 by Blodgett & Sweet. The present firm membership is Blodgett & Holden. The manufacture of these ovens has been carried on under four several patents. No industry in the country can boast of a more extended market than this. Their goods are found all through foreign lands, in England, Austria and Turkey. "Every missionary going out under the American Board takes one of the ovens with him." From 700 to 800 are sold annually. The firm also deal extensively in stoves, ranges, furnaces, steam and gas fittings. About twenty men are employed.

Marble, Granite, etc.—H. M. Phelps & Co., granite finishers, are successors to the business established by H. M. Phelps in 1863. At that time he confined his operations to the marble business, but gradually worked into a business in granite, until now he deals in nothing else. In 1885 he took his son, W. S. Phelps, into partnership with him. They own and operate a quarry at Barre, Vt., and have a business of about \$45,000 per annum, chiefly wholesale, employing about forty men. They make curbings, monuments and pedestals. Their goods are shipped largely to the West, although a considerable trade is springing up with the South.

The Burlington Manufacturing Company was incorporated on the 1st of March, 1865, and Levi Underwood, Lawrence Barnes, Louis Follett, B. J. Heineberg, A. L. Catlin, L. B. Platt and Jo D. Hatch were chosen first directors. Levi Underwood was made president, Louis Follett, clerk, and Lawrence Barnes treasurer of the new company. Nothing was done of moment until 1870, when the company was officered nearly as at present. The capital stock is now \$200,000. Including the men employed in the quarries, no fewer than five hundred or six hundred men contribute to the products of this company. The present officers are T. E. Wales, president; C. R. Hayward, secretary; L. Barnes, treasurer; and F. W. Smith, agent. They are dealers in Florence, Lepanto, French Gray, Empire Shell, Moriah, Italian and Black marbles, and are also manufacturers of marble floor tiling in all grades. They transact a heavy business, their trade extending to all parts of the New England, Middle and Western States. Their western office, under the management of E. R. Brainerd, is situated at the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. They draw largely from the quarries at Plattsburgh, Port Henry and Catskill, N. Y., and Pittsford, Vt. They have completed contracts for wainscoting and tiling government buildings in nearly every State in the Union, among the finest being the Cook county court-house in Chicago, the post-office buildings in New York, Chicago and Cincinnati, the State houses at Indianapolis, Ind., and Springfield, Ill., court-house at Dakota, the Lick Observatory at San Francisco, and two hotels — the Palace and Baldwin — at San Francisco.



In 1868 Walker Brothers began dealing in marble, granite and Isle La Motte stone, and continued together until 1881, when the present proprietor, L. A. Walker, assumed the control of the entire business. He employs about fifteen men, and does a business of about \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year. He imports Scotch granites, handles Kingston flagging and curbings, but chiefly works Barre granite. He has a considerable wholesale trade with the West, and has a large retail trade in Vermont and Northern New York, producing principally monuments, copings and building stone.

The business now in the hands of J. V. Goodell was established by Goodell, Hayward and Smith in 1875, under the name of J. W. Goodell & Co. In 1885 Mr. Goodell succeeded to the interest of his former partners and now has sole charge. He employs from fifty to 150 men, and transacts a business amounting to \$100,000 or \$200,000 every year. He works Quincy, Westerly and Barre granite, chiefly the latter, and deals also in all kinds of foreign and domestic granites, doing a wholesale trade. He has yards, buildings and all the facilities for a large business. His specialty lies in fine carving, designing and statuary work, finishing copings, headstones, building work, flagging and curbing stone. His goods are shipped all over the country. He is the better enabled to turn out satisfactory work with the aid of steam power and all the latest machinery.

Miscellaneous — About 1830 E. L. Farrar built a pottery on the south side of Pearl street, between Church and St. Paul streets, which was afterwards enlarged by Ballard Brothers and retained by them until 1874. The present proprietor, Franklin Woodworth, bought it, and now does an extensive business, employing from ten to twenty men. It is the only house of the kind in the State, excepting one at Bennington. He manufactures jugs, jars, churns, lawn vases, and stoneware and Rockingham ware generally, and has an income from the business of about \$40,000 annually. His wares are shipped to all parts of New England and New York.

Francis Le Clair began the manufacture of brick in Burlington and Winooski twenty-five years ago. The Burlington yards are on the Winooski lower road. The business is worth about \$12,000 per annum. He makes in all about 2,000,000 a year, two-thirds of which come from the Burlington yards. Thirty-five men are kept at work.

Henry Greene has an extended trade in Northern New York and Vermont in leather and findings, in which he has dealt for about seventeen years in Burlington. For a number of years he sold hides, skins, pelt, lime and hair, but of late has confined his business to leather and findings.

George W. Lee represents a good class of contractors and builders, employing as he does from thirty to fifty men, and doing all kinds of joiner work. He has been engaged in Burlington since 1865. H. J. E. Bailey is also a contractor and builder, and employs about ten men.



James Wakefield, maker of sails and rigging, awnings, tents, wagon covers, flags, tackle-blocks, and tarred and manilla cordage, has carried on the business in Burlington for twenty years. He employs four hands.

The Burlington Shirt Company was incorporated on the 16th of February, 1876. The product of this industry is made by the newest machinery, operated by steam. From twelve to twenty-five hands are employed. The business is worth at least \$25,000 or \$30,000 per annum. The trade is best in New England, where they have earned a good reputation for the first class quality of their goods. The prices of the shirts made vary from twenty-four to sixty dollars per dozen. The present officers are as follows: Henry Loomis, president; George F. Pope, vice-president; C. C. Miller, secretary; and J. A. Clapp, treasurer and general manager.

William Scott, book-binder, has been engaged in this business in Burlington more than twenty-five years. He does all kinds of binding and manufactures paper boxes extensively. Ten hands are employed. That his work is well done is attested by the fact that he is at present engaged in binding G. G. Benedict's *Vermont in the Civil War*.

The Queen City Soap Works were started in 1876, and have steadily increased in quality of work and volume of business from the first. The works are now carried on by O. S. Dodds and Herald Stevens, in a large building erected for the purpose at 104 First street. They employ five men; make "the best stearine candles in the market," and manufacture about 520,000 pounds of laundry and large quantities of toilet and castile soap every year.

The firm of Arbuckle & Co., manufacturers of candies and cigars, and wholesale tobacconists, are successors to D. A. Van Namee, Thomas Arbuckle having bought him out in 1870. The other members of the firm are Lester Brayton and M. H. Landon. This is the largest house of the kind in the State, the trade extending throughout Vermont, New Hampshire and Eastern New York.

The Brush-Swan Electric Light and Power Company, so named after the Brush arc and Swan incandescent systems, was chartered on the 25th of July, 1885, for the purpose of furnishing private and public lights in Burlington and Winooski. The capital stock is \$50,000. The plant is operated by water power and is situated at Winooski Falls. A two mile circuit is lighted without trouble. The company is now officered as follows: F. C. Kennedy, president, George W. Wales, clerk, and L. E. Woodhouse, treasurer.

T. A. Wheelock has been engaged in the business of plumbing in Burlington for more than twenty-five years, and in the building he now occupies for ten years. A. B. Kingsland became his partner in 1883, and the firm name of Wheelock & Kingsland was then adopted. They have done as much as \$75,000 worth of work in a year.

The Champlain Shops, on the corner of Main and Battery streets, are

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurring. It appears to be a list or index of entries, possibly containing names, dates, and locations. The text is organized into several columns and rows, but the individual characters are not discernible.]

owned by W. J. Van Patten. They include a main building which has a frontage of two hundred feet on Battery street and fifty on Main, two stories high, and the two-story building next east, which is occupied by the American Milk Sugar Company, besides capacious engine and boiler houses, shaving sheds and dry houses. The buildings are all constructed after the most approved patterns, the main building being especially a model structure. It is equipped with the Walworth automatic sprinkler as a guard against fire, a system consisting of water pipes passing across the rooms at right angles just below the ceiling, with automatic sprinklers at such intervals that every ten feet square is guarded by a sprinkler. The shops represent quite a diversity of interests, the entire premises being leased by J. W. Johnson, who furnishes power and heat and sub-lets to various occupants. The north portion of the main building is leased by Wing & Smith, manufacturers of lasts; next to them is conducted the manufacture of toboggans by J. W. Johnson and Co. The Ferguson Manufacturing Company, engaged in making the Ferguson bureau creameries, and cabinets for diamond dyes, as well as packing boxes of all sizes and descriptions, also has quarters here. In these shops also is carried on the manufacture of milk sugar, by a company of Burlington capitalists under the name of the American Milk Sugar Company, which promises to revolutionize the market for that product. The manufacture of milk sugar was until recently confined almost exclusively to Switzerland and the supply controlled with the effect of keeping up the price. The discoveries of Prof. Sabin bids fair to increase the supply and cheapen its production.

MERCANTILE INTERESTS.¹

Perhaps the most characteristic feature of the commercial growth of Burlington is to be found in the history of its retail trade. While its large manufacturing and wholesaling firms have done a great deal for the prosperity of the city, it is the local tradesmen that show its steady and permanent growth. The local tradesman has been well termed the business barometer. And the progress of the retail trade in the city has kept steady pace with the rapid growth and remarkable prosperity of its manufacturing and wholesaling interests.

The retail business of Burlington may be said to have had its beginning very soon after the settlement known as "Burlington Bay" was founded, with a small and primitive store established by a settler bearing the name of Grant. Soon after, as the settlement prospered, it was found necessary to increase its mercantile facilities, and Stephen Keys, Zaccheus Peaslee, Thaddeus Tuttle, E. T. Englesby, Newell & Russell, William F. Pell & Co., and Herring & Fitch set up in the general merchandise business. There was also a saddler in town, Moses Jewett, a tailor, Nehemiah Hotchkiss, and a cabinet maker, Justus War-

¹ This introduction to the history of the present mercantile houses is taken almost verbatim from the *Free Press* of July 1, 1885.



ner. Soon after Nehemiah Bryant went into the business of making and mending shoes for the settlers, and Daniel Wilder hung out his shingle as carpenter and joiner. Later on Stephen Lawrence and Stephen Pearl, both representative men, entered the retail trade, and helped largely to build up the rapidly growing village. William Hickok also opened a small store at "south wharf." The old firm of Vilas & Loomis, doing business near the head of Pearl street, must also be counted among our pioneer firms. Those whose memory does not extend so very far back can easily remember the old store with its iron blinds and plain front.

Coming down to comparatively modern times we find the earlier generation of retail dealers represented by more familiar names. In 1829 John and Cornelius Wickware erected the building known as the Lyman block, on the corner of College and Church streets, and established in it a flourishing dry goods trade. This was the second store erected on Church street, the first being Sion E. Howard's store, near the site of the present opera house. The Lyman block was occupied successively by D. W. Ingersoll & Co., John S. Potwin & Co. and Joseph Wait, for dry goods and general country trade. The first extensive dry goods merchant to enter business in Burlington was Elias Lyman, who purchased the Lyman block in 1844 and established his business there. In 1848 Mr. Lyman formed a partnership with his cousin, Edward Lyman, who is now the senior member of the large dry goods house of Lyman, Allen & Co.

In 1851 Mr. Noble Lovely erected two brick buildings on Locust street (now Elmwood avenue) north of North street, which were used for business purposes. Within the next five years the retail business of Burlington grew very rapidly, and many of the firms then established are familiar now, either under the old firm name or that of their successors.

Previous to the year 1849 there was no railroad communication to or from Burlington with any part of the country, and Troy, Albany and New York were the markets for the produce of Northern Vermont and New York, as well as for the goods and supplies in return for the inhabitants of those sections.

The communication being by water, through the lake, the Champlain Canal and Hudson River, Burlington naturally became the principal receiving and distributing point for the commerce of Northern and Northeastern Vermont, and its early growth and prosperity up to that time was mainly due to the trade which was carried on with the inland towns in those parts of the State.

In the earlier years the active men and firms who carried on the business naturally located on Pearl street, which was the entrance into town from the east and northeast, and it is but a few years since that the old stores on that street, which were occupied by the successful business men Harry Bradley, Vilas & Noyes, Luther Loomis, E. Deming, Morse Brothers, Horace Loomis,



Edward Loomis, and others, were torn down or converted to other purposes. These, with Samuel Hickok, on the west side of the square, were the parties who controlled the trade in the early part of the century, exchanging goods for the produce of the community and sending it to Troy, Albany and New York. But as the State became more settled and population increased, the business, especially in flour, iron, grain, butter, cheese, and heavy goods, assumed more of a wholesale character, and to avoid the expense as well as inconvenience of cartage, it drifted towards the lake, and additional docks and wharves were built to accommodate it. The stores on Pearl street closed up one after another, until the retail business centered about the square, while the wholesale business was carried on principally by J. & J. H. Peck & Co., whose office was on the north side of the square in the Peck block, with some of their lighter goods, the bulk of them being stored and hauled at the north wharf and warehouses, and by Follett & Bradley, who built and occupied the stone store now occupied by Van Sicklen, Seymour & Co., and the warehouses on the south wharf.

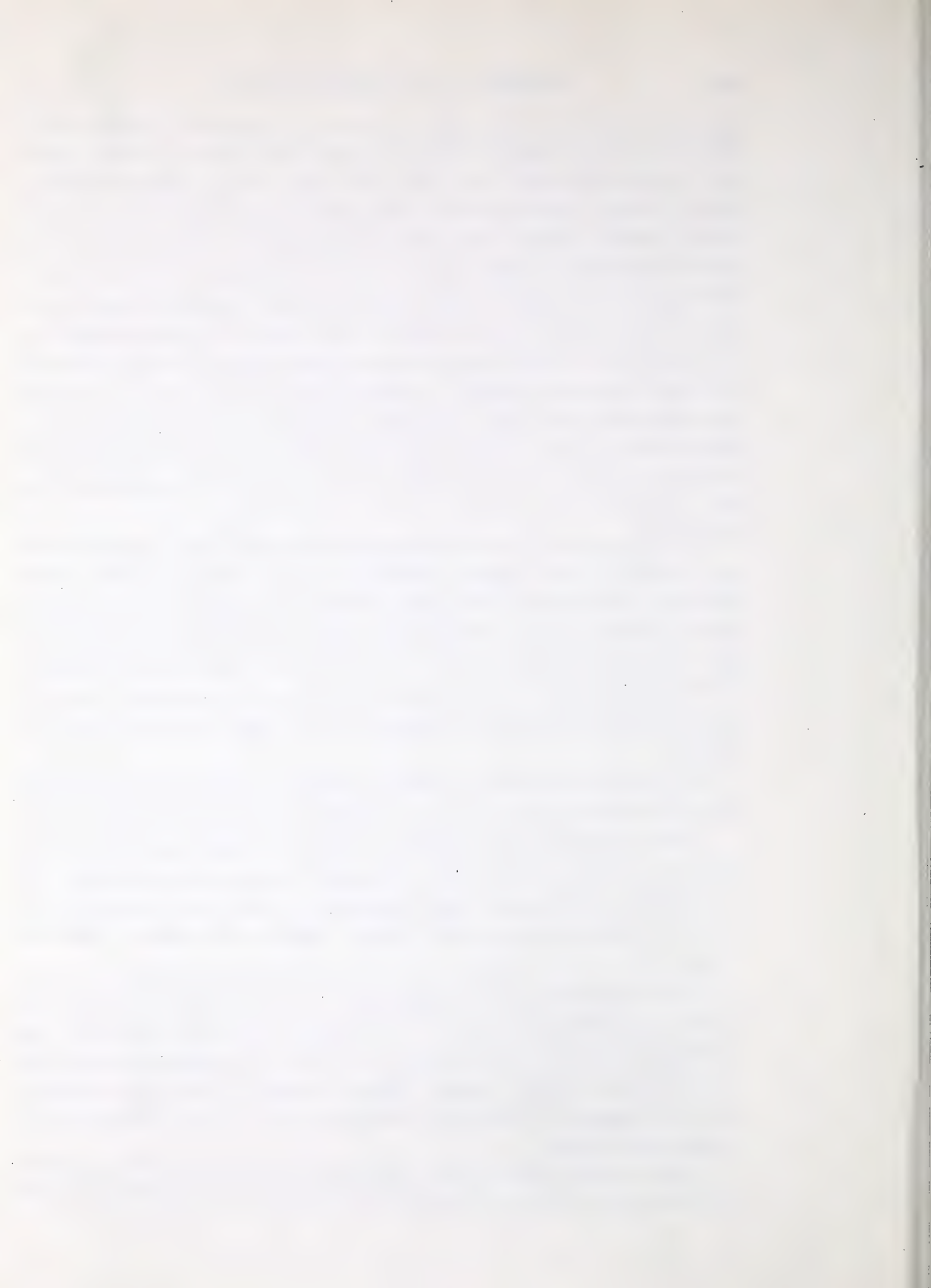
The transportation inland was principally by teams of six to ten horses on heavy canvas-covered wagons, coming as far as one hundred miles in some instances, and the older citizens will remember the large, fine teams of Governor Paine with tons of manufactured goods from Northfield, of Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, loaded with their world-renowned scales, of Burbank & Langdon, of Montpelier, and others crowding the streets, returning with flour, iron, and merchandise, supplemented by the elegant, well-matched six horse team and coach of Cottrell & Shattuck, for the United States mails and passengers.

To the wholesale trade of Follett & Bradley was added a line of boats to New York upon which the produce was shipped to market and goods returned.

When the question of connecting Burlington with Boston by railroad came up, these two firms became the active advocates of the routes, Peck & Co. favoring the Vermont Central line and Follett & Bradley the Rutland line. It may be safely said that the early construction of these two lines of railroad was in a great measure due to the energy, sagacity and capital of these two firms.

The construction of these two railroads, especially the Central line, by which the territory tributary to Burlington was put in close connection with Boston, had the effect of diverting the wholesale trade from Burlington and materially interfering with its business, and Peck & Co. gradually retired from the general merchandise business, being succeeded by the junior member of the firm, Edward W. Peck, at the old place, in such special branches as the trade would warrant.

Judge Follett's place was filled by Thomas H. Canfield and N. A. Tucker; the latter soon, however, retiring, when the business was carried on by Bradley



& Canfield several years, adding to it the forwarding and transportation by water as well as the building of railroads. Subsequently Bradley & Canfield admitted Solomon Walker and John Smith into the merchandise department under the name of Walker, Smith & Co., and upon the death of Mr. Walker J. M. Bishop purchased the estate's interest, and the business continued under the name of Bishop, Smith & Co. for some years.

Meanwhile the business of Eastern Vermont having been diverted to Boston and elsewhere by the newly constructed railroads, the transportation by water to New York was correspondingly lessened, and Bradley & Canfield, having become interested in the construction of railroads in the West, sold out their boats and dissolved the firm of Bishop, Smith & Co.

Shortly after this the wholesale merchandise business was taken up again by Van Sicklen & Walker at the old stone store where it is now successfully continued by their successors, Van Sicklen, Seymour & Co. O. J. Walker, on retiring from the firm of Van Sicklen & Walker, opened up the business at the old Peck stand, associating with him his brothers. Thus the wholesale business now is carried on as in 1849, at the same places, but confined more directly to selling goods, and not entering into the purchase of the produce of the country, which is now a specialty by itself.

All the members of the original firms are dead except Edward W. Peck, who remains at his old desk, and Thomas H. Canfield, who has devoted the later years of his life to building the Northern Pacific Railroad, and has resumed the happy vocation of a farmer.

The first firm to go into the jobbing of specialties in Burlington was T. W. Gregory & Co., who established themselves in the tea business, to which Pope, Berry & Hall subsequently succeeded. The Wells & Richardson Company was the first firm to go into the wholesale drug business on a large scale. This house first began to do business about 1870 in the block now occupied by the Porter Manufacturing Company, and their success was almost immediate, soon requiring more extended quarters. The first to do any wholesale business in the dry goods line was Elias, who was succeeded by Edward Lyman, now of the firm of Lyman & Allen, and Sidney Barlow, who built up a large trade in wholesale dry goods. William Wells & Co. had a store on Pearl street, where they carried on a large wholesale business in liquor and flour. One of the early dealers in spices, coffee, tea, etc., was Charles Miner, the originator of the large house of Miner, Pope & Co. H. W. Catlin began the wholesale flour trade in 1865, in the store now occupied by Jones & Isham. Pope & Co. did a large general wholesale business, on the corner of St. Paul and College streets. The present firm of Safford, Wetherby & Co., wholesale jobbers of fancy goods, began business in Burlington in 1870, under the firm name of E. S. Fullam & Co. Safford & Humphrey, who were connected with the business, purchased it in 1881. Henry, Johnson & Lord went into the wholesale drug business in



1881, but soon after disposed of their trade in this line to the firm of Wells, Richardson & Co., and went into the manufacture of proprietary medicines, which they have continued with great success ever since. In 1870 the firm of Arbuckle & Co. previously succeeded to the manufacturing and wholesale business of D. A. Van Namee. The wholesale business of the city, exclusive of marble and lumber, now aggregates about \$2,000,000 yearly.

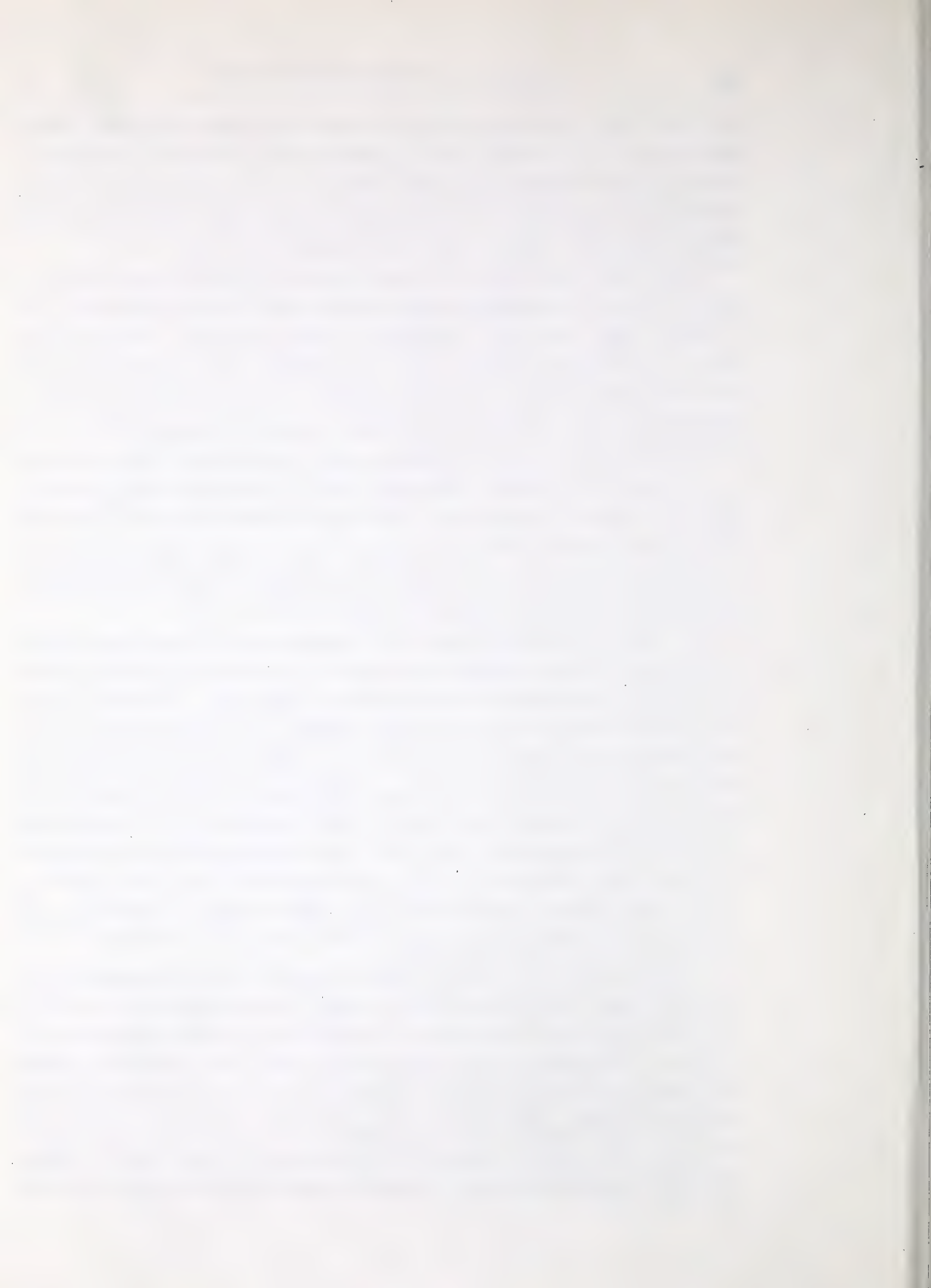
Present Mercantile Interests. — The wholesale grocery business of O. J. Walker & Bros. was established by the present senior member of the firm. O. J. Walker began business in Burlington in 1851; in 1856 a member of the firm of Van Sicklen & Walker. This firm now keep three men on the road, and make a specialty of salt and nails, though they carry a heavy stock of general groceries, amounting in value to \$100,000. The sales, amounting to about half a million a year, are as extensive in New York as in Vermont.

The wholesale grocery and provision trade of Van Sicklen, Seymour & Co. was founded by Van Sicklen & Walker in 1856. The present firm was formed in 1878. Ten men are employed. The store has been mentioned before, and is the oldest wholesale house in the city.

The firm of Jones, Bros. & Co. is descended from the firm of Weston & Jones, formed here about twenty years ago. They are jobbers in fruits and vegetables of all kinds, and general dealers in groceries.

A. L. Barrows established his trade in groceries and provisions about 1867. McWilliams Brothers founded their business in 1868, and they have had no change in the membership of the firm since the beginning. They deal in general groceries, fine flours, teas, spices and coffees. C. E. Germain, who does a considerable trade in groceries, started in Burlington about fifteen years ago, and has made a success of his store. Rowley & Prior, dealers in groceries and meats, began here in 1876. P. H. Corley established a trade in groceries, Catholic books and stationery, etc., on the 15th of December, 1877. His business is worth now over \$30,000 a year. W. B. McKillip began dealing in fancy groceries and table delicacies in 1877, and as specialist in this line is a pioneer. G. W. Kelley deals in groceries and fruits, oysters, sugars and tobaccos. He started in Burlington in 1877. E. S. Spear, in the same line, began in 1878. His annual income is about \$20,000.

The firm of Roberts & Perkins (W. H. Roberts and F. E. Perkins) bought out the old firm of Ira Russell & Co. in 1879, and established a good trade in all kinds of groceries, wooden ware and baskets, carrying the best goods in the market. Dolan Brothers, who started here in 1880, carry now a stock valued at \$4,000 or \$5,000 of all kinds of provisions and country produce, making a specialty of flour. The firm of Nye & Lavelle was established in 1880, and now do a large wholesale and retail business in cheese and meats, and general groceries. They have an income of more than \$50,000 per annum. O'Neil Brothers, established in trade two years ago, carry a full line of groceries, fancy



baskets and willow ware, making a specialty of teas and coffees. The store of Spalding & Beach was opened on the 1st of May, 1885, and is provided with a good stock of groceries, canned goods and choice butter. The grocery of J. E. Corrigan was opened in June, 1885. Owing to his excellent goods and his local situation, he has a remarkable trade in groceries, fresh and salt meats, canned goods, cigars, overalls and fancy articles.

Hardware, etc. — The oldest hardware store in the State is that of George I. Hagar, which was established more than fifty years ago. We saw in 1850 that prominent among the hardware merchants of that period were Hagar & Arthur, the senior member of the firm being the father of the present proprietor. George I. Hagar entered into partnership with his father about twenty-eight years ago. In 1872 he succeeded to the entire business. Mr. Hagar now carries on a business worth about \$40,000 a year, and has a stock of \$20,000. His specialties are mill supplies, builders' and saddlery hardware, etc., though his stock is by no means limited to these.

The hardware store of Albert G. Strong also bears the mark of antiquity and solid worth. Mr. Strong began business in Burlington in 1852, and carries at present, as always, an excellent stock in heavy shelf and carriage hardware and house trimmings, in addition to the varieties that are necessary to the thorough equipment of a wholesale and retail establishment of this kind.

The hardware firm of Ripley & Holton was formed in 1871, and from a small retail concern the house has grown to be one of the largest of its kind in the New England States. They carry a large stock of shelf and saddlery hardware, paints, farmers' tools, powder, cordage, etc. The value of the stock is about \$30 000 or more.

Ferguson & Adsit, though the youngest firm of the kind in the city, are energetic and full of resources. They have already established an extensive trade both in Burlington and throughout this part of the country. They are manufacturers and jobbers of saddlery and carriage hardware, and deal largely in paints, besides having a heavy sale of Adsit's patent rein supporter. Their business amounts to about \$70,000 per annum.

Boots and Shoes. — W. W. Wood established a trade in this line of goods in Burlington in 1863, and is thus the oldest dealer in the city. He has manufactured considerably, but has relinquished that branch of the business and now confines himself to an extensive retail trade. His store is a model of elegance, and is the finest in the State in finish and appearance. It is finished in cherry.

The wholesale trade of D. A. Brodie had its origin in the formation of the firm of Kelsie & Brodie, in April, 1873. This partnership was dissolved on the 1st of January, 1886, and Mr. Brodie has since been sole proprietor. He carries a stock of about \$20,000, and has three men on the road.

C. A. Hibbard's boot and shoe manufactory, located at 52 and 54 College



street, was established at Troy, Vt., in 1865. In 1870 Mr. Hibbard removed to Essex Junction, and from there to Burlington in 1874. He manufactures none but hand-made goods, and turns out from 1,200 to 1,700 cases per annum, giving employment to fifty workmen. His whole trade, consisting of the sale of his own and other manufactured goods, amounts annually to \$150,000.

The business of Fletcher & Boynton was established in 1876 by the present senior partner, F. G. Fletcher. F. B. Boynton was admitted to an interest in September, 1885. These gentlemen carry an unusually fine stock of boots, shoes, and rubbers, procuring both ladies' and gentlemen's goods from the best manufacturers. Their trade is worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year.

M. D. McMahon has been dealing in a general line of boots and shoes here since 1882. His prices range from the cheapest to the dearest. His stock is valued at \$10,000. During the year 1885 his sales were more than \$30,000, and have not diminished since.

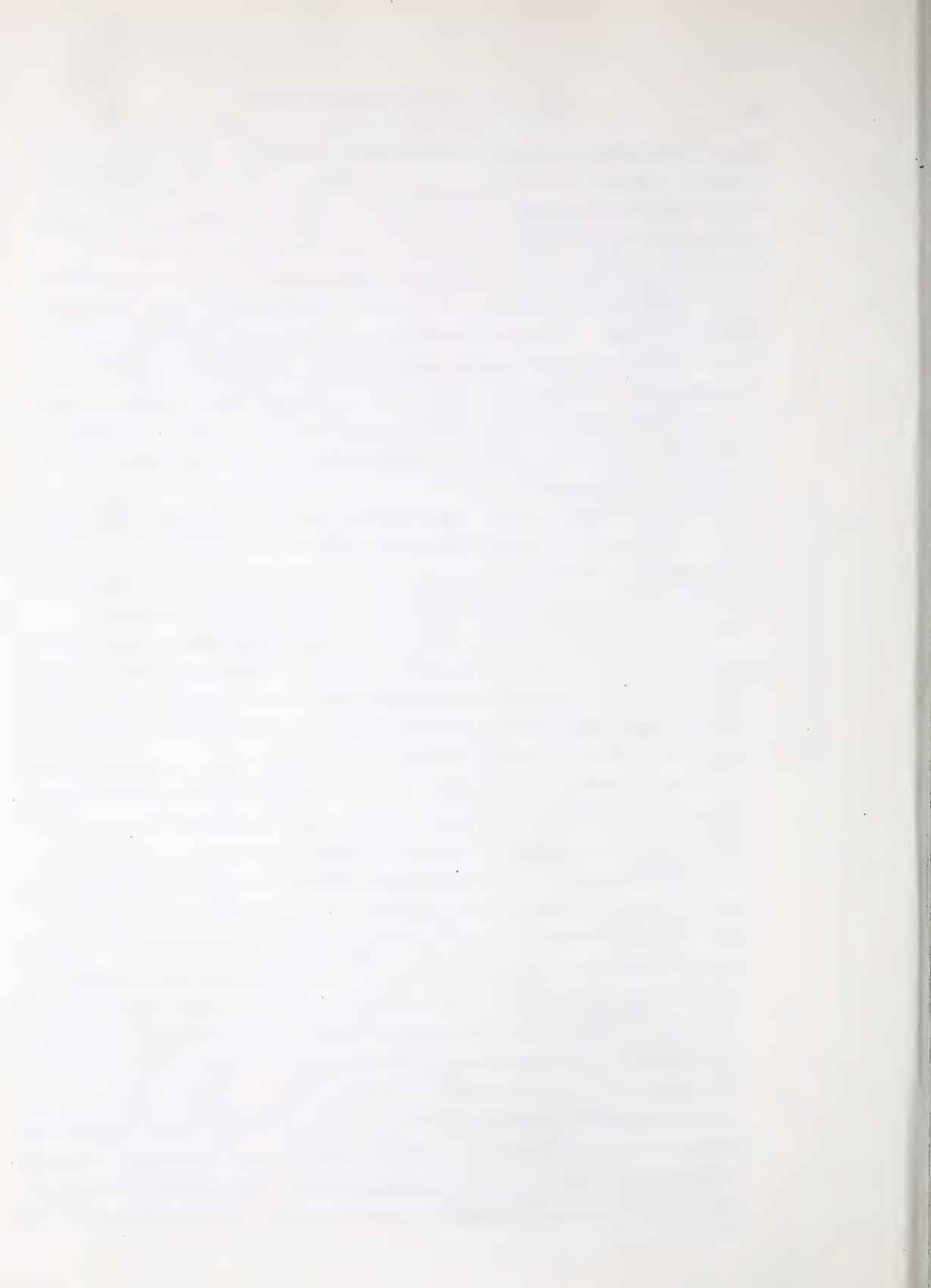
George H. Smilie started a boot and shoe store in Burlington three years ago. He carries an extensive and an excellent stock suited to all purposes for ladies and gentlemen.

W. H. Hale, a merchant of twenty years' experience, opened a boot and shoe store in this city in 1884. His stock is valued at \$6,000 to \$7,000.

Dry Goods.—The Beehive.—James and John E. Peck, under the firm name of Peck Brothers, are large dealers in carpets, oil cloths, and lace curtains. They have been in business here together ever since the establishment of their trade in 1862, though until recently dealing in a general line of dry goods. They carry a stock of from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Edward Barlow, in the Opera House block, has been in the dry goods trade in Burlington for twenty-three years. The business is now worth about \$60,000 a year. His stock which is composed of everything in the dry goods line, foreign and domestic, is valued at \$25,000 or \$30,000.

Safford, Wetherby & Co., wholesale jobbers of fancy goods, notions, hosiery, overalls, shirts, etc., first began business at Montpelier in 1870 under the title of E. S. Fullam & Co., and in September of that year removed to Burlington, locating at their present site. About four years after this C. C. Chadwick was admitted to the business, and the firm name changed to Fullam, Safford & Chadwick, and so remained until 1875, when, owing to failing health, Mr. Fullam sold his interest to Safford & Chadwick, and during the same season Mr. Humphrey became a partner, and the firm was known as Safford, Chadwick & Co.; but in the early part of 1876 Mr. Chadwick died, and Safford & Humphrey having purchased his interest, continued the business in their name until 1881, when Henry L. Wetherby was admitted, and the title changed to the one it has since borne. Although Mr. Humphrey is a member of the firm, his time is given to conducting a retail trade in Winooski village, which is owned by Safford, Humphrey & Co. During these years the





Edmund Turner



business has steadily increased, so that they now employ two traveling salesmen and a full corps of clerks at their store, their annual sales amounting to about \$100,000.

The extensive dry goods house of Lyman, Allen & Co. was established in 1868 by the admission of H. W. Allen to partnership with the present senior member, Edward Lyman. The trade was originally started in 1844 by Elias Lyman, in the Lyman block, as before noticed. On the 1st of January, 1848, Edward Lyman became a partner of the founder. In 1851 Elias Lyman retired. This is the largest wholesale dry goods house in the State, its success being due to the principle adhered to of dealing only in the best of goods, and representing them as they are. The trade extends throughout the State, and is by no means confined to Vermont. A more extended history of the concern appears in the biographical sketch of Mr. Lyman on a subsequent page.

M. D. Cook began dealing in fancy dry goods and carpets, and has enlarged his original business to its present proportions. He makes a specialty of carpets, and sells \$80,000 worth of goods a year. In 1876 his sales amounted to \$25,000.

George H. Kinsley, who now carries a stock of \$25,000, first opened his store here in 1876. He carries a full line of dry and fancy goods, making a specialty of cloaks.

J. B. Scully & Co. are successors to J. B. Scully, who founded the present flourishing business in 1881. They carry an excellent stock of general dry goods, silks, shawls, and domestics.

George Towle and A. F. Chayer entered into partnership and established their present trade in dry goods three years ago. They make a specialty of hosiery, underwear, and gloves.

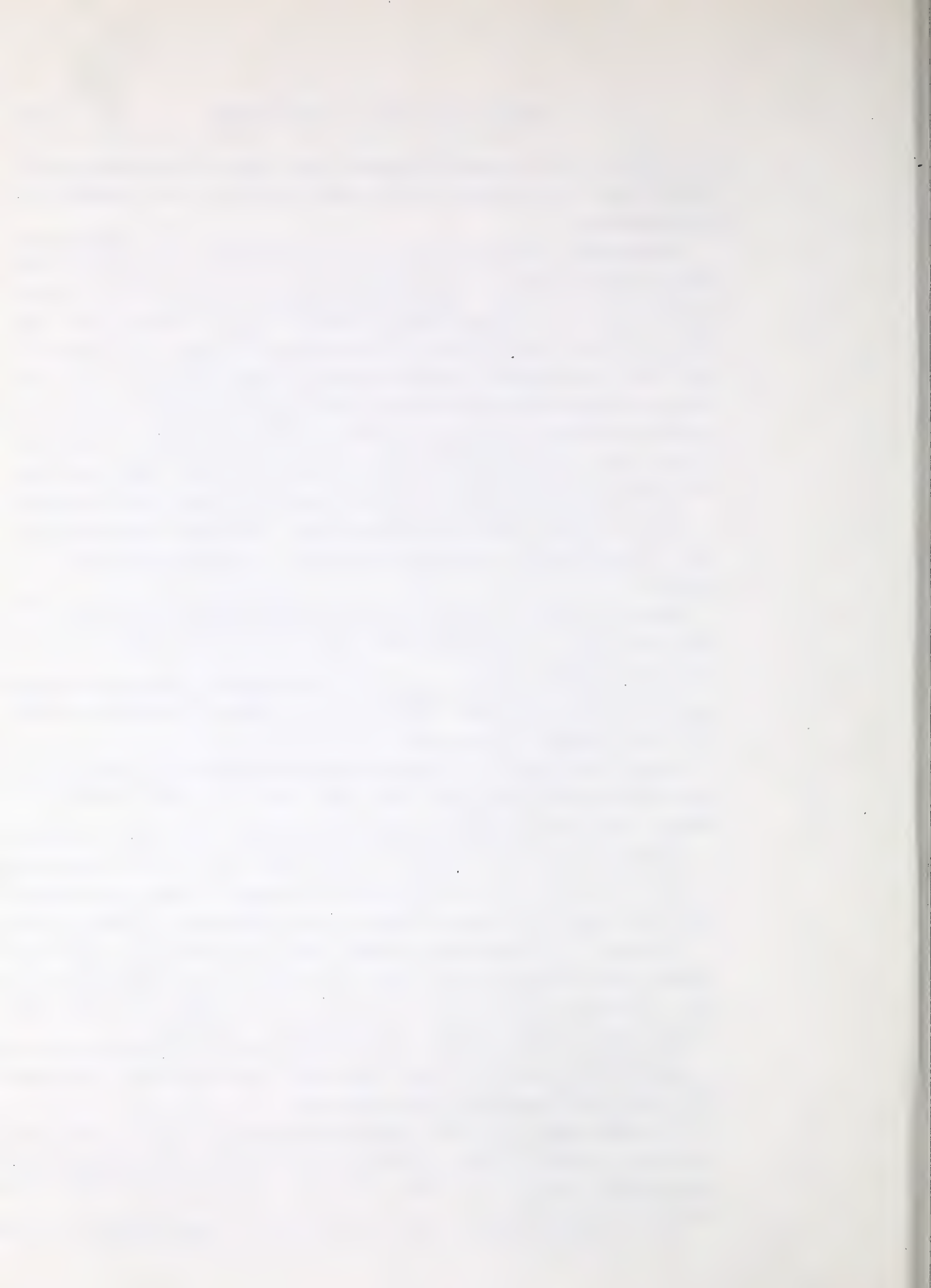
Bennett Turk established the trade in fine custom clothing, now carried on by the firm of B. Turk & Brother, in 1853, when only two or three of the houses now in business in Burlington had been started. They carry a stock of \$40,000 to \$50,000, and deal in hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishing goods.

In 1878 A. N. Percy, after an already wide experience in St. Albans and Boston, came to Burlington and started the trade in ready made clothing, etc., now carried on by A. N. Percy & Co., the junior being A. H. Richardson. The income from their business is about \$50,000 per annum.

The business of E. P. Shaw, dealer in the same line of goods, was founded by the present proprietor in 1873. Mr. Shaw makes a specialty of fine clothing, and carries a stock of \$15,000 to \$20,000.

The Blue Store, one of the largest establishments in the city, was opened in 1875 by Smith & Pease. Jerome B. Smith and H. C. Humphrey formed their present partnership in 1885. They have an excellent line of clothing and furnishing goods.

D. N. Nicholson began on the 1st of January, 1878, a trade in hats and



furs, and has since added a general clothing, hat, cap, fur, and trunk business to his first enterprise. He manufactures furs, and makes them and hats a specialty.

The firm of Miles & McMahon, jobbers and retailers in millinery, ladies' furnishing and ready made goods, furs, notions, glassware, etc., was formed in July, 1884. Their sign is the "largest bonnet in the world." Mr. Miles has charge of the store in Burlington, and Mr. McMahon of another owned by the firm at Stowe, Vt.

The Globe Clothing House, D. M. Miles & Co., was opened on the 25th of April, 1885, with a general stock in men's, youths', and boys' clothing, etc., etc.

The firm of Pope & Pease began to trade in Burlington in the fall of 1885 — dealers in clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc.

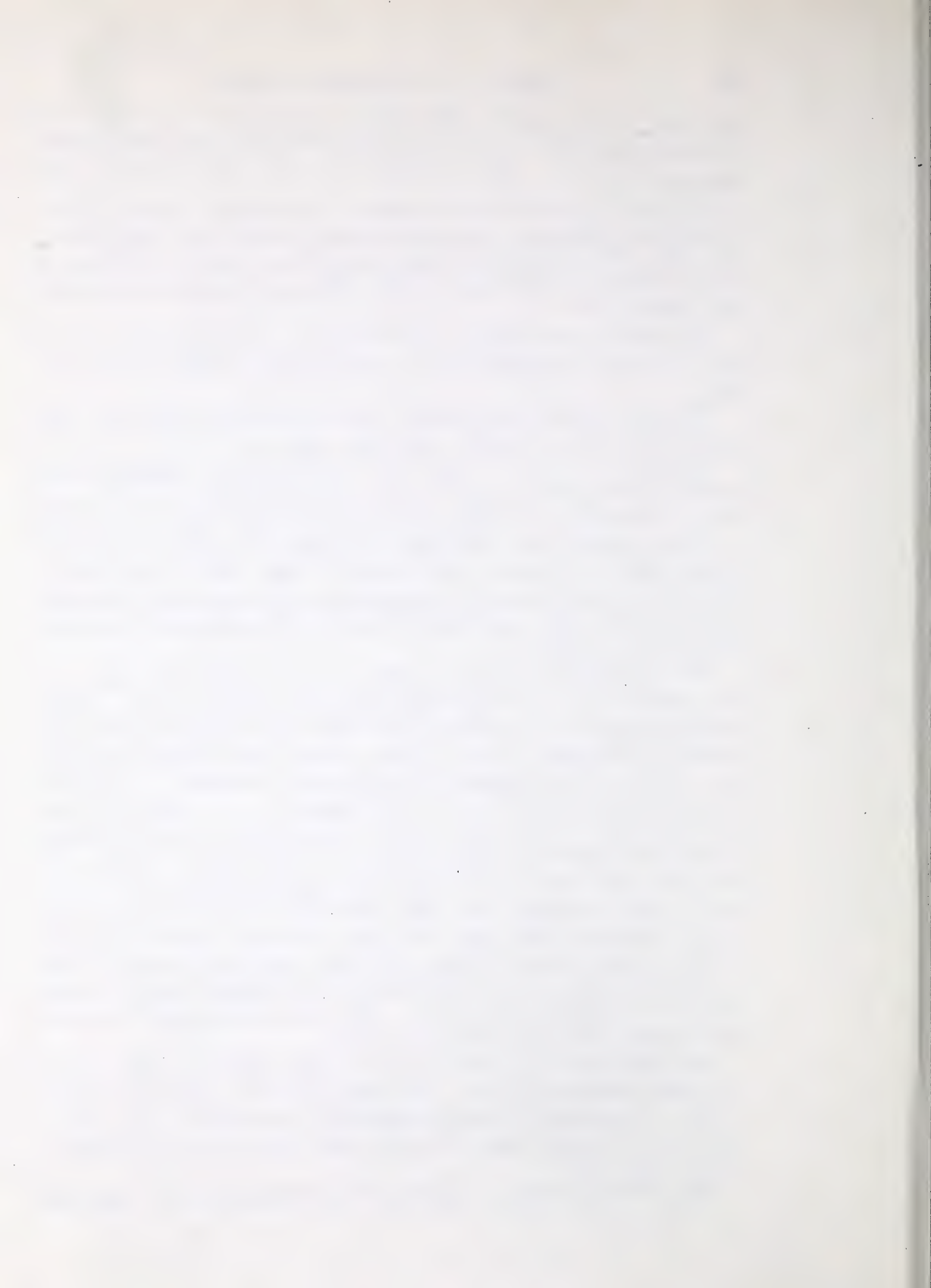
The glove store of A. N. Johns came into the present proprietor's hands in March, 1886, and is the only exclusive glove store in Vermont. He carries a stock of about \$5,000 to \$10,000, and sells the finest of gloves and mittens.

Drugs, Medicines, etc.—The oldest drug store in the city is that of W. S. Vincent, which was opened by Mr. Vincent in 1865. From 1866 to 1875 it was Vincent & Taft that ran the business, and from the latter date to the spring of 1881 the firm name was Vincent, Taft & Co. Since then Mr. Vincent has again been sole proprietor.

The enterprising firm of Henry, Johnson & Lord commenced business at Waterbury, Vt., in 1855, under the firm name of J. M. Henry & Sons. Under various changes the firm continued in Waterbury until March, 1867, when they removed to Burlington. After this the addition of the wholesale drug business was made to their manufacture of proprietary medicines. In 1870 the firm divided, the present firm of Wells, Richardson & Co. taking the wholesale department under the firm title of Henry & Co., and Henry & Johnson retaining the proprietary medicine department, which they still continue, with the addition in 1879, of L. B. Lord to the company, making the firm as at present. The specialties which they manufacture are N. H. Downs's elixir, Baxter's mandrake bitters, and arnica and oil liniment, besides a large line of toilet articles, extracts, essences, and other proprietary medicines. They have traveling salesmen in all New England and the Middle States, while their sales extend to all parts of the Union. They have a branch house in Montreal, which supplies an extensive demand in Canada.

The drug firm of R. B. Stearns & Co. are lineal descendants from the old Peck stand established in 1840. The present proprietors assumed the business in 1870. In addition to the drug trade, which is their specialty, they carry a good stock of surgical instruments, which they claim cannot be excelled in quality in the State.

The well-known wholesale drug firm, Wells, Richardson & Co., succeeded



to the business of Henry & Co. in 1872. The first members of the firm were Edward Wells, A. E. Richardson and W. J. Van Patten. In 1873 Henry Wells was admitted as a partner, and in 1881 F. H. Wells. They occupy two large stores, Nos. 125 to 133 College street. The first store was built in 1874, and the later and larger one in 1883. The original business of the firm was simply that of wholesale druggists, but in 1886 they began their successful enterprises as manufacturers of proprietary articles, by putting upon the market their celebrated butter color. This became, in a short time, very popular throughout the dairying sections of the country, and the sale has already extended to England and Australia. The next article which they put upon the market was the well known remedy, kidney-wort, which was advertised very extensively by means of newspapers and almanacs, and has had a deservedly high reputation for the diseases for which it is recommended.

In 1881 the firm commenced the manufacture of the diamond dyes, which are now sold in almost all parts of the world. These very useful dyes are manufactured in thirty-six different colors, and are adapted to a wide range of uses, from coloring the most ordinary goods to the finest silks, ribbons, feathers, and for many artistic uses. The sale has probably exceeded that of any proprietary article now upon the market.

The last enterprise of the firm is the manufacture of a very valuable food for infants and invalids, which they have called lactated food. As its name indicates, its basis is sugar of milk, or lactose, an article which is now manufactured in large quantities by the American Milk Sugar Company, under the patents of Prof. A. H. Sabin, of the University of Vermont. The importance of an article of this kind is conceded by all well-informed physicians, and the firm is in receipt of hundreds of letters from eminent members of the profession, indorsing this food as the best article of the kind with which they are acquainted. No doubt it will soon achieve as wide-spread popularity as have the other articles previously put upon the market.

The demand for their goods induced Wells, Richardson & Co. several years ago to establish a branch house in Montreal, where a large business is done. Since then they have also established branches in London, England, and in Sidney, New South Wales, Australia. Probably no other one of the many enterprising houses of Burlington has done more to spread the name and fame of their beautiful city throughout the world than have Wells, Richardson & Co. In 1882, in order to handle their business to better advantage, the firm changed their style to that of a corporation under the name of Wells & Richardson Company, the stockholders in the corporation remaining the same as those in the partnership previously. Edward Wells is president of the corporation; A. E. Richardson, vice-president; Henry Wells, treasurer; W. J. Van Patten, secretary; F. H. Wells, assistant secretary.

The drug firm of B. W. Carpenter & Co. began business here in 1875,



the junior member, F. L. Taft, having been with Dr. Vincent for ten years previous to the formation of this firm. The senior member was a surgeon in the Ninth Vermont Regiment during the last war, and practiced in Burlington until 1874. The firm deal extensively in everything at all pertaining to this line of business, especially in Taft's myrrhline, phosphated ginger cream, capsine cholera specific, etc.

Burritt Brothers started a drug store here in 1874, and in 1883 sold out to the present proprietor, F. W. Burritt. He deals in all kinds of drugs and patent medicines, dentists' and surgical instruments, etc., and has a large trade.

The Peoples' Drug Store, at 75 Church street, under the management of Beaupré & Lowrey, proprietors, was opened by these gentlemen in 1880, they having succeeded the old firm of Jones & Riley. The business has grown steadily, until it is now one of the largest stores of its kind in the State.

Bellrose & Grant have been in the drug business since 1881. Their stock includes a thorough line of drugs, surgical instruments, laboratory goods, reagent bottles, etc.

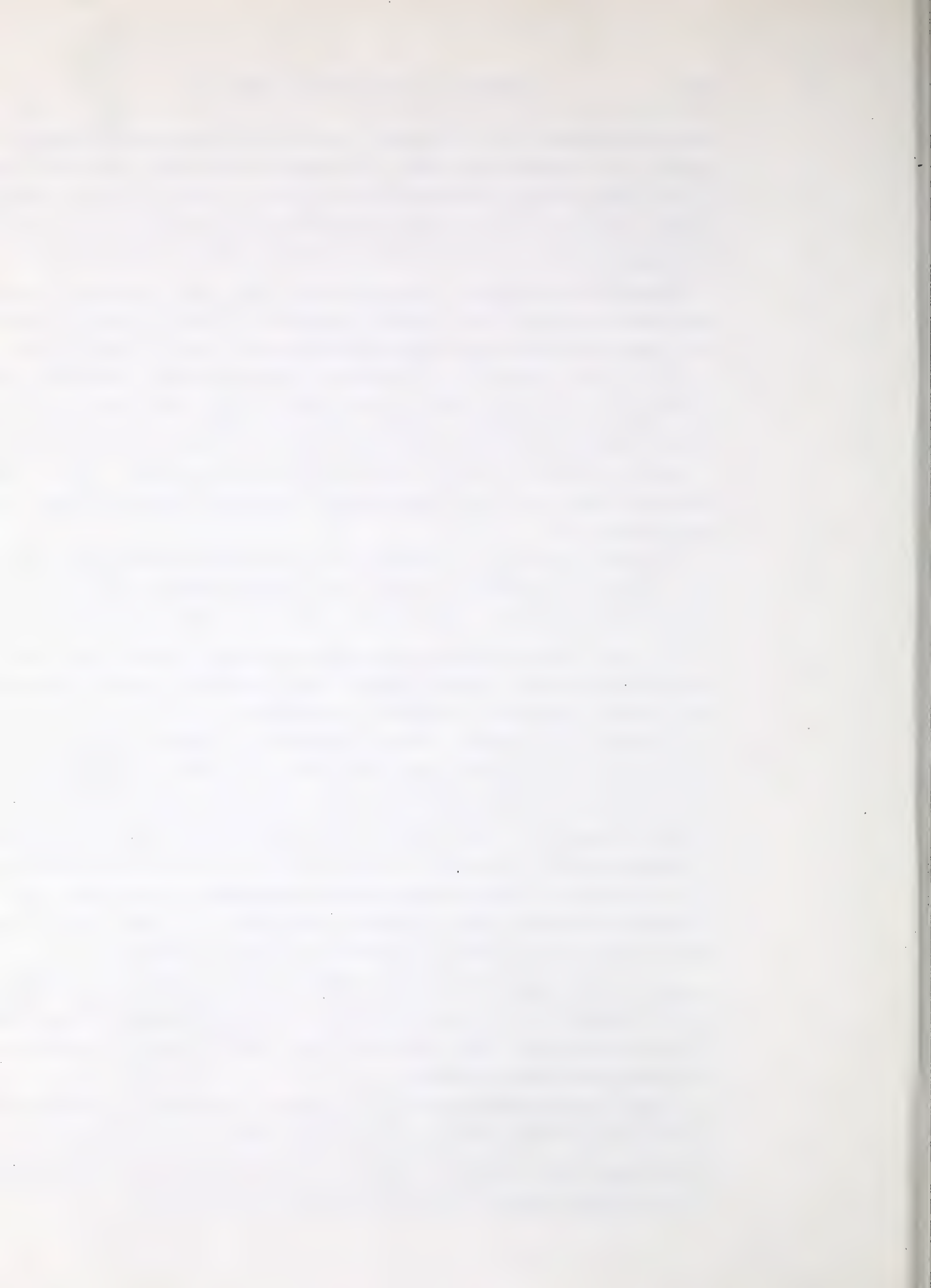
The drug store of W. H. Zottman & Co. was opened on the 15th of January, 1885, and, in addition to a full line of drugs, makes a specialty of compounding prescriptions. They also have two of the best soda fountains in the State.

The drug firm of Sullivan & Carrieres was formed in April, 1886. They keep a complete line of patent medicines, drugs, perfumes, cigars and sundries. They are also proprietors of Sullivan's cough balsam.

Jewelers.—The jewelry house of Brinsmaid & Hildreth, of 99 Church street, is like a city landmark, and is the oldest of its kind in Burlington. It was established by Abram Brinsmaid in the year 1793, and during this lengthened period of more than ninety years the reputation of the house for responsibility and first-class workmanship has never been disputed. By the admittance of Moses Bliss as a partner the firm was known prior to 1824 as Brinsmaid & Bliss, and has been followed successively by Pangborn & Brinsmaid in 1841; Brinsmaid Brothers in 1849; Brinsmaid, Brother & Co. in 1854; and in that year the present firm name of Brinsmaid & Hildreth was adopted.

They carry at all times a full and complete stock of foreign and American watches, clocks, jewelry of all kinds, silver and silver plated ware, and kindred goods, transacting a business that is not only local but extends all over this section of the State. The individual names of the proprietors are William Brinsmaid and Chester Hildreth.

The business conducted by H. E. Adams & Son (Mark W. Adams) was established in Burlington on the 1st of April, 1879, by the senior member of the present firm. At the beginning the stock was valued at about three thousand dollars, and only \$5,000 worth were sold the first year. But the sales have increased until they now amount to \$20,000 annually.



L. X. Fremau began dealing in jewelry in Burlington six years ago. He makes a specialty of repairing, though he carries a complete stock for sale.

E. A. Bruce has been in the jewelry business at No. 106 Church street for four years. The site, however, has been in use for a jewelry store for the last thirty-five years. Mr. Bruce carries a full line of the best jewelry, watches, silverware, spectacles, eye-glasses, etc., and executes with great care and skill the resetting and mounting of diamonds and other precious stones. He gives special attention to the repairing and adjusting of fine watches. His predecessor in the building was C. W. Wingate.

Books, Stationery, etc.—In 1837 Samuel Huntington opened the first book and stationery store in town, in the building which he still occupies, and has been in business longer than any other merchant in the city. From a small country trade the business has grown to extensive proportions, and is constantly increasing. The present firm of S. Huntington & Co. manufactures blank books, keep a fine stock of writing materials of every sort, albums, scrap books, etc., as well as a large assortment of the best educational and other books. The store has for forty years been a depository of the American Bible Society. In view of the fact that Mr. Huntington is the only merchant in business to-day that was here when he began, his remarkable success must be gratifying.

The Free Press Association opened a store of the same kind about six years ago, and have always kept a fine assortment of stationery, ruled and bond papers, inks, etc. The stock carried is valued at \$10,000 to \$15,000.

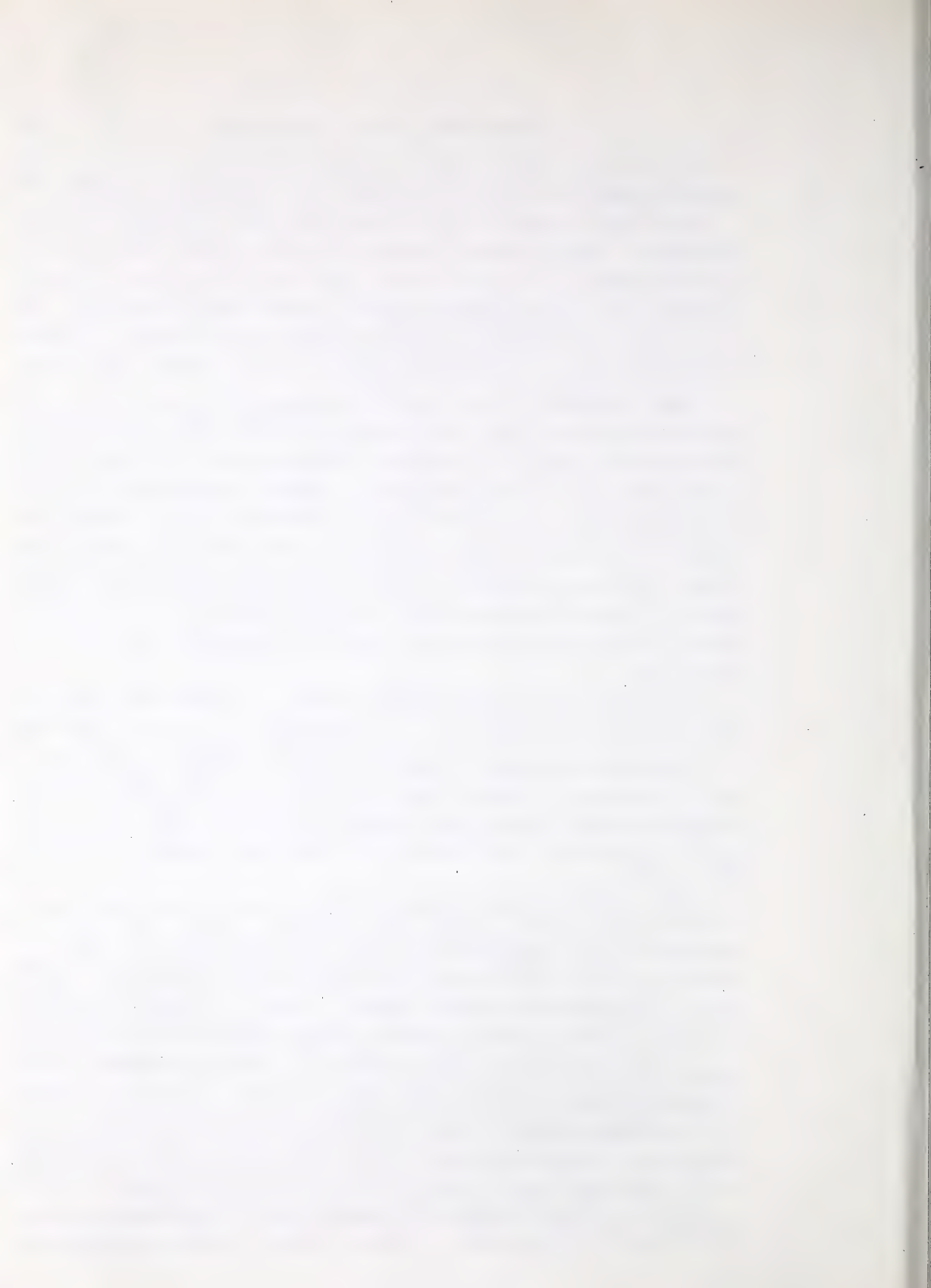
Miscellaneous Mercantile Interests.—In 1872 C. R. Nash began the business of plumbing, gas fitting, furnace work and general jobbing in stoves, ranges and house-furnishing goods, making plumbing a specialty. The junior partner of the firm of Nash & Roche, P. A. Roche, was admitted to the position in 1885.

Johnson Brothers began dealing in crockery, china, glass and silver plated ware, wall-paper, window-shades, lamp goods, etc., in 1879, succeeding to a business which was established about thirty-five years ago. C. G. Peterson has been in the same line of trade for five years. He does considerable wholesaling. The Boston Bargain Store, Chester C. Collins, proprietor, was founded in 1884. The stock consists of tinware, crockery, glassware and fancy goods.

A. G. Pierce has, since 1873, conducted the business established by his father in 1845, and carried on from 1858 to 1873 by Pierce & Son; carries everything that is demanded in farm machinery, seeds, fertilizers, etc.

C. P. Smith succeeded in 1867 to the business which Frederick Smith had founded ten or twelve years before. He is now a wholesale and retail dealer in flour, grain, feed, hay and seeds. "A good line of good goods."

The store of Jones & Isham was opened in 1883 by the present members of the firm, J. W. Jones and C. S. Isham. Besides carrying a first-class as-



sortment of oatmeals and grahams, they deal in field and garden seeds, flour, grain and feed, baled hay, grass-seed, oil meal, and ground bone. They also sell Nova Scotia plaster extensively.

One of the best as well as oldest of the coal interests of the city is that of Elias Lyman. Honorable dealing has increased a trade at first small to large proportions. In no case has misrepresentation as to quality or quantity been practiced, and his customers have come to regard his statements as in all respects trustworthy. His stock is of the best.

J. W. Hayes, wholesale and retail dealer in hard and soft coal and wood, established his trade in Burlington ten or twelve years ago. It is enough to say that he handled 10,000 tons of coal during the last year, his trade reaching Canada and New Hampshire. He also keeps a general grocery at No. 165 South Champlain street.

The firm of Adsit & Bigelow — E. S. Adsit and J. J. Bigelow — was formed in 1875. By reason of thrift and honesty these gentlemen have established a trade throughout Vermont and Eastern New Hampshire, requiring the handling of 10,000 tons of coal per annum. They also deal somewhat in hard wood.

S. Beach, baker and confectioner, began business here about 1854. He keeps a large assortment of the goods expected in his line, and has a wholesale business that embraces Northern New York and Eastern New Hampshire. His specialties are the Burlington and the Boston cracker. Two men are kept on the road, and for the retail trade two teams are required in Burlington and Winooski. His business is worth about \$55,000 per annum and demands the continual employment of about twenty men.

H. E. Salls began business in Burlington in 1870, and keeps an excellent stock of tobaccos, cigars, fruits and confectionery. His ice cream parlors are also well patronized. Other confectionery stores are kept by G. B. Kent & Co. and Charles N. Jones, started respectively four years, and six months, ago. G. B. Woodward opened a news store and began keeping confectionery on the 1st of September, 1885.

The firm of Reed & Taylor became successors in 1884 to the old house of Murray & Reed, who for twenty years had carried on a trade in teas, coffees, spices, tobacco and cigars. The business is now largely wholesale, extending throughout Vermont, Northern New York and a part of New Hampshire. Three men are kept on the road. Tobacco and cigars are with them a specialty, and two and a half million cigars were sold in 1885. The wholesale and retail tobacco store of C. N. Mead, on the corner of Main and Church streets, is worth an income of from \$25,000 to \$40,000 a year.

The immense wholesale trade in teas, coffees, spices, tobacco and cigars, now conducted by Pope, Berry & Hall, was founded in 1866 by Gregory & Mead. T. W. Gregory & Co., Minor, Pope & Co., and the present firm suc-



cessively followed, the last change occurring about nine years ago. The business is entirely wholesale, three men being kept continually on the road. Teas, coffees and spices are the specialty. The firm carry a stock valued at \$25,000, and have annual sales of from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

The New York and China Tea Company was formed three years ago, S. W. Henry, manager. Their stock of \$1,000 is of an excellent quality. A beginning has been made in a wholesale trade.

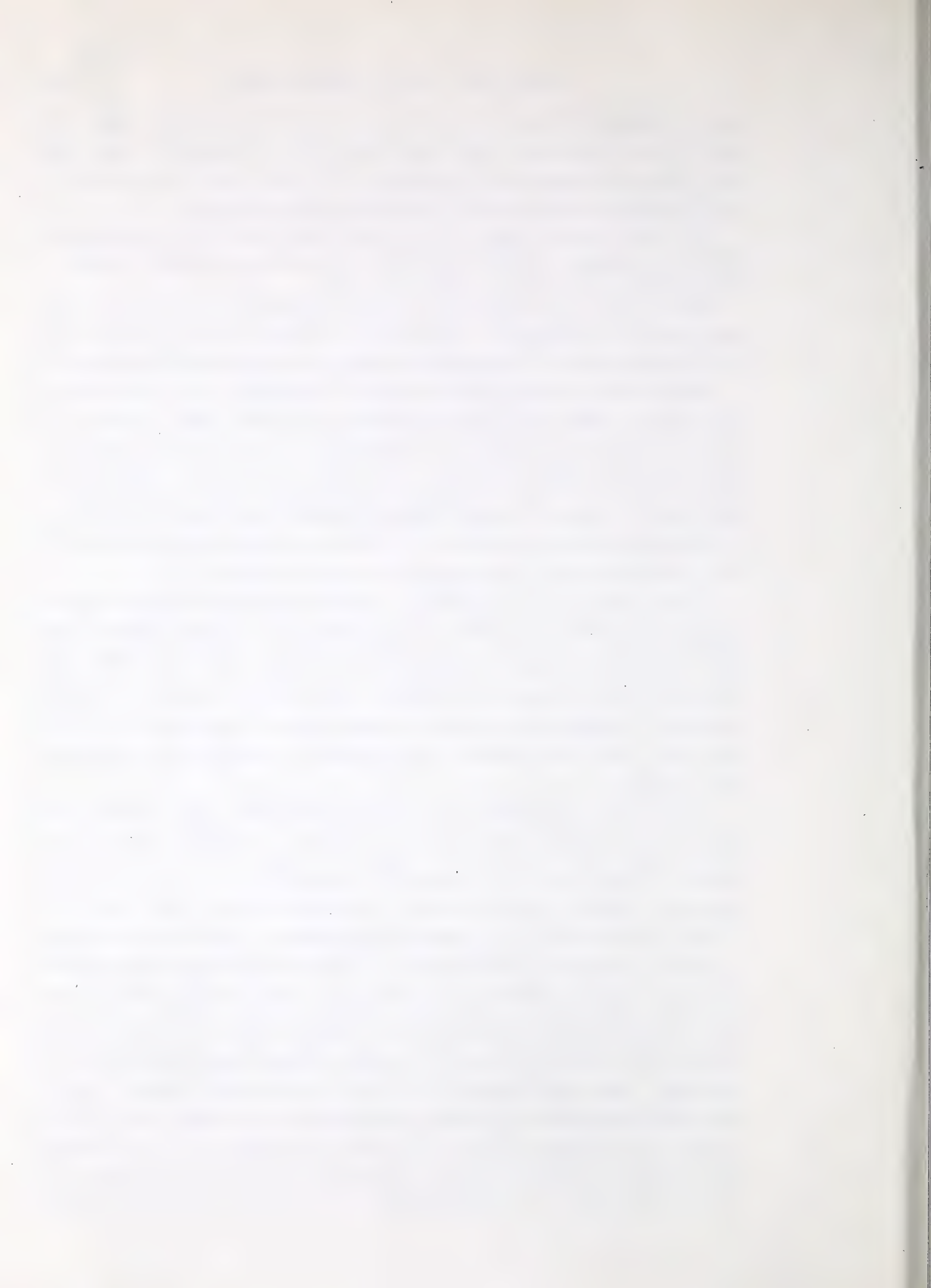
H. H. Davis keeps a full line of artists' materials, books, musical goods, and apparatus for all games. He has been in trade in Burlington since 1873. He also carries a line of school-books, newspapers and periodical publications.

Bailey's music rooms, under the efficient management of H. W. Hall, has been opened in this city for seven years past. The main store, however, is at St. Johnsbury, under Mr. Bailey's management. This business is worth from \$60,000 to \$80,000 per annum, six men being on the road. The stock is in pianos, organs and musical instruments of all kinds, musical merchandise and sheet music. The trade extends all through Northern Vermont and New York.

For the last three years Mrs. H. E. Salls has dealt in Kensington art work in all its branches, and in fancy goods of every description.

The art store of L. G. Burnham is worthy of particular mention as being the best of its kind in the State. Everything in the nature of picture frames and mouldings is made here. A wholesale business is done in photographers' and artists' supplies, and an extensive trade carried on in artists' materials, plush goods, fancy articles and novelties. Mr. Burnham has been in a similar business in Burlington for the last ten years, and has conducted his art store since 1884. His line of etchings and engravings is unsurpassed in this part of New England.

Winooski and Burlington Horse Railroad Company.—The charter for this, the first horse railroad company in the State, was obtained on the 31st of October, 1872, by F. C. Kennedy, Lemuel B. Platt, Charles W. Woodhouse, Edward W. Peck, and Levi Underwood, incorporators, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Nothing effectual was done until the summer of 1885, when C. D. Haines, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., came to Burlington and organized the company. A contract was let to his brother, A. G. Haines, to build an equipped road for \$40,000. To extend the road as it now runs, it was bonded for \$15,000, and stock paid up for \$25,000. It is three miles in length. The road is not now quite a standard gauge road, but is to be widened from its present breadth of four feet, to four feet eight inches, and in the summer open cars are placed on the track. The capital stock is also yet to be increased. But the company have placed themselves on a solid footing and will undoubtedly make the road in every way a success. The first officers of the company were C. D. Haines, president, U. A. Woodbury, vice-president, and directors as now, except Jo D. Hatch in place of E. T. Haines, resigned. The present officers and directors



are as follows: President, U. A. Woodbury; vice-president, F. C. Kennedy; superintendent, K. B. Walker; treasurer, L. E. Woodhouse; clerk, George W. Wales; directors, U. A. Woodbury, C. D. Haines, F. C. Kennedy, K. B. Walker, and Jo D. Hatch.

The Post-office.—The first post route in Vermont was established on the 19th of June, 1781, when Samuel Sherman was employed to “ride post from His Excellency’s in Arlington to Camp Headquarters at (Castleton) once a week three months from date hereof.” He was to go one road by way of Timmouth and return by way of Pawlet. For his “encouragement,” he was allowed fourteen shillings a week out of the State treasury. In 1783 the Governor and Council established a weekly post between Bennington and Albany, and Anthony Haswell, father of Nathan B. Haswell, afterward a prominent Burlington merchant, was appointed postmaster-general. On the 5th of March, 1784, the Legislature enacted a law for the establishment of post-offices within the State, which was substantially re-enacted in March, 1787, with the following preamble:

“Whereas, the business of promulgating the laws, conveying timely notice to the inhabitants of the State of all proprietary proceedings, and other matters of importance to the public, can in no other way be effected so extensively and with so small expense as by the appointment of regular posts for conveying the same to the different parts of this State;” therefore five post-offices were established, viz: At Bennington, Rutland, Brattleboro, Windsor, and Newbury, under such regulations as were established for the government of the post-offices of the United States. The post-rider from Bennington to Brattleboro was allowed three pence for every mile traveled, and riders on the other routes two pence per mile, “in hard money orders or hard money.” The postmaster-general was empowered to employ a rider to travel from Rutland through Addison county (of which this county was then a part), at two pence per mile, “each fortnight for one-half the circuit, going one road and returning another.” On the 15th of October, 1790, to the dissatisfaction of the public, who feared a suspension of the service, that part of the act which provided for the compensation of the riders was repealed. On the 21st of January, 1788, Daniel Marsh advertised himself as post-rider from Clarendon to Onion River, the northern terminus of his route being Jericho. There was no authority for the establishment of an office in Chittenden county, which then extended to the Canada line; and the conclusion is that there were no offices in the State except the five named in the act of 1787, until June 1, 1792, after the service had become a part of the economy of the general government. On that day, under the authority of Congress, additional offices were opened in Manchester, Vergennes, and Burlington. Congress was very slow in the extension of the service in Vermont, the first act, passed March 3, 1791, authorizing the postmaster-general to extend the carrying of the mail from

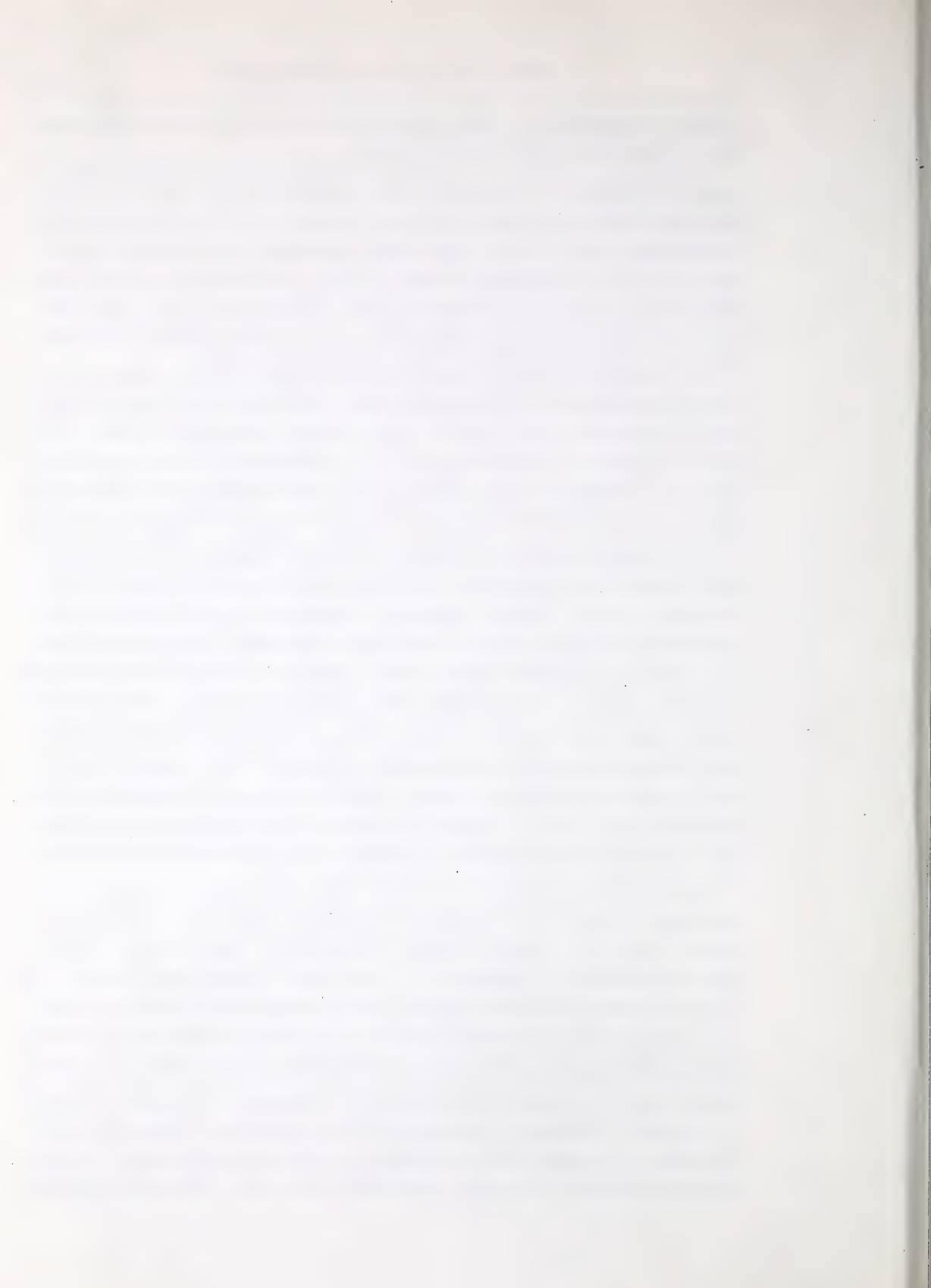


Albany to Bennington; in other words, merely connecting the general service with that previously established in Vermont.

Under an act passed on the 20th of February, 1792, only the following routes were established in this State: From Albany by way of Troy and Lansingburgh to Bennington, Manchester and Rutland, once a week; from Rutland to Burlington, once in two weeks, though proposals were invited for service once a week; from Springfield, Mass., by way of Northampton to Brattleboro, once a week; and from Brattleboro by way of Charlestown, N. H., and Windsor, Vt., to Hanover, N. H., once a week. In 1801 the *Rutland Herald* contained advertisements of the following routes, among others:

From Windsor by way of Woodstock, Royalton, Randolph, Williamston, Montpelier and Jericho to Burlington, once a week, the rider leaving Burlington on Saturdays at six o'clock A. M., arriving at Montpelier by six P. M., and at Windsor on Mondays by ten A. M. Returning he would leave Windsor every Wednesday at two o'clock P. M., reach Montpelier on Thursdays at seven P. M. and Burlington seven P. M. on Fridays. Another route was from Rutland north by way of Pittsford, Brandon, Salisbury, Middlebury, Vergennes, Charlotte, Shelburne, Burlington, Colchester, Milton, etc., to Highgate, once a week, leaving Rutland at five o'clock every Monday morning, reaching Charlotte at ten on Tuesday mornings, Burlington by one on Tuesday afternoons, and Highgate at seven on Wednesday afternoons. Going south the carrier would leave Highgate at eight o'clock Thursday mornings, reach Burlington at eleven o'clock Friday mornings; leave Burlington at noon, reach Charlotte at two in the afternoon and Rutland at eight o'clock every Saturday afternoon. Fifteen minutes was allowed for the opening and closing of the mails at all offices where the time was not particularly specified. This system of transmission by stage was continued, of course, until the opening of railroads through the State, about 1850. Thompson's *Gazetteer* states that there were in 1840 three lines of mail stages through Burlington, which arrived and departed daily, one to the south, one to the east and one to the north.

In 1804 there were sixty post towns in the State, seven of which were in Chittenden county, viz: Burlington, postmaster, John Fay; Charlotte, W. Barnes; Hinesburg, Elijah Bostwick; Huntington, Jabez Fargo; Jericho, Roderick Messenger; Richmond, — —; and Williston, Eben Judson. In 1823, as shown by Walton's *Register*, there were 163 post-offices in the State, and about \$20,000 was annually paid on the postage of letters, papers and pamphlets by the inhabitants thereof, numbering 235,749 persons. The compensation of postmasters was on the basis of 30 per cent. on the first \$100 of receipts, and 25 per cent. on the next \$100. Brattleboro was the largest office in Vermont. Middlebury was second in importance and Burlington third. The salary of Ephraim Mills, the postmaster at Burlington, was \$333. All the other postmasters in the county received less than \$100. The rates of postage



were for a single letter of one piece of paper, for any distance not exceeding thirty miles, six cents; over thirty and not exceeding eighty miles, ten cents; over eighty and not exceeding 150 miles, twelve and a half cents; over 150 and not exceeding 400 miles, eighteen and three-fourths cents; over 400 miles, twenty-five cents. Letters composed of two pieces of paper were charged double those rates, three pieces were charged triple rates, and more than three pieces quadruple postage.

The highest salary paid any of the 4,000 postmasters in the United States was then \$2,000, and there were only ten who were paid that sum, while twenty-seven received \$1,000 and upward. In 1845 the rates of postage were reduced, and letters weighing not more than half an ounce could be sent any distance under 300 miles for five cents, and any greater distance for ten cents. In 1851 the rates were again modified so that a single letter, that is, a letter weighing not more than half an ounce, would be carried 3,000 miles, or under, for three cents, if prepaid, and for five cents if not prepaid. The rates for a distance exceeding 3,000 miles were respectively six and twelve cents. Postage stamps and stamped envelopes were not used until 1852. The system of charging uniform rates on letters according to weight, and disregarding distance within the limits of the country, was established in 1863.

In the earlier years of the existence of Burlington, and down to a period within the memory of living man, money was so scarce that a letter would frequently remain in the office several days or a week, until the person to whom it was addressed could earn the twenty-five cents, or less, by labor for cash instead of pork, wheat, or pot-ashes.

Following is a list of the postmasters of Burlington from the first appointment in 1792 to the present (for the first eight names credit should be given to Robert Roberts, esq., through whose influence they were obtained from the department at Washington): Amos Hutchins, appointed July 17, 1792; John Fay, March 20, 1793; Cornelius P. Van Ness, July 1, 1809; Jason Chamberlin, March 6, 1814; Dr. Elijah D. Harmon, January 22, 1816; Almon Warner, October 17 1816; Ephraim Mills, September 26, 1818; Henry B. Stacy, May 12, 1841; Dana Winslow, 1843; William Noble, 1845; George H. Paul, 1849; Luther P. Blodgett, 1850; Douglas A. Danforth, 1854; G. Grenville Benedict, 1862; Samuel Huntington, 1866; William H. Hoyt, 1867; George H. Bigelow, 1868; G. Grenville Benedict, 1872; Buel J. Derby, 1875.

While Ephraim Mills was postmaster the office was kept in a little room about twenty-five feet long and twelve wide, in Mills' Row, a building described in former pages as a long two-story wooden structure extending from the east end of the American Hotel to Church street and fronting the square. Behind it, instead of the buildings now to be seen, was a large garden. This post-office was distinguished less by "pigeon-holes," for the reception of mail matter, than by little shelves. The floor was usually and unavoidably littered with

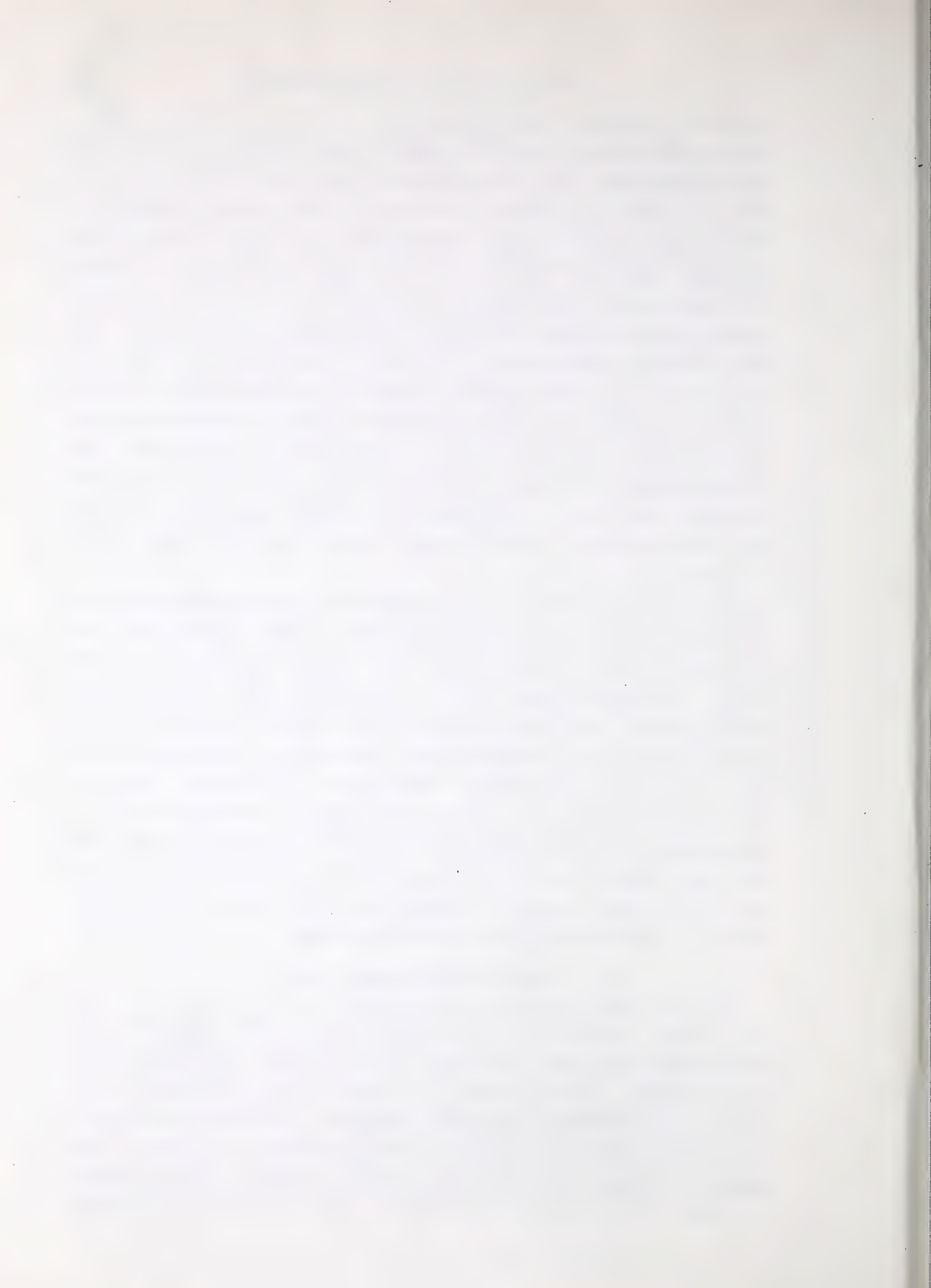


pieces of paper, for in those days envelopes were unknown; the writer would place the address of the person for whom the letter was intended on the back of the folded sheet itself, around which the postmaster would wrap an extra sheet, write upon it the name of the place for which the communication was destined, tie it and send it on. Letters received here were stripped of their outer covering by the postmaster and, when paid for, delivered to the person addressed. When Mr. Stacy received the appointment he fitted up an office in a framed building that occupied the present site of the Commercial Bank building, on the north side of the square, and constructed pigeon-holes and letter boxes for the convenience of the public, an innovation that was generally appreciated. It is related that the painter who labeled the letter-box slits on the inner apartment and on the outer door, in his anxiety to please and perform more of a service than was expected of him, painted over the key-hole on the street door the title "key-hole," to the amusement of the many and annoyance of the postmaster. The office was kept for a number of years after Mr. Stacy's retirement in the rear part of the building at present occupied as an office by the Burlington Shirt Company, on the southwest corner of College and St. Paul streets.

The land now occupied by the post-office and custom-house building was deeded on August 27, 1816, by Seth Pomeroy to John Pomeroy for \$3,000. John N. Pomeroy derived his title from the latter, and on the 30th of March, 1855, sold the property, including the brick cottage, to the United States for \$7,750. The deed describes the lot as extending 220 feet on Main street and 316 on Church. On the 4th of August, 1854, Congress passed an act appropriating \$40,000 for the construction of a custom-house, post-office and rooms for the judge of the United States District Court, at Burlington. This building was begun in the fall of 1855, and completed in the spring of 1857. In June, 1858, an additional appropriation of \$4,000 was made for paving and grading the grounds and furnishing the building. It is composed of brick, iron and stone, only the doors, base-boards and the floors of the upper story being made of wood. Douglas A. Danforth, the first postmaster to occupy it, removed his office from the basement of the city hall.

PRESENT PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Edward J. Phelps, the subject of this sketch, was born in Middlebury, Vt., July 11, 1822. He was the son of Samuel S. Phelps, who, as lawyer, judge of the Supreme Court, and United States Senator, has left a reputation for distinguished ability. The son, Edward J., was graduated from Middlebury College in 1840. He studied law at the Yale College Law School and in the office of Hon. Horatio Seymour, in Middlebury, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He soon removed to Burlington and became a partner of Hon. David A. Smalley. The firm had a large business. Later in life he was for some time



a partner with Hon. L. E. Chittenden. In 1851 he accepted the office of second comptroller of the currency under President Fillmore, and served through this administration. From 1856 for two or three years he practiced his profession in New York city. Returning to Burlington he continued in active practice until 1880, when he was made professor in the Yale College Law School. At this time he gave up most of his local professional work, retaining his connection only with the most important cases. For many years his legal business had been in quality and extent perhaps the most desirable of any in the State. In 1870 he represented Burlington in the constitutional convention. In 1877 he presided with his wonted grace over the centennial celebration of the Bennington battle, and delivered the opening address. In 1880 he gave a course of lectures on medical jurisprudence before the medical department of the University of Vermont. He was president of the American Bar Association in 1881. His printed report to that body, of the "changes in statute law," is a good example of his witty and sarcastic style of treating certain classes of subjects. As professor of law in Yale College he was extremely popular as a lecturer, his light and graceful touch embellishing the driest of topics. In 1882 he also gave a short course of lectures before the law school of Boston University upon constitutional law.

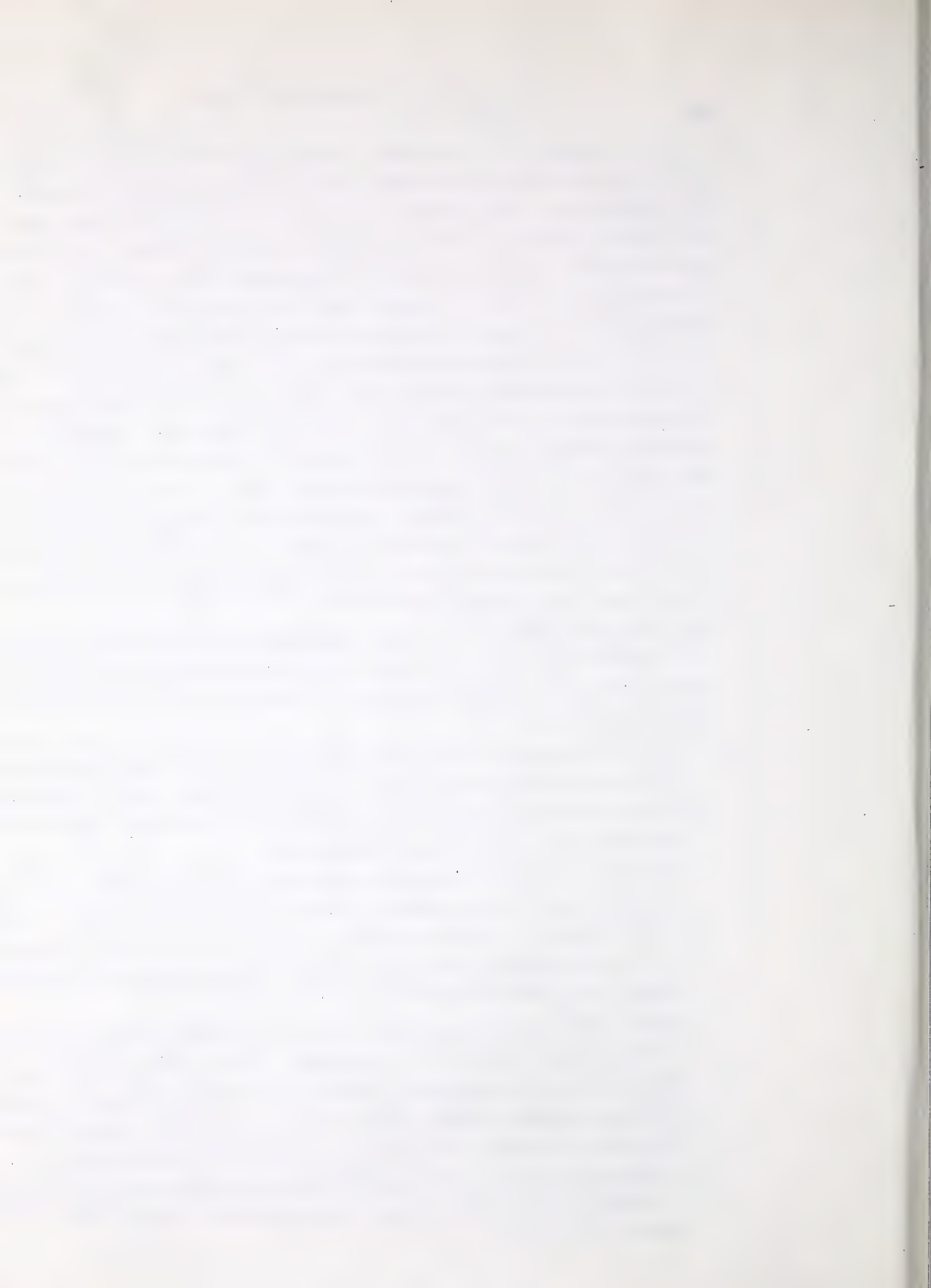
In politics Mr. Phelps was a Whig, while the organization of that party continued vital. Later, he acted usually with the Democratic party, although taking little part in the business of politics. In 1880 he was the Democratic nominee for governor.

Upon the accession of the Democratic party to power in 1884, he was nominated and confirmed as minister to England. Never having been in the National Legislature, his newspaper reputation was limited and the nomination was something of a surprise to active politicians; but his eminent fitness for the English mission has already been demonstrated.

In August, 1845, Mr. Phelps was married to Miss Mary Haight. Of their four children two survive—Mary H., the wife of Horatio Loomis, of Burlington, and Edward P., now in London, a member of the legation. A son, Charles, died in boyhood, and Edward H. died in Detroit in 1884, at the age of thirty-seven, while occupying the position of chief engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Mr. Phelps holds a high position at the bar. In the management of causes before the court and jury he is extremely skillful, facile and adroit; well equipped to meet all emergencies—he is a dangerous antagonist and is notably successful in winning verdicts. He has a gift of graceful and fluent expression which has been carefully cultivated, so that as a speaker and advocate he has few superiors in point of neatness, elegance, finish and persuasiveness.

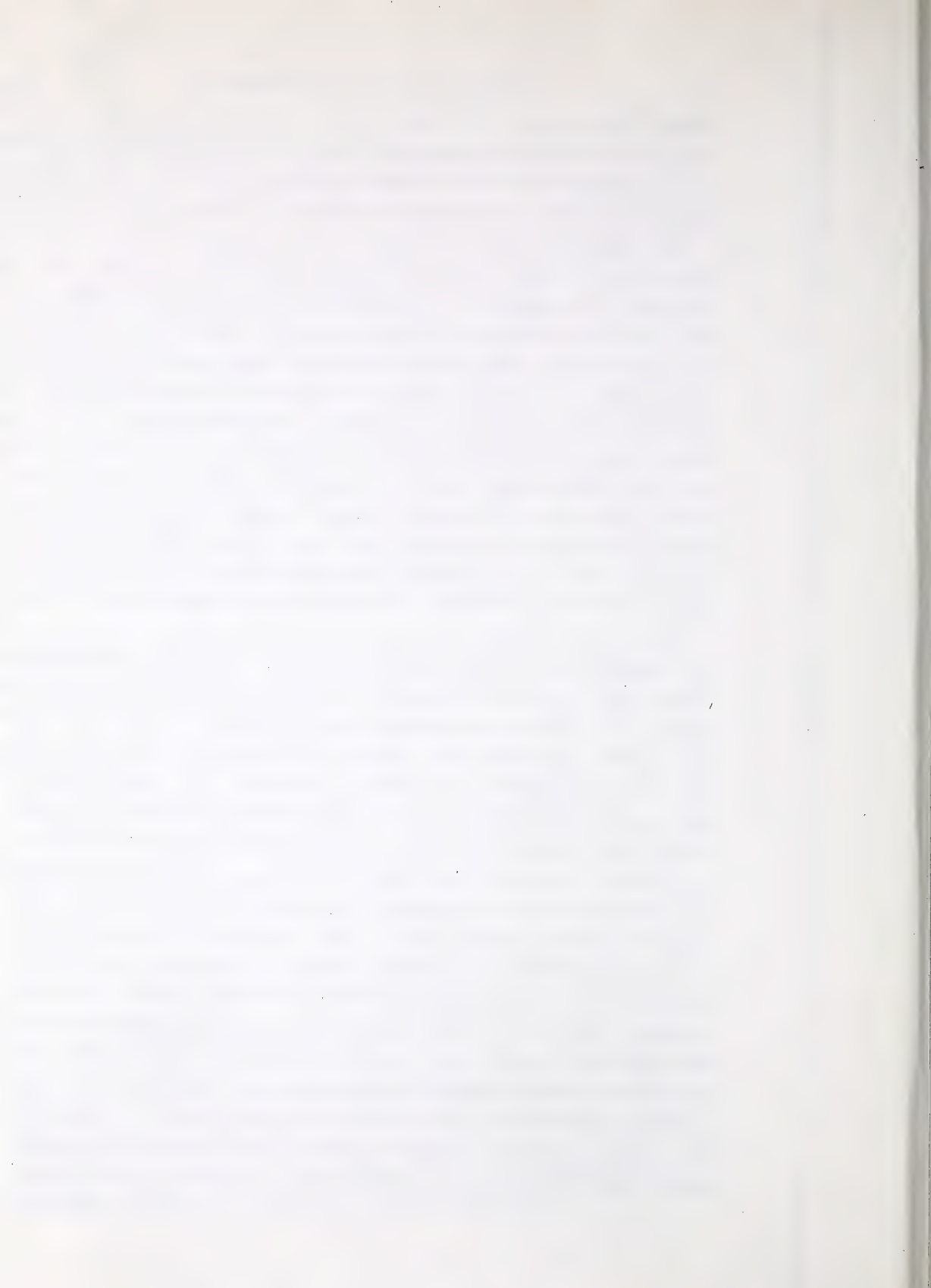
George F. Edmunds.—Vermont from its earliest history has wielded an influence in the national councils out of all proportion to her population and the



extent of her territory. Her distinguished senatorial delegation for a century has added to her fame and prestige as a producer of great men. Mr. Edmunds holds a high place in the list of senators from this State, and no one of them has been recorded as having been the originator or promoter of so many important measures of legislation as he.

Mr. Edmunds was born in Richmond, Vt., February 1, 1828. He was educated in the village schools, and also spent some time in study under a private tutor. He studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, A. B. Maynard, and afterwards in the office of Smalley & Phelps, at Burlington. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began practice in Richmond in partnership with Mr. Maynard. In 1851 he removed to Burlington, and very early showed an aptitude for the profession, which brought him a good practice. He always had a civil business of good volume and character. In the Vermont Central Railroad litigation, which in one form or another was in the courts for many years, and which involved the large interests of various classes of security holders, he was one of the leading counsel. Mature in intellect as well as in personal appearance, his successes came early and have continually followed him. In August, 1852, he married Miss Susan Marsh Lyman, daughter of Wyllys Lyman, of Burlington. They have had two daughters, one of whom survives.

In 1854, when twenty-six years of age, he was elected town representative as a candidate of the younger element in politics. He was a member of the House from 1854 to 1857 inclusive, and during the three last sessions was speaker. In 1855 he was chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1861 Mr. Edmunds was elected State senator from Chittenden county, and during this term was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was re-elected in 1862. In the State Legislature he was distinguished for his thorough acquaintance with the duties of every post to which he was assigned, and his close attention to the business of the day in every detail. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Dillingham as the successor in the Senate of the United States of Solomon Foote, and was afterwards elected by the Legislature for the remainder of the term ending March 4, 1869. In 1880 he received his fourth election. His present term of service expired by limitation in 1886. From these data it will be seen that Mr. Edmunds has been in public service, either in the State or the National Legislature, every year but five since he became twenty-six years of age. In the United States Senate Mr. Edmunds early took an active and leading part. He has served in the committees on commerce, public lands, retrenchments, and appropriations. During the Forty-first Congress he was chairman of the committee on pensions, and in the third session of the Forty-second Congress he succeeded Mr. Trumbull as chairman of the judiciary committee. This position he held continuously until the accession of the Democratic party to power in 1885. In 1866 he reported a



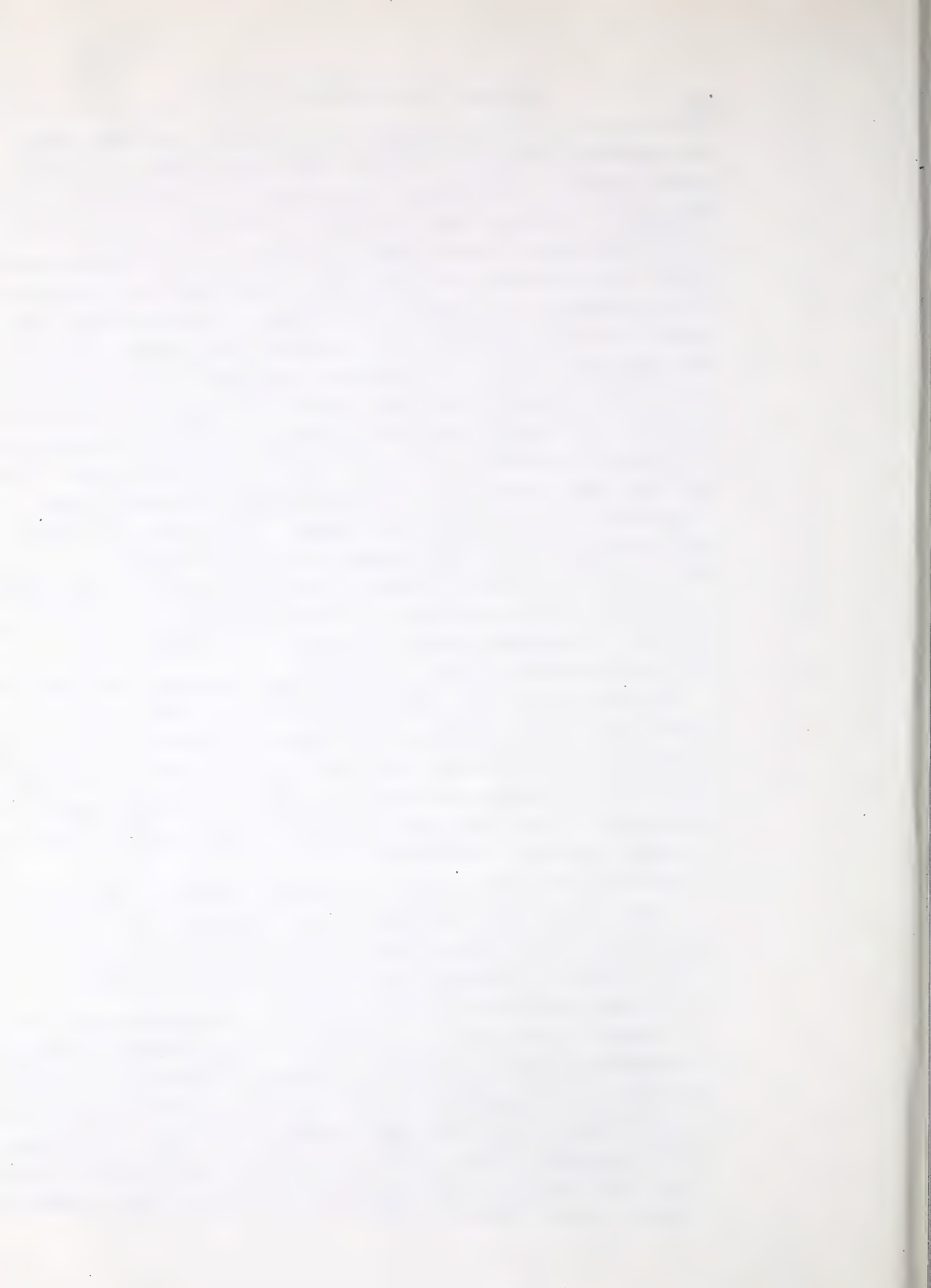
bill to regulate the term of civil offices. At the beginning of Grant's administration he earnestly opposed the repeal of the tenure of office act. In 1876, at the crisis of the conflict over the electoral count, he submitted a draft of the constitutional amendment, which provided for the counting of the electoral votes by the Supreme Court of the United States. The proposition was rejected. He was afterwards chairman of the Senate committee which devised the bill providing for the electoral commission. Mr. Edmunds reported the bill and was made a member of the commission. In 1886 he framed, advocated, and pressed to their passage the resolutions which declared it to be the sense of the Senate that papers on file in the departments should be submitted to the Senate on demand, when they concerned the reputation of any public officer who was removed, or who was proposed for confirmation. The anti-polygamy bill was chiefly his work, and the bill providing for the presidential succession, which became a law January 9, 1883, was introduced by him. The foregoing are a few of the many legislative measures with which the name of Mr. Edmunds has been prominently identified. At the close of the last session of Congress he was chosen president *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Although never a willing candidate for the office of president of the United States, his name was presented by the Vermont delegation to the National Republican Conventions of 1880 and 1884, and met the endorsement of a large and influential portion of the press and people.

Mr. Edmunds is a very strong debater upon questions of law as well as politics, and has had during his senatorial term a large practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Edmunds is recognized as one of the great leaders of the Republican party, and from his extensive and thorough information in all matters pertaining to the public service, he has become at Washington the guide and counselor of Republicans and Democrats alike, in questions of political administration, wherever considerations of party may chance to have no place.

Next to Mr. Phelps, the attorney of longest standing in Burlington is E. R. Hard, who was admitted to practice in the Chittenden County Court at the March term of 1845. He was born at Essex, Vt., on the 17th of February, 1824; secured his education by private study, and took his preliminary course of law study in the office of David A. Smalley.

William G. Shaw was born at Danville, Vt., on the 9th of August, 1831; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1849; began the study of law with William W. Peck and David A. Smalley, of Burlington; was admitted to practice at Burlington in 1853. He held the position of secretary of civil and military affairs of the State in 1856-58; was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court from 1858-64; member of the House of Representatives from Burlington in 1862-63; alderman of this city in 1868; judge of the City Court of Burlington 1868-72; in 1856 he was chosen a member of





Paul Roberts



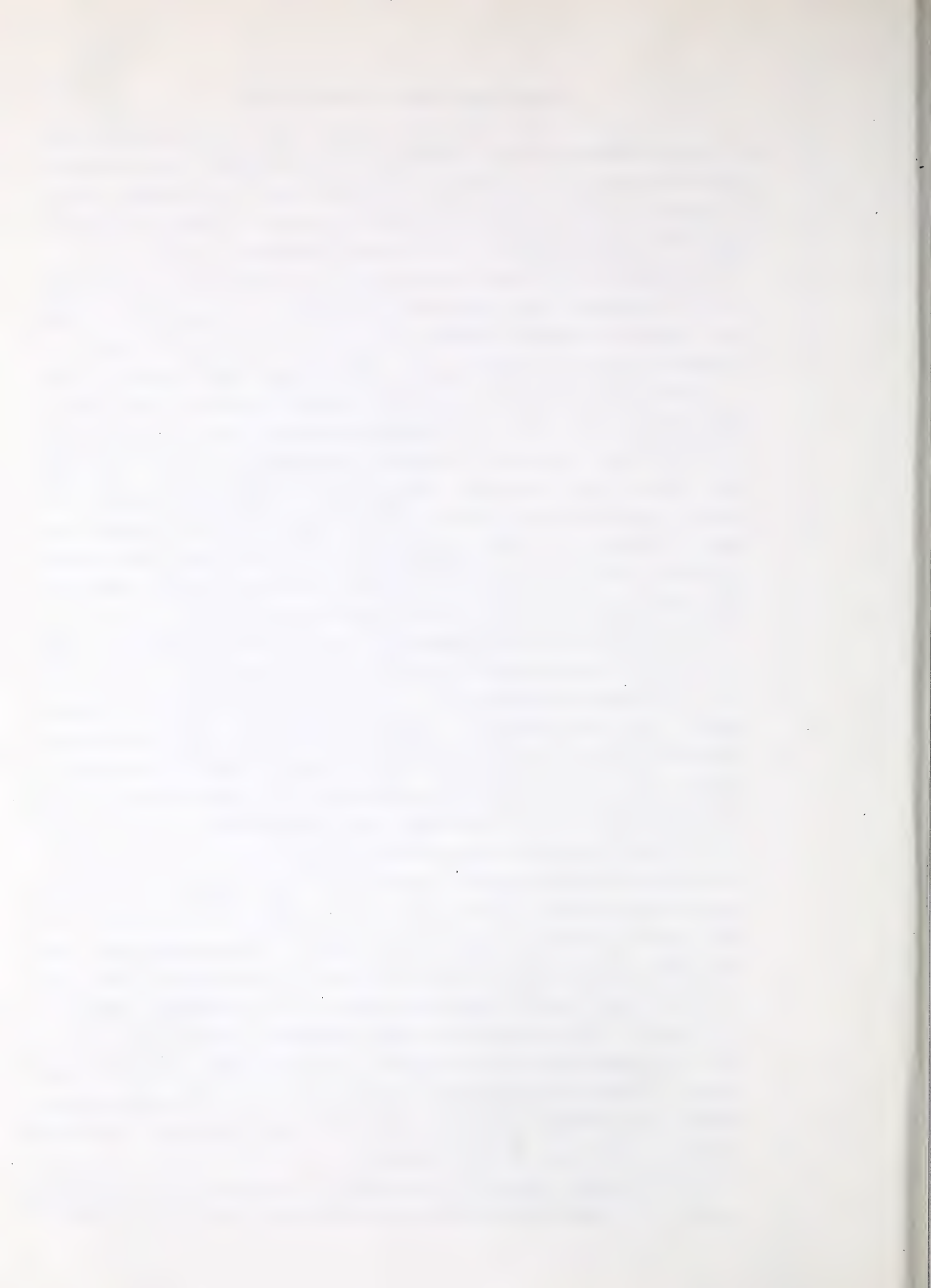
the board of trustees of the Burlington Savings Bank, and has retained the office ever since. He is a member of the board of trustees of the University of Vermont, to which position he was called in 1881; and he is also a member of the board of trustees of the permanent fund of the Home for Destitute Children, to which position he was appointed December 20, 1876.

Daniel Roberts, for a more extended sketch of whose life the reader is referred to a subsequent page, was born in Wallingford, Vt., on the 25th of May, 1811; received a collegiate education at Middlebury, was admitted to the bar of Rutland county in September, 1832, and came to Burlington in 1856.

Russell S. Taft was born in Williston, Vt., on the 28th of January, 1835, was educated at the common schools and academies, and after a due course of study was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in 1856. He was selectman of the town from 1861 to 1864, and alderman of the city of Burlington from 1865 to 1869; was State's attorney for Chittenden county in 1862, '63, and '64; senator from this county in 1865-66, and lieutenant-governor of the State in 1872-74. In 1880 he represented the city in the Legislature and was elected associate judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1882 was appointed fifth associate judge by Governor Farnham, vice Wheelock G. Veazey, promoted. He was elected fifth associate judge in 1882.

C. J. Alger was born at Hinesburg, Vt., on the 20th of December, 1829, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1854. In 1856, after a two years' service as principal of the Franklin, Vt., Academy, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. George F. Edmunds. In 1857 he entered the office of Hon. Asahel Peck as student and in April, 1858, was admitted to practice in the courts of this State. He followed his profession somewhat irregularly, owing to his activity in public affairs. He became interested in the public schools of the city, was elected school commissioner and served seven years as clerk of the school board, and after a year's retirement was called to the position of superintendent of schools for six successive years, when he resigned further service. He was then devoted to the interests of the city as alderman for five years, during the last two of which he was chairman at the same time of the street and water committees. These positions were never before held simultaneously by the same person. In the spring of 1886, owing to his increasing labors as editor and publisher of the *Burlington Independent* (an able and a fearless exponent of good morals and clean politics), which he had a few months previously established, he relinquished the duties of this office. He had never abandoned the practice of his profession, but had continually been engaged in the transaction of legal business, especially in the collection of claims, etc. A growing defect in hearing prevented his frequent appearance before the courts in litigation.

A. V. Spalding was born on the 1st day of February, 1835, at Bridgewater, Vt. He received his education at West Randolph Academy, and pursued



his law studies in the office of Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, once lieutenant-governor of Vermont, and lately United States district judge of Dakota. He was admitted to practice at the June term of the Orange County Court, in 1859.

Henry Ballard was born on the 20th of April, 1839, in the town of Tinmouth, Vt.; was graduated from the law department of the University of Albany in 1863, and in September of the same year was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county. A more detailed sketch of Mr. Ballard's life appears in a later page.

Hon. Bradley B. Smalley was born in Jericho on the 26th of November, 1836, and removed to Burlington in 1839. He received a common school and academic education; studied law with his father, the late Hon. David A. Smalley; was appointed clerk of the District Court of Vermont in 1861, and admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in 1863. He represented the city of Burlington in the Legislature of 1874 and again in 1878, besides holding various offices in the city. During the presidential campaign of 1884 he was chairman of the State Democratic committee, and in 1886 was appointed by President Cleveland collector of the port for the district of Vermont.

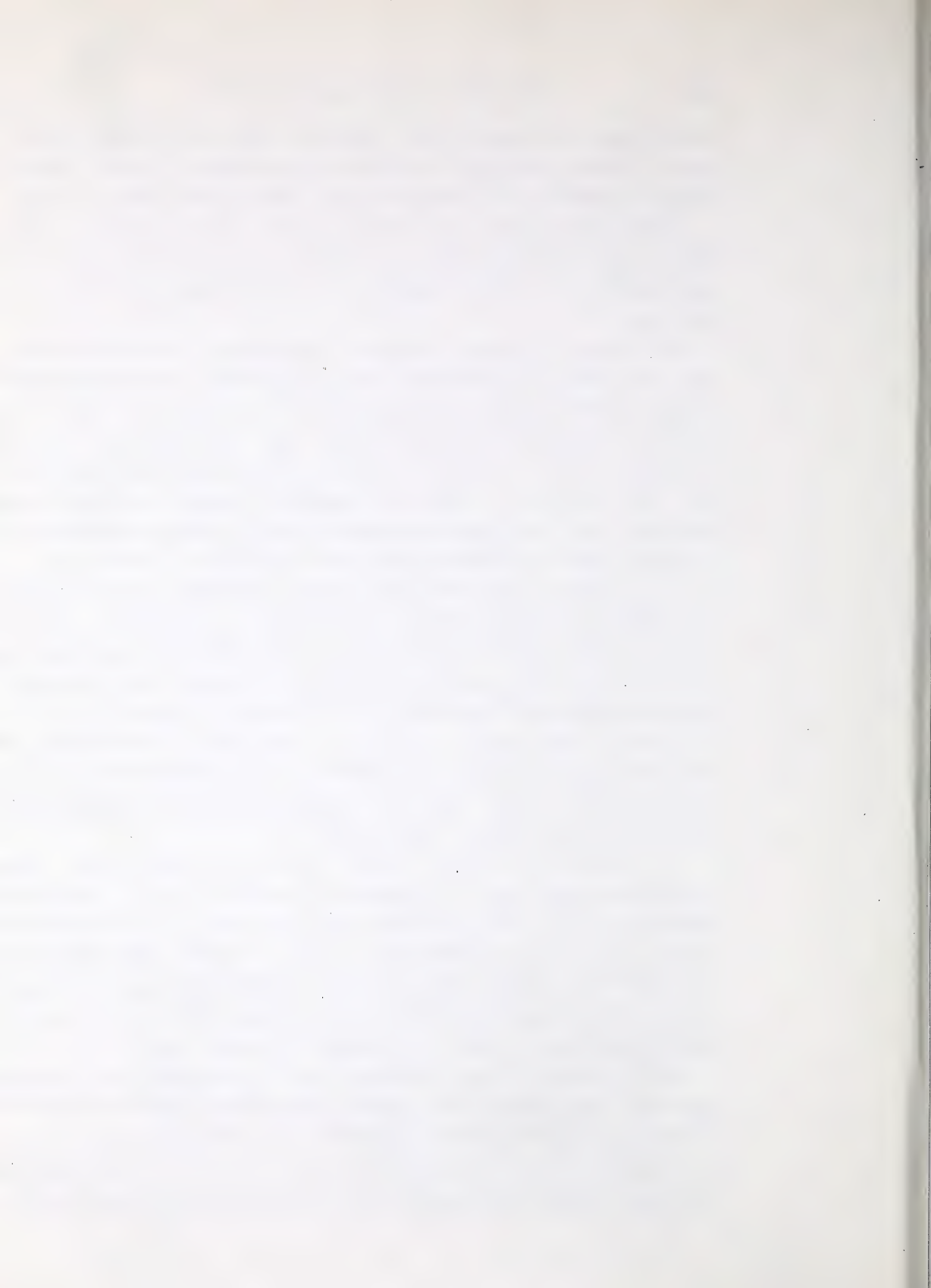
W. L. Burnap was graduated from Dartmouth college in the class of 1863, and soon after entered the law office of Wales & Taft of Burlington. He was admitted to the Chittenden county bar at the September term of 1886. As will be seen by reference to the civil list, he served as State's attorney for three years; he was county senator in 1882, and is now professor of medical jurisprudence in the medical department of the University of Vermont.

George B. Shaw was born on the 27th of July, 1845, at Burlington; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1865; studied law at the University of Albany and with his brother, Judge William G. Shaw, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1868. He has practiced in Boston, New York city, and for nine and a half years in Burlington.

A. G. Whittemore was born in Milton on the 23d of January, 1844. After receiving his degree from the University of Vermont in 1867, he entered the law office of C. W. Witters, of Milton, and was admitted to the Chittenden County Court at the September term of 1870. In the following spring he came to Burlington and shortly afterward entered into partnership with Henry O. Wheeler, a relation which subsisted until the 1st of January, 1886. Mr. Whittemore represented the town of Milton in the Legislature in 1870, and was president of the Burlington Board of Aldermen from 1876 to 1880.

E. F. Brownell was born in Williston on the 15th of May, 1846; studied law in the office of Hon. Daniel Roberts, was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1870, and admitted in Burlington in September, 1870.

Robert Roberts, the junior member of the firm of Roberts & Roberts, was born on the 1st of January, 1848, and became a graduate of the University of Vermont in 1869. After the usual course of study, part of which he took at





Henry B. ...



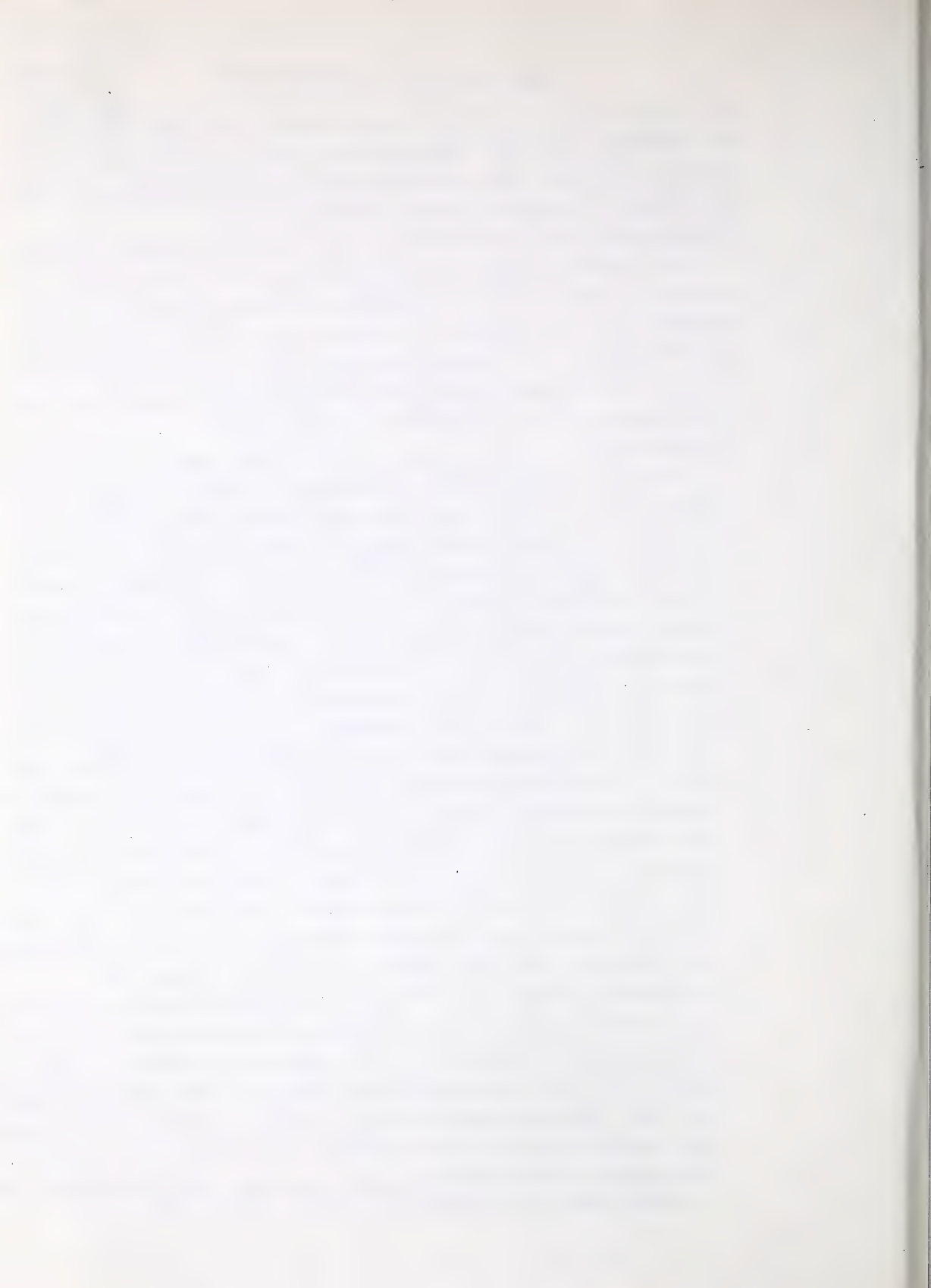
the Columbia College Law School, he was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in September, 1871. Since that time, with the exception of one year in Europe immediately after his admission to practice, and two years in practice in Chicago, he has been regularly engaged in practice in Burlington. He represented the city in the Legislature from 1882 to 1884.

J. W. Russell was born on the 1st of September, 1846, at Moira, Franklin county, N. Y., and was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1868. He studied law in the office of Judge William G. Shaw, in Burlington, and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county at the September term of 1871, after a course in the Columbia Law School. He was afterward admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States Courts. From December, 1882, to December, 1884, he was State's attorney for Chittenden county.

Henry O. Wheeler was born on the 7th of October, 1841, in the town of Williston. He was educated in the University of Vermont. He entered this institution in the class of 1860, but owing to the Rebellion, in which he rendered his country gallant service, he was not graduated until 1867. During the war he fought in the ranks of the First Vermont Cavalry, and was promoted first lieutenant of Company A, and afterwards brevetted captain. He was wounded while engaged in the battle of the Wilderness by a ball which seriously affected, and, to all appearance at least, penetrated the left lung, but he was able to enter the action at Shenandoah Valley on the 7th of October, 1864, when he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison until the following February. He was then exchanged. After his graduation from the university, he began the study of law in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and continued his course with Congar & Sloan, of Janesville, Wis. There he was admitted to practice on the 1st of June, 1868. He removed to Iowa, was admitted to the District Court of that State on the 11th of May, 1869, at Fort Dodge, and to the Supreme Court on the 13th of November, 1871. He came to Burlington in the spring of 1872 from Winooski, where he had been for a few months. He was appointed superintendent of schools in 1880, after serving several years before that on the school board, and retains the position still. He is also treasurer of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, to which place he was appointed in July, 1881.

Chauncey W. Brownell, jr., was born in Williston on the 7th of October, 1847. He is a graduate from the University of Vermont, class of 1870, and of the Albany Law School in 1872. He also studied for a time in the office of Wales & Taft. He was admitted to the Chittenden County Courts in September, 1872. He was assistant secretary of the State Senate from 1874 to 1880, since which time he has been the secretary of that body. He is also State's attorney for Chittenden county.

Elihu Barber Taft was born on the 25th of March, 1847, at Williston. He



was educated at the Williston Academy and the University of Vermont, from the latter of which institutions he was graduated in 1871. He studied law with the firm of Wales & Taft, and was admitted to practice at the April term of 1873.

Hamilton S. Peck was born on the 22d of October, 1845, at Royalston, Worcester county, Mass., and is a graduate from the University of Vermont. He pursued his course of study with Wales & Taft, and L. L. Lawrence, of Burlington, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Chittenden county at the April term of court 1873.

Seneca Haselton was born on the 26th of February, 1848, at Westford, in this county. After his graduation from the University of Vermont in 1871, he entered the law office of Wales & Taft, and completed his course of study in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1875. In the same year he was admitted to practice in the courts of Chittenden county. He was elected city judge in 1878, and in consequence of annual re-election held the office until 1886.

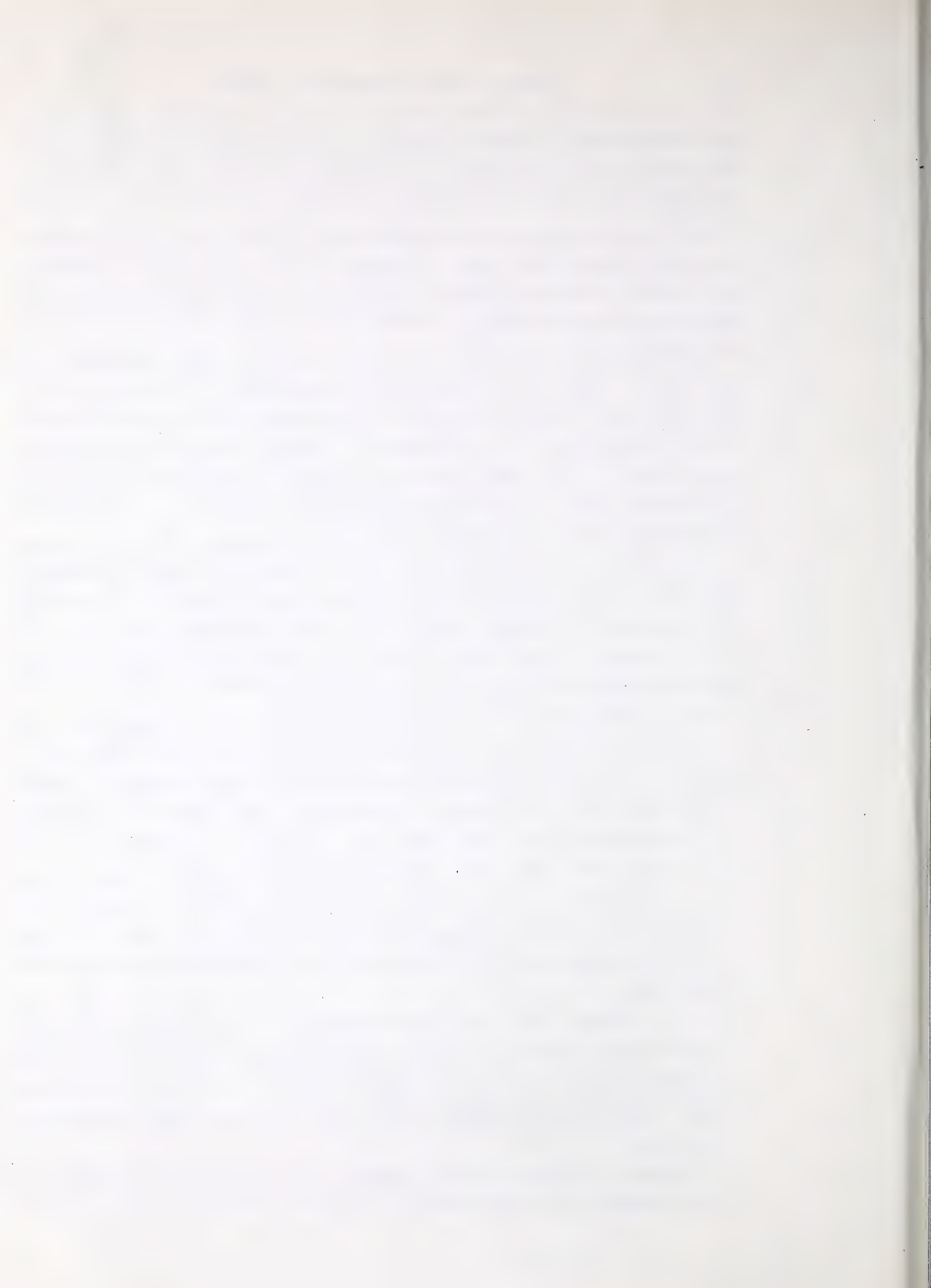
W. H. Hare, born on the 12th of May, 1848, at Cedars, P. Q., and graduated from the Montreal College at the age of twenty years, came to Burlington in 1872, and commenced the study of law with the Hon. Levi Underwood. He was admitted at the May term of 1876, after completing his course with L. L. Lawrence. From 1877 to 1880 he was clerk of the City Court; has been city grand juror three years in succession; was again clerk of the City Court in 1885, and in 1886 was elected city judge.

L. F. Englesby was born on the 3d of August, 1854, in Burlington. He received his education at the High School in this city and at the University of Vermont, and prepared himself for the practice of law at the Boston Law School, in the offices of S. H. Dudley, of Boston, and Henry Ballard, of Burlington. He was admitted at the April term, 1879. He has served as grand juror, clerk of the City Court, and is now alderman from the first ward.

J. J. Enright was born in what is now South Burlington on the 6th of April, 1861, received his education in Burlington, studied law in the office of Hon. Henry Ballard and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1882. He is still a resident of South Burlington, for which he has been town agent for the last three years.

D. J. Foster born in the town of Barnet on the 27th of June, 1857, educated at the St. Johnsbury Academy and at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880, and began his law studies with J. W. Russell, of Burlington. He was admitted to practice at the April term of court, 1883. He has held the offices of city grand juror and school commissioner since 1885.

Orman P. Ray was born in Irasburgh, Vt., on the 21st of May, 1837, and was admitted to the Coos county (N. H.) bar in November, 1886. His home



had always been in Vermont until 1865, when he went to New Hampshire. He removed to Winooski in 1872. On the 6th of September, 1882, he was appointed county clerk, a position which he now fills. He removed to Burlington in May, 1883.

James A. Brown was born on the 23d of November, 1840, at Grand Isle, Vt. He completed a regular course in the University of Vermont in 1863; began the study of law in the office of Hon. George F. Edmunds; went one term to the law department of the Albany University, and was admitted to the bar at Plattsburgh, while in the office of G. M. Beckwith & Sons, in 1865. He then practiced several years in Milton, Vt., and removed to his old home, Grand Isle. He represented that town in 1880, and also served it in the capacity of State's attorney. He came to Burlington in July, 1885, and is deputy collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont.

*Present Physicians.*¹—Dr. H. H. Atwater was born on the 17th of February, 1828, at Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and came to Burlington with his father, Dr. William Atwater, in 1829. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1847, and from the medical college at Woodstock, Vt., in 1851, and immediately began his practice in this town. He was in partnership with his father until the death of the latter in 1853. Among the offices — all of them professional — which he has held may be mentioned that of commissioner of the insane for the State two years; health officer of the city six years in all; city physician, etc. He is now instructor in obstetrics during the winter terms of the medical department of the University of Vermont, and consulting physician of the Mary Fletcher Hospital. He is the author of the chapter on medical men and institutions in former pages of this work.

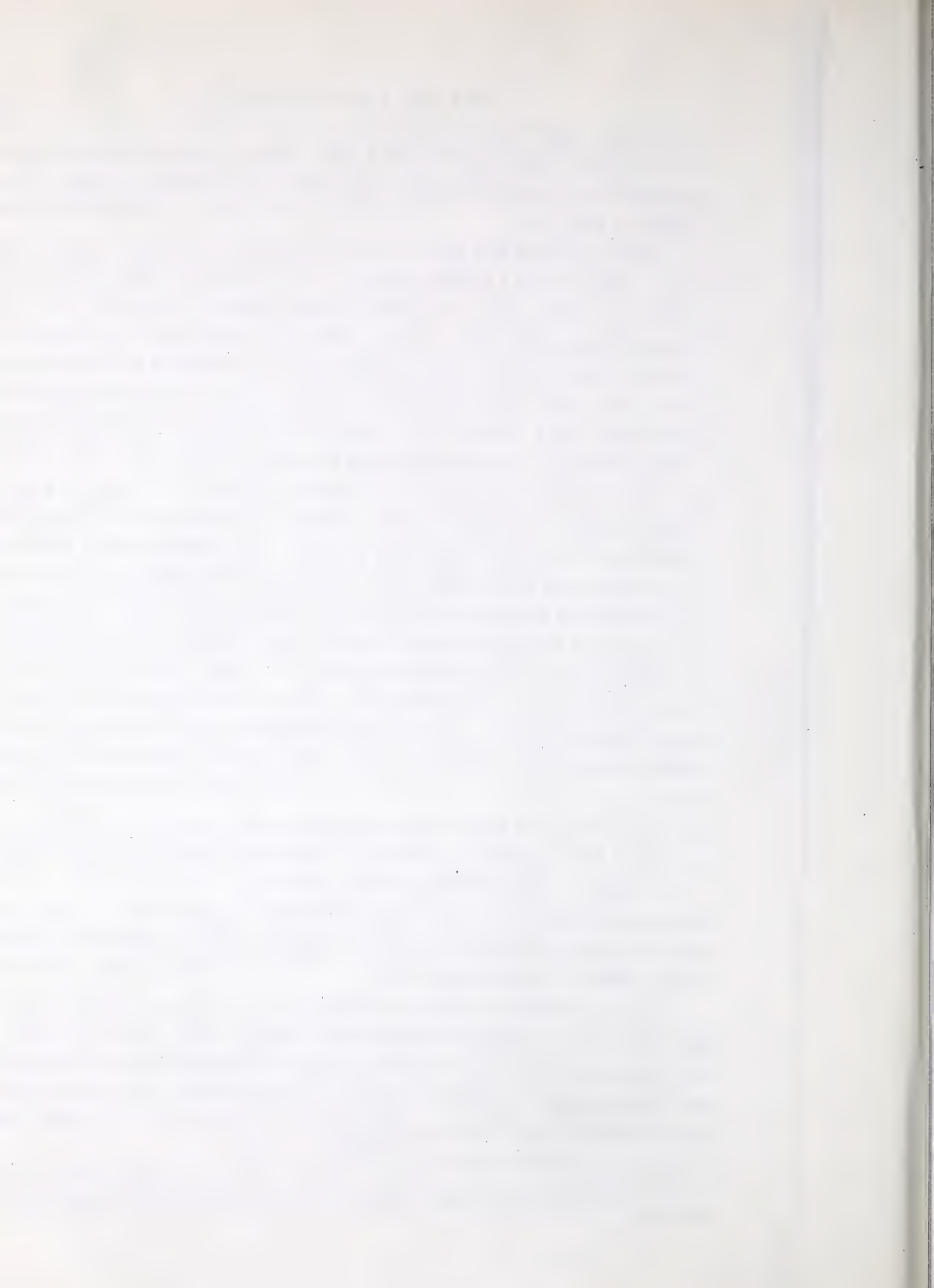
Dr. S. Wager was born in New Jersey in 1818, received his education in New York and New Jersey, and came to Burlington thirty years ago. Since that time he has continuously practiced in this city.

Dr. Hiram Crandall was born at Royalton, Vt., December 4, 1804, was educated at Royalton Academy, studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin P. Smith and was graduated from the Woodstock Medical College in 1832. He took up his residence in Burlington in 1865.

Dr. H. A. Crandall was born at Hartford, Vt., on the 6th of August, 1831, and received an academical education at the Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, N. H. He attended the medical college at Castleton, Vt., from which he was graduated in June, 1859. His medical preceptors were Dr. Hiram Crandall, of Burlington, and Dr. A. Woodward, of Brandon, Vt. He began to practice medicine and surgery in Burlington in 1865.

Dr. W. B. Lund was born in Burlington on the 3d of April, 1841. He

¹ For a detailed sketch of Dr. Walter Carpenter, see Biographical Sketches in the latter part of the volume.



received a collegiate education at the University of Vermont, and graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of Michigan. His medical preceptor in Burlington was Dr. H. H. Atwater. He established his practice in Burlington in 1865.

Dr. A. P. Grinnell was born on the 26th of December, 1845, at Messena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He was graduated in medicine from the Bellevue Hospital in 1869, and first practiced in Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Twelve years ago he came to Burlington and has ever since been dean of the medical department of the University of Vermont. He is now professor of theory and practice in this institution and also in the Long Island Medical College at Brooklyn, N. Y.; medical director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for Vermont and New Hampshire; acting assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service in the district of Vermont; attending physician at the Mary Fletcher Hospital; and president of the Board of Pension Examiners for this district.

Dr. J. E. Montmarquet was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1845, studied medicine with Dr. Dorsonns, of that city, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Montreal. He began to practice in Burlington in 1872.

Dr. L. M. Bingham was born at Fletcher, Vt., on the 10th of April, 1845, was educated at the Normal School, Johnson Academy at Stowe, and institute at Fairfax, and was graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1870. He has practiced in Burlington eleven years.

Dr. A. J. Willard was born in Harvard, Mass., on the 19th of March, 1832. From 1853 to 1857 he studied theology at the Yale and Andover Seminaries, and from 1857 to 1865 preached at Upton, Mass. He then removed to Burlington and preached at Essex Center and Essex Junction until 1870. He studied medicine at the University of Vermont and received the degree of M. D. in 1879. He has practiced medicine in Burlington since that time. He has been for some years chiefly occupied as superintendent of the Mary Fletcher Hospital.

Dr. H. E. Colvin was born in Essex county, N. Y., on the 20th of March, 1854, and was educated at Keeseville, in that county. He was graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic College March 30, 1880, having also studied with E. H. Pratt, A. M., M. D., professor of anatomy in that college, from 1877 to 1880. He began his practice in Burlington in November, 1880.

Dr. Jo H. Linsley, born at Windsor, Vt., on the 29th of May, 1859, and educated at the Burlington High School, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in June, 1880, his preceptor being Dr. A. P. Grinnell. He first practiced in Burlington in 1881.

Dr. John B. Wheeler was born at Stowe, Vt., in 1853. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1875, and in medicine at Harvard in 1879. He began practice in Burlington in 1881.



Dr. J. C. Rutherford was born in Derby, Vt., on the 29th of January, 1857, received a high-school education and was graduated in medicine from the proper department of the University of Vermont in June, 1882. He immediately began to practice in this city. He acted as demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department one year, was appointed city physician in 1884 and again in 1885, was the first commander of Vermont Division, Sons of Veterans, was commissioned, June 30, 1884, assistant surgeon First Regiment National Guards. He was elected school commissioner from the fourth ward in 1885, and chosen captain of the Ethan Allen Engine Company in January, 1886.

Dr. D. Carrieres was born at St. Scholastique, P. Q., in 1856, educated at St. Therese College, P. Q., and was graduated in medicine from the University of Quebec in 1880. He established his practice in Burlington in 1882.

Dr. John M. Clarke was born at Concord, Vt., in September, 1847, and received his education in Massachusetts and Vermont, taking a regular course of study in the University of Vermont. He studied medicine with Dr. D. W. Hazelton, of Vermont, and began to practice in 1873. For nine years he was assistant physician at the Vermont State Asylum, and in October, 1882, opened the Lake View Retreat at Burlington as a private institution for the treatment of nervous and mental disease, and has continued it successfully ever since.

Dr. H. C. Tinkham was born in Brownington, Orleans county, Vt., on the 7th of December, 1856, and received an academical education at Derby. He received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of Vermont in June, 1883, his preceptor being Dr. Albert Richmond, of Rochester, Vt. He opened an office in Burlington in August, 1883.

Dr. L. Hazen, born at Bridgton, Me., September, 1856, received his general education at the Hebron (Me.) Academy, and his medical education at the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1883. He commenced practice here in the fall of that year.

Dr. William B. Gibson was born at Clarenceville, P. Q., on the 9th of August, 1856, was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1876, and from McGill University of Montreal in 1878. He opened an office in this city in 1885.

Dr. Charles A. A. Bissonnette was born at St. Johns, P. Q., in 1853, was educated at St. Marie De Monnoir, P. Q., and admitted to practice on the 25th of June, 1885, his preceptor being Dr. Lakocque, of St. Johns. He began practicing in Burlington in August, 1885.

Dr. D. C. Hawley was born on the 31st of October, 1855, at Fletcher, Vt., and was educated at the New Hampton Institute at Fairfax, and Barre Academy at Barre, Vt. He also took an academical degree from the University of Vermont, in the class of 1878, and the degree of M. D. from the medical de-



partment thereof in 1884. He studied medicine with Dr. C. F. Hawley, of Fairfax, Vt., and Dr. L. M. Bingham, of Burlington. His practice in Burlington began January 1, 1885.

Mrs. M. A. Campbell, corner of Union and Main streets, is a pioneer in the curative use of magnetism, manipulation, electricity, dietetics, out-of-door exercise, and all natural means of restoring and promoting health. She has practiced in Burlington for three years and a little more. Her theory is based on the conviction that all drug-produced action, or suspension of action, is a direct interference with organic law, to be expiated by suffering and often death.

Present Dentists.—The oldest practitioner of this profession in the State is Dr. James Lewis, who has been in practice in Burlington for forty years. He has also received a degree of M. D. His son, D. C. F. Lewis, is his partner. William H. Waters, D. D. S., is a graduate from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, having received his degree in 1860. He began to practice in Burlington in 1866. Dr. S. D. Hodge, who has been in the city since 1872, is a graduate from the dental department of the University of Maryland. Dr. S. S. Costellow, a graduate from the Philadelphia Dental College, came to Burlington in August, 1885.

HOTELS.

In the previous pages of this chapter the reader has already become familiar with the earlier hotels and taverns, the inn of Gideon King, of Chandonette, and of Harrington, on Water street; of Uncle John Howard and of Captain Henry Thomas, on the square, and the Green Mountain House of Eli Barnard, on upper Pearl street. The old Howard Hotel was sold by Sion E. Howard, who for a number of years was the real owner of the property, to Daniel Buckley, who rented it in 1844 to Artemas Prouty, still a resident of this city. On the 2d of January, 1846, this famous hostelry was destroyed by fire. Before that time the old Thomas Hotel was closed and converted into a mercantile block.

About the time of the opening of the Rutland Railroad a little tavern that had stood for years on Water street was enlarged and named the Lake House. John Bradley, one of its proprietors, in common with a great many Burlington people, thought that Water street was always to be in the chief business part of the place, and had the Lake House elegantly fitted up for the reception of guests. One of the most prominent landlords of this house was Moses L. Hart, whose jurisdiction continued longer than that of any other. A Mr. Curtis followed him and was succeeded by Z. G. Clark. At two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, November 8, 1869, the house was discovered to be on fire and, notwithstanding the zealous efforts of an efficient fire department, was totally destroyed. The property belonged to the Rutland Railroad Company, and was then leased to Mr. Clark. The house was valued at \$20,000, and the furniture was insured for \$10,000.



After the burning of the old Howard Hotel Lemuel S. Drew, the genial manager of the Van Ness House, then a young man who had had experience as clerk in the Howard Hotel, went to the American Hotel as clerk for the proprietor, W. J. Odell. This house had been substantially erected by Governor Van Ness, and was first used as a hotel by Royal H. Gould, soon after Lafayette's visit to Burlington in 1825. In April, 1852, Mr. Drew, who had been for a time in the house on the site of the Van Ness House, succeeded Mr. Odell in the proprietorship of the American, and remained there until July, 1865, when he retired to his present beautiful farm, and left the hotel to his successor, Charles Miller. In 1878, the house having passed through several hands and through unfortunate vicissitudes, Mr. Drew again took charge of it, and kept it until it was united in ownership with the Van Ness House in 1883. It originally consisted of only the northwest corner of the present building, but long before Mr. Drew's recollection was enlarged by the addition of the east and south wings. It is now open only from June 1 to October 1 every summer, and is kept in connection with the Van Ness House.

It will be remembered that the site of the Van Ness was very early occupied by the musician, Harvey Milliken, and he erected the first building on the site that was used as a hotel. One of the early landlords of this old tavern, Franklin House it was called, was Riley Adams, who gave place to Mr. Drew about 1849. Mr. Drew named it the Howard House, after the old hotel on the north side of the square, and was succeeded when he went to the American Hotel in 1852, by S. S. Skinner. Sidney Smith became proprietor after three years, and kept it until D. C. Barber purchased it. On the 11th of June, 1867, at nine o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out in the barn of this house, and before it could be extinguished consumed the entire property, with a number of adjoining buildings. Mr. Barber's loss was supposed to be about \$20,000; the house was insured for \$8,000. The main portion of the present Van Ness House was erected by Mr. Barber in 1870, on the old site. O. B. Ferguson soon after became a partner with Mr. Barber, and the property passed from their hands to Mr. Woodbury, the present owner, in April, 1881. The west wing was added to the old building in 1882, at a cost of nearly \$20,000. The American Hotel is leased of the Heineberg estate. Mr. Drew, as has been said, became the manager of this house in 1883. The present day clerk, H. N. Clark, began as night clerk for Mr. Barber fourteen years ago, and has remained in the house ever since.

Rowe's Hotel is an old landmark, and was probably built before 1800, by Harvey Durkee. His widow kept the house long after his death and was succeeded by her son, Harvey, jr. The present proprietor is Robert Nulty.

THE HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

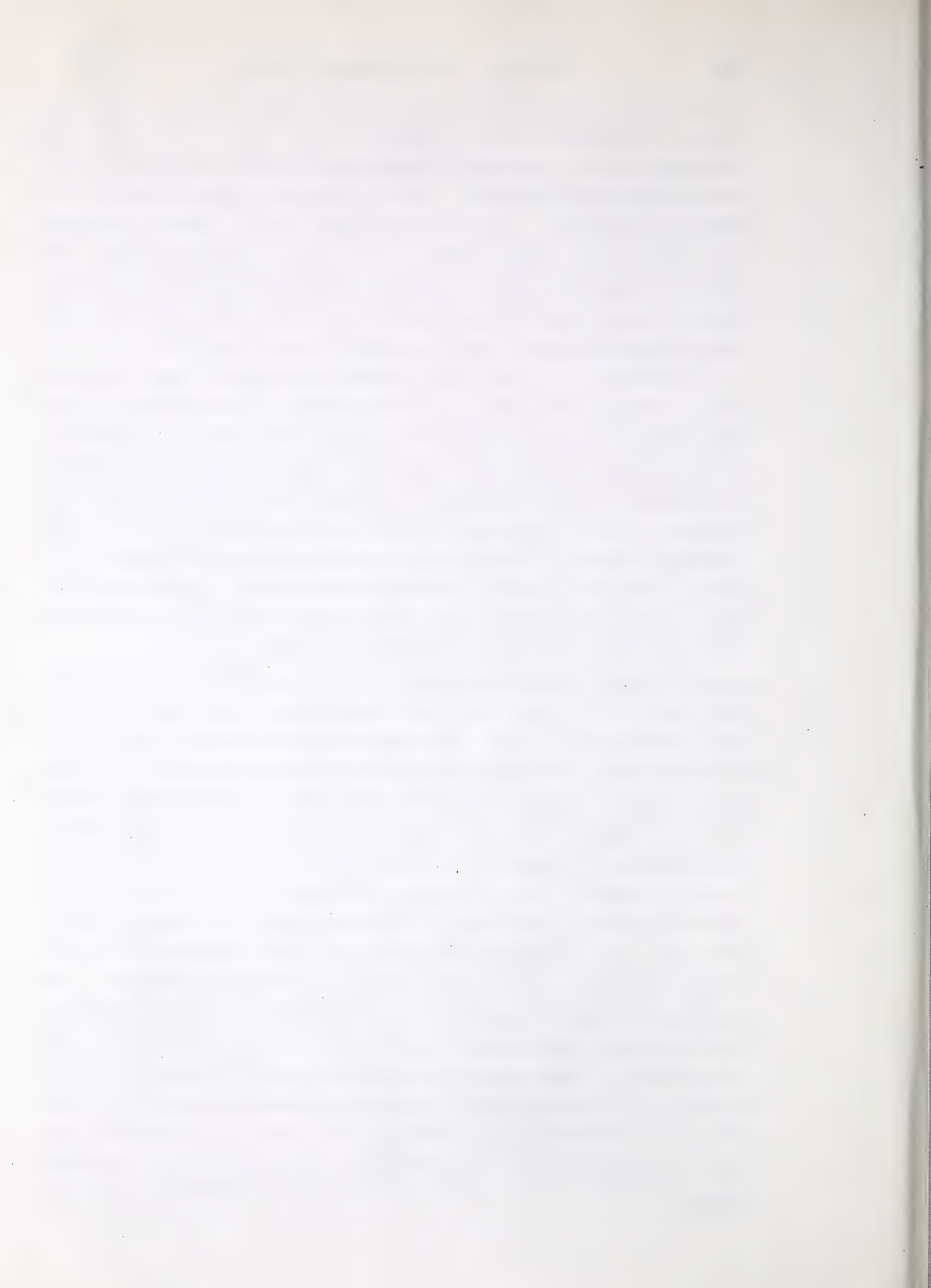
This charity, like very many, was founded by the benevolent efforts of woman. Soon after the year 1860 the need for an institution which should sup-



ply the wants of destitute children began to be painfully manifest, and increased to such a degree that in the early summer of 1865, a plan was proposed which took definite shape on the 7th of the following September in the organization of an unincorporated association. The new association assumed the name now borne by its successor. The officers were Miss Lucia T. Wheeler, president; Mrs. Laura Hickok, vice-president; Mrs. Mary H. Phelps, secretary; Mrs. Susan M. Edmunds, treasurer; Mrs. Julia Loomis, Mrs. Harriet J. Shedd and Mrs. Eliza Smith, managers; Mrs. Sophia Van Sicklin, Mrs. P. B. Roby, Mrs. Emma A. Davis, Mrs. Katharine A. Benedict, Miss Mary Torrey, Miss Ella Moody, assistant managers; and Mrs. Sarah C. Cole, auditor.

In the month of October, 1865, measures were adopted which culminated on the 1st day of November in the incorporation of the association by the Legislature, the seven first above-named ladies constituting the first board of directors and representing each of the Protestant denominations in Burlington. A small house was rented for the period of six months, a matron was procured, and the work began by the sheltering and partial education of seven little girls. The intention at the beginning was to care principally for homeless little girls of Chittenden county. But applications for assistance poured in with such volume, and donations from the charitably disposed were so numerous and so generous that it was enlarged in its scope, and soon offered an asylum for the destitute children of both sexes throughout the State.

In 1855 Congress had made an appropriation of \$35,000 for the construction of a marine hospital at Burlington. The site selected was two miles south of the village, on the west side of the Shelburne road, embracing ten acres, which cost the sum of \$1,750. The building was completed in 1858, at a cost of \$4,000 beyond the original appropriation, but was never devoted to the purposes of its construction, the civil war intervening and necessitating the use of the building as a military hospital. The Home for Destitute Children purchased this building on the 16th of July, 1866, and on taking possession on the 8th of the following October, found that there was room sufficient to accommodate forty children. The new building was formally consecrated to the purposes of its purchase on the 26th of November, 1866. The annual subscriptions to the home for the first five years of its career amounted to \$22,000, more than \$18,000 of which was contributed by residents of Burlington. The institution now has a permanent fund of \$69,588.97, besides the magnificent gift of John P. Howard, of the opera house and block that bears his name, from which the annual profits net more than \$10,000. During the twelve months ending October 1, 1885, ninety-seven children received the sheltering care of the home. The facilities of the institution are constantly growing, and the scope of its beneficence is ever widening. The result of the efforts of Miss Wheeler are therefore more than gratifying. The influence of an establishment like this that achieves success and becomes self-supporting, cannot be estimated.



The present officers of the home are as follows : President, Mrs. L. A. Turrill ; vice-president, Mrs. A. G. Spaulding ; treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Pierce ; secretary, Mrs. S. C. Cole ; assistant secretary, Miss Mary Roberts ; auditor of accounts, Mrs. M. F. Perkins. Board of managers : Mrs. A. G. Spaulding, Mrs. A. G. Pierce, Mrs. L. B. Lord, Mrs. C. B. Gray, Mrs. Willard Crane, Mrs. T. A. Hopkins, Miss Carrie Kingsland, Mrs. Albert E. Richardson, Mrs. G. W. Hindes, Miss Mary Roberts, Mrs. D. J. Foster, Mrs. S. C. Cole, Mrs. E. P. Gould, Mrs. J. M. Mathews. Honorary members of the board : Mrs. L. A. Hickok, Mrs. Julia H. Spear. Advisory committee : Mrs. L. A. Hickok, Miss M. C. Torrey, Henry Loomis, Hon. William G. Shaw, Edward Lyman. Trustees of the permanent fund : Charles F. Ward, Hon. William G. Shaw, C. P. Smith. County managers : Addison county, Mrs. U. D. Twitchell, Middlebury ; Bennington county, Miss S. E. Park, Bennington ; Caledonia county, Mrs. E. A. Walker, St. Johnsbury ; Essex county, Mrs. C. E. Benton, Guildhall ; Franklin county, Mrs. J. M. Saxe, St. Albans ; Grand Isle county, Mrs. O. G. Wheeler, South Hero ; Lamoille county, Mrs. O. W. Reynolds, Cambridge ; Orleans county, Mrs. W. F. Bowman, Newport ; Orange county, Mrs. J. W. Rowell, West Randolph ; Rutland county, Mrs. J. B. Hollister, Rutland ; Washington county, Mrs. Joseph Poland, Montpelier ; Windham county, Mrs. James M. Tyler, Brattleboro ; Windsor county, Mrs. Samuel E. Pingree, Hartford

FLETCHER FREE LIBRARY.

This institution was founded on the 14th of July, 1873, by Mrs. Mary L. and Miss Mary M. Fletcher. In a communication addressed to the mayor and aldermen of the city they expressed their desire to "found a library in and for the city, to be called the Fletcher Free Library, on condition that the city provide a suitable library building and care for the same at the cost of the city." According to the articles of donation Mrs. and Miss Fletcher gave the city \$10,000 to be expended in the purchase of books, and in addition \$10,000, the income of which should be used for the continued increase of the library. In pursuance of further provisions of these articles the library is managed and controlled by five trustees : President, Matthew H. Buckham ; Rev. L. G. Ware, Hon. E. J. Phelps, Samuel Huntington, and the mayor, *ex officio*. The *personnel* of this board has remained the same to the present, except of course the mayor, who holds the position of trustee by virtue of his office. Such vacancies as shall occur are to be filled by the remaining trustees. The trustees of the library fund were Charles Russell, Henry Loomis, and Henry P. Hickok.

The proposition of these benevolent ladies was received with the ready concurrence of the city authorities. The Board of Aldermen appointed the mayor, President of the Board Hatch, and Charles Russell to present suitable



resolutions of acknowledgment for the gift, and to report a plan of action in furtherance of the object proposed. On the 3d of November, 1873, the committee reported that the building then lately occupied as a court-house could be refitted for a library building until such time as a better place could be provided. The report being accepted, the committee on public buildings were instructed to put the old court-house in condition to receive the library forthwith. The first invoice of books was received on the 31st of May, 1874. During the year ending January 15, 1875, \$8,541.29 was expended for books exclusive of freight, binding, etc., and the library contained at that time about 7,200 volumes. The library received accessions from the Y. M. C. A. and the Green Mountain Lodge of Odd Fellows, both of which organizations gave their books to the library. The report of the librarian of 1877 for the preceding year stated that the generous founders had given \$4,000 more to the institution. Mrs. Fletcher died during the summer of 1876. In 1877 the catalogue, which had involved in its compilation great care and labor, was completed and published. In the latter part of 1884 the library was closed for a time, but reopened on the 19th of January, 1885, with Miss Sarah C. Hagar as librarian, and Miss Lizzie R. Moore, assistant. T. P. W. Rogers was librarian from 1874 to 1885. In that year the building was fully repaired and improved. The reports from the start have shown an encouraging decrease in the reading by attendants at the library of works of fiction, and an increase in the percentage of more profitable reading. There are now catalogued about 16,316 volumes in the library, besides 700 government publications not catalogued, and duplicates, which make the total number not less than 20,000 volumes. The institution has demonstrated to the people of Burlington its great value as an educating element.

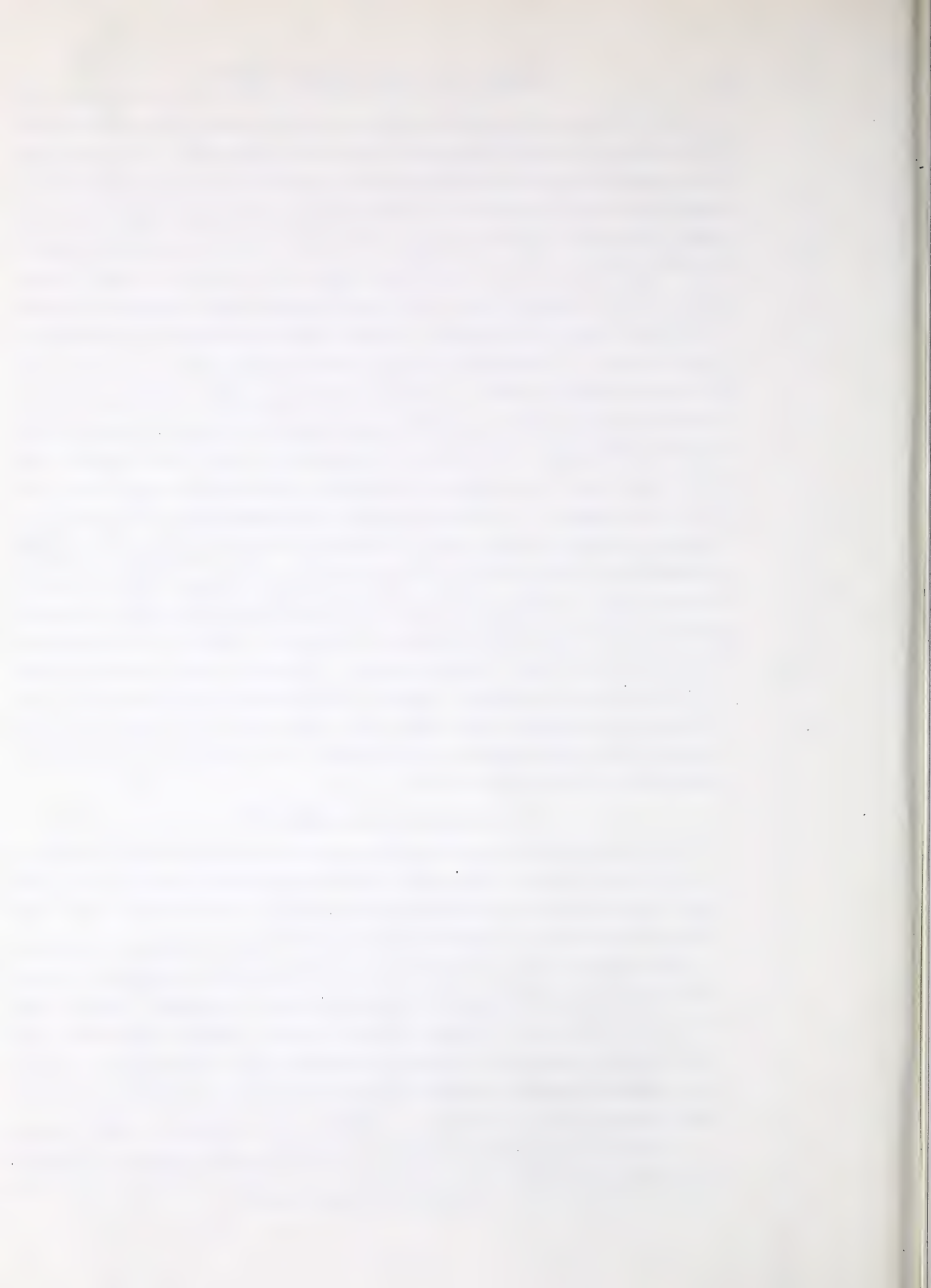
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.¹

Under the title of internal improvements brief reference may be made to the highways, parks and cemeteries of the county, and to such societies and laws as exist for the purpose of beautifying the face of nature and of facilitating intercourse between the people of different sections.

All the towns in the county, save Burlington, being of limited population and distinctly agricultural in character, there is not much material for comment under the head above suggested, excepting in the "Queen City" itself. However it may be said, in general, that the country roads are well worked and easy of travel, although the highways in eastern towns often run over the hills where the early settlers established their homes for fear of the chills and fever which haunted the low grounds of Vermont when it was a new country.

An act of the Legislature passed in 1882, and modified in 1884, authorizes towns to purchase road machines out of the amount allowed by law for

¹ Furnished by Robert Roberts.



highway purposes. This law has resulted to the advantage of the traveling public, although the advantage is perhaps offset by the official carelessness naturally resulting from the repeal of the law making towns responsible for accidents due to defects in the highway.

"An act to encourage the planting of shade trees upon public squares and highways," passed by the Legislature of 1884, might be expected to make leafy lanes of our country roads in the course of time. It contains the following provisions: "A town may direct the treasurer to pay to the selectmen a sum not exceeding one per cent. of its grand list of the preceding year, to be expended by them in premiums or in any other manner that they may deem most effectual to encourage the planting of shade trees upon the public squares, parks or highways, by the owners of adjoining real estate." The proclamation of "Arbor Day" as a holiday for the setting out of shade trees has been responded to by the planting of a large number of thrifty trees by the children. Future generations will rise up and called blessed the name of the governor of the State who created the holiday. Sometimes, however, an antagonistic and utilitarian spirit finds expression in the act of some land owner who cuts down an ancient elm by the wayside which shades his meadow and diminishes, by a rake full, his hay crop. Such a man, however, is certain to be scolded without mercy by the good women of the village, who are the natural custodians of all matters within the realm of the sentiments.

Not all of the towns and settlements of the county lie upon the railroad, but all are connected with stage and mail lines which run daily, with one or two exceptions, substantially as follows: Hinesburg to Burlington by St. George; Burlington to Grand Isle by Winooski, Colchester, West Milton, and South Hero; East Georgia to Westford by Fairfax, etc.

The highways of Burlington are, generally speaking, in fair condition. There has been a constant improvement from year to year in the condition of the streets, and, although the individual direction of the street department has not always been animated by a sense of beauty so much as by the religion of the spirit-level, square and compass, and has not been aware that straight lines were made for man and not man for stright lines, yet, on the whole, the streets and sidewalks of the city are handsome, as well as safe and easy of travel. If the roads looking over the sandy plains surrounding the city north and east were treated with gravel or macadam it would be economy for the farmer drawing heavy loads, and would make the summer drives of Burlington among the most beautiful in the world.

Of the public parks of Burlington it may be said that the City Hall Square is useful, and that the College and Battery Parks are growing to be very beautiful. The City Hall Park, formerly known as the Court-House Square, consists of two and a half acres of land, bounded by College, Church, Main and St. Paul streets. This tract was surveyed and mapped out by the original



proprietors of the town of Burlington, with other tracts of corresponding size, but was never divided into lots, nor in severalty, nor set to any particular proprietor's right, under the charter of 1763. As early as 1794 this square seems to have been practically devoted to public use, and was occupied as a public common. In 1795 a court-house was built upon it for the use of the county, by direction of the selectmen of the town, and in 1796 a county jail was built by like direction. This court-house was placed near the center of the square, near it standing the traditional pine tree—the whipping-post of that virtuous age. The jail was near the northeast corner of the square, on the ground afterward occupied by part of Thomas's Hotel, now Strong's building. On the 25th of June, 1798, the proprietors, in proprietors' meeting, formally dedicated this square to public use by a vote, as follows:

“Voted, That the block containing two acres and one-half of land whereon the court-house and gaol are built, in said Burlington, shall be and is hereby set off for the use of the public for the erecting of all necessary county and town buildings for public use.”

About this time Lyman King, at the request of the selectmen of the town, and for the purpose of officiating as jailer, and also of keeping a tavern, erected a tavern-house adjoining the jail. This tavern-house constituted the present north part of Strong's building. It has since been added to on the south and east. The proceedings connected with the construction of the jail upon the site of the present “lock-up” are set forth in a previous chapter. Lyman King, after considerable difficulty, and under the protection of an act of the Legislature passed November 7, 1808, obtained from the selectmen of Burlington a lease to himself, his heirs and assigns, “during time,” of a parcel ninety-five feet by eighty-nine feet, including the site of Strong's building. This title of King passed by deed to Henry Thomas June 24th, 1823, and from Thomas to Timothy F. and William L. Strong January 23, 1839. In 1848 Strong conveyed to Huntington & Randall thirty-seven feet of the same on College street, being the part now occupied by S. Huntington's store.

In 1820 the selectmen began to lease parcels on the east side of the square, which were extended in territory by private encroachment, as it is claimed, until proceedings in ejectment were brought by Dr. John Pomeroy, owner of a proprietor's right thereon, which resulted, in January, 1831, in a decision of the Supreme Court establishing the points that the Court-House Square was conclusively dedicated by the original proprietors to public use; that the town had no authority to lease any part of it; that for a private encroachment upon it, ejectment would lie in behalf of an original proprietor, who might recover to hold subject to the public use; that an action on the case would lie, as for nuisance, in behalf of a contiguous owner who might be injured by such encroachment; and that an indictment for nuisance would also lie. This decision has already engendered considerable litigation.



Thus the limits of City Hall Park have been somewhat encroached upon, but there is room enough left for fine elms to grow, a fountain to play, and for considerable congregations of people to disport themselves during band concerts, military and firemen's parades, and all public ceremonies.

The College Park, of many acres, beautifully crowns the hill. Not very much is done for it artificially, but the trees are of good growth and are prettily grouped. A fountain plays and the bronze statue of Lafayette, a gem of art, gives distinction to the college frontage.

The existence of Battery Park is chiefly due to Frederick W. Smith, of Burlington. The land was owned by Smith & Wilkins and Allen & Haswell. They agreed to convey the land, about nine acres, in consideration of Water (now Battery) street being cut through and extended, and of North avenue being stopped up, or rather made to conform to the corner of the park. There were, of course, the usual petitions and remonstrances; but finally, by deed dated April 17, 1840, the park was created. Mr. Smith has set out all the shade trees, having raised sixty dollars only, by subscription, for the purpose. The fence was paid for with the proceeds of fairs and bazaars organized by the ladies, under the lead of Mrs. Smith. The promenade on the lake front is the original embankment thrown up by our troops during the War of 1812, to defend against bombardment by the enemy's fleet on the lake.

CEMETERIES.

The date of the first interments in the town cannot now be ascertained, though it is known that Green Mount Cemetery, located on Colchester avenue, was first used soon after the settlement of the town, and consisted of two acres until 1869, when it was extended to ten. In addition to this the city now has four others, aggregating fifty-six acres, devoted to this purpose. Lake View is the largest, covering thirty acres; Green Mount comes next with ten; Mount St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) has eight; Elmwood Avenue five, and Calvary (French Roman Catholic) three, completing the fifty-six acres. Elmwood Avenue Cemetery was the next established, occupying school lot number 113, and first used at the beginning of the present century. At the March meeting, in 1812, a committee, consisting of John Johnson, Charles Adams and John Eldridge, was appointed "to lay out and ascertain the graveyards in the town." At a meeting held April 19, 1813, this committee reported a plan for laying out what is now called the Eldridge and Elmwood Avenue Cemeteries, but stated that the interments in the burying-ground at the falls, now known as Green Mount Cemetery, were too irregular and crowded to allow it to be divided into lots and avenues. At an adjourned meeting held on the 24th of the same month, the committee, on request, reported a series of rules "for the regulation of the burying-ground north of the village," now known as Elmwood Avenue Cemetery. These were formally



adopted, and George Robinson, Charles Adams and John Johnson were appointed a special committee to have the entire control, under the rules, of the ground. For a long series of years no continuous record of interments was kept, and it is therefore impossible to ascertain the aggregate number; and for a like reason the figures for Mount St. Joseph's cannot begin. In the period extending from 1860 to September 1, 1881, there were 1,598 interments in the cemetery last named; in Calvary Cemetery, from 1878 to the same date, 173; and in Lake View, from 1868 to the same date, 847.

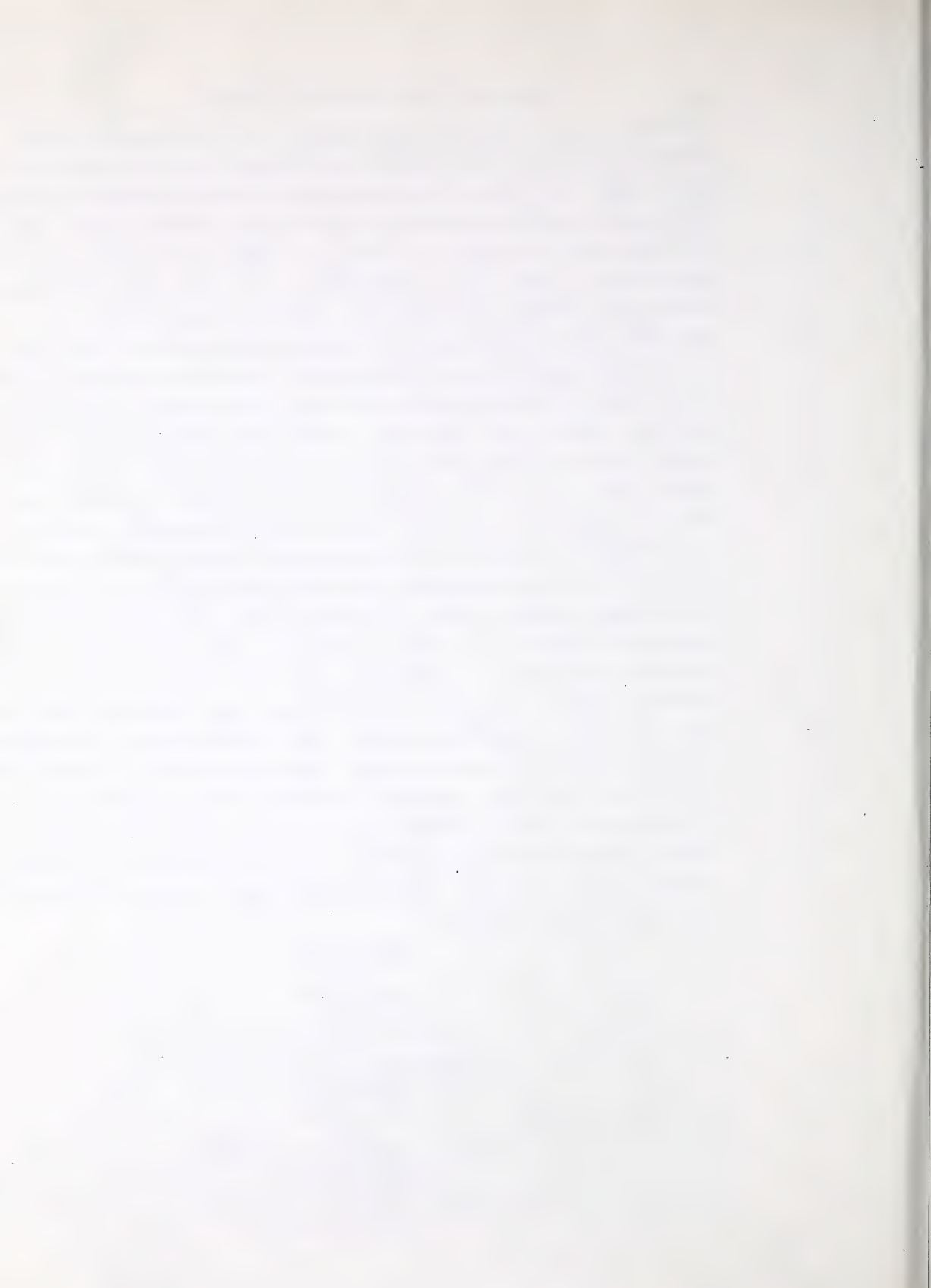
Green Mount Cemetery, however, retains the respect and honor due to age, and attracts hundreds of visitors each year, not particularly on account of its beauty, though a beautiful spot it is, and not to obtain a glance at the magnificent view it affords, but to gaze upon a magnificent monument, which marks the spot where rest the remains of one of Vermont's greatest patriots and heroes, Ethan Allen. The monument to Ethan Allen was erected by the State of Vermont, by authority of an act of the Legislature, passed in 1855, which appropriated \$2,000 for that purpose, which by contributions, etc., was increased to \$2,700, the total cost of the monument, though it was not completed until 1873, the exercises attending its unveiling occurring July 4 of that year. It is of Barre granite, the base of the pedestal being eight feet square on the ground, and consists of two steps of granite, on which rests a die of solid granite six feet square, in the four faces of which are set panels of white marble bearing the inscriptions. Above the pedestal rises a Tuscan shaft of granite, four and a half feet in diameter and forty-two feet high. Upon its capital, on a base bearing the word "Ticonderoga," stands a heroic statue of Allen, eight feet four inches high, modeled by Peter Stephenson, sculptor, of Boston, now deceased, and cut in Italy, intending to represent Allen as he appeared on that eventful moment when he demanded the surrender of the fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The monument is protected by a fence of original design, the corner posts of which are iron cannon, and the pales are muskets, with bayonets, resting on a base of cut granite. The inscriptions are as follows:—

(On the West face.)

“VERMONT
TO
ETHAN ALLEN
BORN
IN LITCHFIELD CT 10TH JAN A D 1737
DIED
IN BURLINGTON VT 12TH FEB A D 1789
AND BURIED NEAR THE SITE OF
THIS MONUMENT.”

(On the North face.)

“THE
LEADER OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS
IN THE SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF
TICONDEROGA
WHICH HE DEMANDED IN THE NAME
OF THE GREAT JEHOVAH AND THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.”



(On the East face.)

“TAKEN
PRISONER IN A DARING ATTACK ON MONTREAL
AND TRANSPORTED TO ENGLAND
HE DISARMED THE PURPOSE OF HIS ENEMY
BY THE RESPECT WHICH HE INSPIRED
FOR THE
REBELLION AND THE REBEL.”

(On the South face.)

“WIELDING
THE PEN AS WELL AS THE SWORD, HE WAS THE
SAGACIOUS AND INTREPID
DEFENDER
OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS, AND
MASTER SPIRIT
IN THE ARDUOUS STRUGGLE WHICH RESULTED IN THE
SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE
OF THIS STATE.”

EDUCATIONAL.

The matter appearing under this head was prepared by Professor John E. Goodrich, of the University of Vermont, for the chapter on educational institutions, which was written by him, but unfortunately came to the editor too late to be printed with it, and is therefore inserted in this place.

September 15, 1872, Louis Pollens opened a day and boarding-school for young ladies in the northernmost of the buildings erected by Bishop Hopkins. The training here furnished was of a high order, and embraced a wide range of topics. The school continued but a few years, Mr. Pollens being invited to a professorship in Dartmouth College.

Since 1883 Miss Lillie H. Cram, a graduate of the University of Vermont, has conducted at 262 Pearl street an excellent school for girls and young ladies, at which candidates for the college course can pursue their preparatory studies. From 1879 to 1883 the same school, on a somewhat smaller scale, held its sessions in the old Foote place at the head of Pearl street.

In April, 1882, Mrs. J. H. Baird, who had previously gained a high reputation as a teacher in the city schools, established a private school for boys and girls, which has been well sustained by the patronage of such as prefer not to send their children to the public schools. This school gathers in the Opera House building.

A commercial school, or “college,” has been maintained for many years for special instruction in penmanship, book-keeping, telegraphy, etc. It was founded by Gilbert Smith. Mr. J. S. Chamberlain was at its head for several years. The school has sometimes had assistant instructors from the university, and at times has had a good degree of prosperity.

Summer College of Languages.—Since 1884 a Summer College of Languages has been maintained in Burlington during six weeks of the ordinary summer vacation. Dr. Lambert Sauvcur had conducted a similar school in Amherst, Mass., for several years; but the school having outgrown its accom-

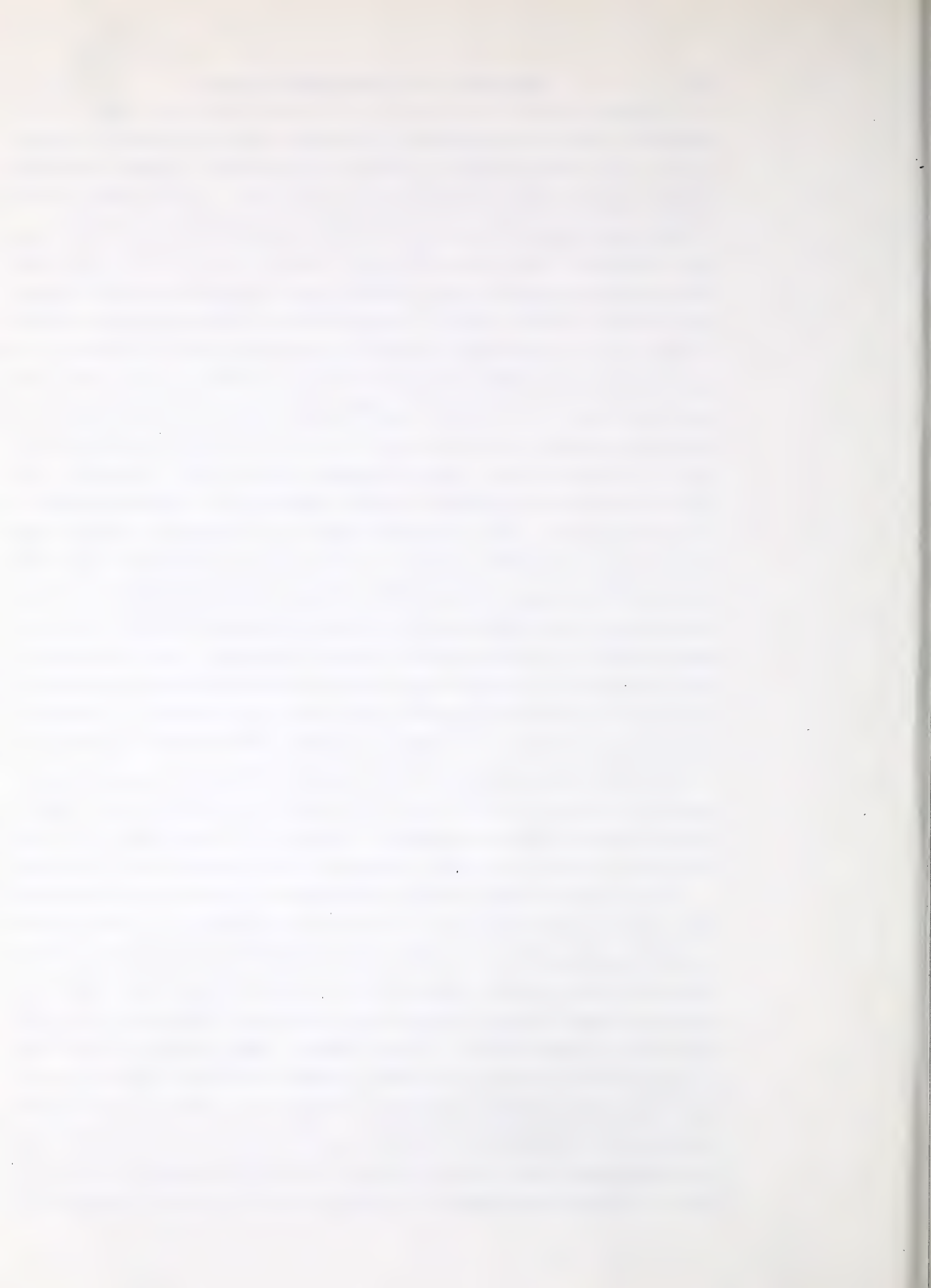


modations there, was transferred to Burlington and the buildings of the university. Instruction is given by what is known as the "natural" method in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek and Latin. In 1885 Anglo-Saxon, Sanskrit, Hebrew, modern Greek and comparative grammar were added.

The school affords a very happy means of combining work and play, study and recreation. Two or three hours are usually given by the pupils to the lectures and conversation classes, and the rest of the day to the usual employments of the summer visitor. Instructors in the modern languages find the summer school a very pleasant means of training both ear and tongue, and of gaining stimulus and suggestions for another ten months of class-room labor. The students here have been of all ages, from six to sixty, and the numbers have been four to five hundred. The excellent opportunities here offered for agreeable recreation on land and water, and for excursions by boat and rail—as to the Ausable Chasm, Mount Mansfield, Mallet's Bay, Ticonderoga, and the islands—give to Burlington a special adaptation to the requirements of the summer school. The college buildings are occupied by instructors and pupils, and the Episcopal Institute at Rock Point is treated principally as a sort of "annex" for the time being, a large omnibus conveying pupils to and fro. As a retreat which would combine a little study with relaxation, the wildness of nature and a good measure of isolation, with the advantages of a near neighborhood to the appliances of modern civilization, Rock Point cannot easily be excelled. It is no wonder that the jaded denizen of the town should resort to it as a welcome refuge from the heats of the dog-days. It should be added that the rooms of St. Joseph's (Catholic) College, on the College Park, are also offered for the accommodation of the patrons.

In 1886 Dr. Sauveur removed again, this time to Oswego, N. Y., and Professor Leo A. Stäger, of St. Louis, Mo., took charge of the school, with an excellent faculty of seven instructors. The languages taught this year are the five which are most in request: German, French, Italian, Greek, and Latin.

The Chittenden County Teachers' Association should have a brief memorial here, even if it be somewhat of the nature of a tombstone. It was organized in October, 1847, at Jericho Center, at the suggestion of Mr. Zalmar Richards, who had just closed a two weeks' institute at that place. This institute was held by the request of the teachers of the county, who, one year before, had attended a similiar series of lectures and recitations, conducted by the same gentleman at Essex Center. These institutes were attended by over sixty teachers, and were among the means devised by Governor Eaton, then *ex-officio* State superintendent of schools, to stimulate an interest in public education and raise the standard of instruction. The Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, the county superintendent of schools, was chosen president of the association. Its first meeting was held in the bar-room of the hotel at Williston, in January, 1847. They had advertised the meeting, but no preparation whatever had



been made for them. As a further indication of the general apathy then existing in regard to the "people's college," it should be added, that they were required, in some cases, to pay for the insertion in the county papers of a brief report of their doings! They met twice a year in the different towns of the county. June 12, 1851, they convened at Winooski, President Worthington Smith, and Tutor John A. Jameson, of the university, sharing in the discussions. Their affairs were managed by an executive committee of five, and some valuable work was done in the way of visitation and reports upon the condition of the schools. With the next meeting in Burlington, however, the secretary, Mr. A. E. Leavenworth, removing from the county, the association entered upon a period of suspended animation, which continued for five years. In 1857 Principal Leavenworth, then of Hinesburg, took means to revive the slumbering association, being assisted in his laudable endeavors by Revs. J. H. Worcester and C. E. Ferrin, and Professor M. H. Buckham. A convention of teachers was called to meet at Shelburne, and the association was reorganized with the Rev. Mr. Worcester for president. From that time semi-annual meetings were held in the different villages in the county for fifteen years and more. The Rev. Mr. Worcester was at the head of the association for two years; Professor Calvin Pease, two years; Rev. E. C. Ferrin, two years; Principal J. S. Cilley, four years; and Principal A. E. Leavenworth, two years. Principal Louis Pollens was president in 1870, but the succession from that year cannot be given, in the absence of the records. Principal J. D. Bartley presided at the last meeting (held in Underhill about 1879), and Principal S. W. Landon, then of St. Albans, was chosen to succeed him. For some twenty years the association continued to be a vigorous and active body, with an influence which reached beyond the county boundaries. Its meetings were characterized by enthusiasm on the part of the teachers who conducted them, and by a large measure of interest awakened in the communities in which the gatherings were held. And they were both profitable and enjoyable, not to the participants only, but to the towns which entertained them. The causes of the decline of the association are to be sought in the adoption by Burlington of the town system, with the teachers' class and training-school and frequent teachers meetings, which were a part of the new scheme; in the teachers' institutes, held once or twice a year within the county by the State superintendent; and especially in the union by-and-by effected with the association of Franklin and Grand Isle counties at the suggestion of that body. Since the formation of Northwestern Vermont Teachers' Association fewer meetings have been held than before, and less zeal shown. The enthusiasm which sufficed for one county was perceptibly cooled when it came to be spread over three counties, and the sense of responsibility for its maintenance and management was too much divided and distributed. In fact it came to be more like a feeble sub-section of the State Association than an independ-



dent local organization. The last meeting was held in Underhill, at Dixon's, some seven years ago. Whether the present dormancy of the association is to result in a perpetual sleep is now quite uncertain. Possibly there is now no occasion for its resuscitation. But possibly, too, there is a slackening of zeal and public spirit on the part of the little army of school ma'ams and school masters in these three northwestern counties. The amount and quality of work done by the association may be indicated by a rapid sketch of two or three of the meetings. These meetings lasted two days, usually Friday and Saturday. In May, 1859, about seventy-five teachers gathered at Essex, where addresses were given by the Rev. H. P. Cutting, of Castleton, and the Rev. W. A. Miller, of Burlington, and essays were presented by Principal Edward Conant, of Royalton, and Principal S. L. Bates, of Underhill. In the following December they had a profitable session at Underhill, as may be inferred from the names of some of the participants: Principals Conant (then of Burlington), C. A. Castle, J. S. Cilley, A. E. Leavenworth, the Rev. J. H. Worcester, the Rev. Dr. Simeon Parmelee, and State Superintendent J. S. Adams, the last of whom was especially effective as an awakener of enthusiasm, not less than as a revealer and denouncer of defects and abuses. The next May they met in Charlotte, with the Rev. C. E. Ferren, of Hinesburg, a staunch and intelligent friend and promoter of popular education, in the chair. Professor S. W. Boardman, of Middlebury College, gave the opening address. Fifty-one "practical" teachers were present. January 4, 1861, the association convened in Richmond with an attendance of actual teachers of eighty; addresses by J. S. Adams, Principal Leavenworth, of West Brattleboro, and Professor N. G. Clark, of the University of Vermont; discussions animated and generally participated in. June 7th they met in Winooski, and so the record continues for many years.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The First Congregational Church (Unitarian).—Religious privileges in Burlington at the beginning of the present century were seldom enjoyed; now and then of a Sunday a printed sermon was read to the people, who were always present in good numbers. About this time it was understood that the Rev. Daniel C. Sanders had closed his labors at Vergennes, and immediately David Russell and Dr. John Pomeroy rode to that city and engaged him to come to Burlington and preach, holding themselves responsible for his salary. Mr. Sanders came and officiated regularly in the court-house, there being no church; but, being soon elected first president of the University of Vermont, he was obliged to abandon his pastoral work. His first sermon in the town was on the death of General Washington, from the text "His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated."—Deut. 34:7.

From the town records it appears that on the 5th of June, 1805, more than



seven freeholders of Burlington sent in a petition to George Robinson, town clerk, to warn a meeting for the purpose of forming a society for social and public worship, agreeably to the statute passed on the 26th of October, 1797, entitled, "an act for the support of the gospel." This petition was signed by William C. Harrington, Lyman King, Ozias Buell, Arza Crane, Elnathan Keyes, Moses Catlin, David Russell, James Sawyer, Samuel Hickok, John Pomeroy and Horace Loomis. In pursuance of this warning the people of all religious opinions met and voted unanimously to form themselves into a society by the name of "The First Society for Social and Public Worship in the Town of Burlington." In 1807 Dr. Samuel Williams, of Rutland, a graduate of Harvard College, came to Burlington to superintend the publication of his *History of Vermont*, and while in town preached in the court-house and stopped with Dr. Pomeroy's family. On the 20th of March, 1809, at the annual town meeting, it was voted that a committee of five be chosen to decide upon a site for a church building, and Daniel Farrand, Stephen Pearl, Moses Robinson and Davis Russell were constituted that committee. They met and reported "that they had taken the subject into consideration, and agreed to recommend to the town a piece of ground lying on the south side of the new road, called College street, leading from the front of the college to the court house square, and east of the road called Middle street [now Willard street] leading south from Pearl street to the turnpike road [now Main street] for said purposes."

The report was accepted and a building committee appointed; when doctrinal dissensions arose, bringing about a separation which resulted, in January, 1810, in the forming of a large majority of the male inhabitants of the town into a society by the name of "The First Congregational Society in the Town of Burlington." A call was given to Samuel Clark, of Massachusetts, to become their minister.

On the 19th of April, 1810, the Liberal Christians met in the old wooden court-house for the ordination of Mr. Clark. The sermon upon this occasion was delivered by the Rev. William Emerson, father of Ralph Waldo Emerson; his subject was "Posthumous beneficence." Mr. Clark's salary was \$550 a year. He served the society twelve years, resigning in 1822. He died May 2, 1827. During his pastorate in 1816, the present commodious house of worship, situated at the head of Church street, on Pearl street, was erected. It cost \$53,000, and remains but little changed to-day. The dedicatory sermon was preached on the 9th of January, 1817, by the Rev. John Pierce, D. D., of Brookline, Mass.

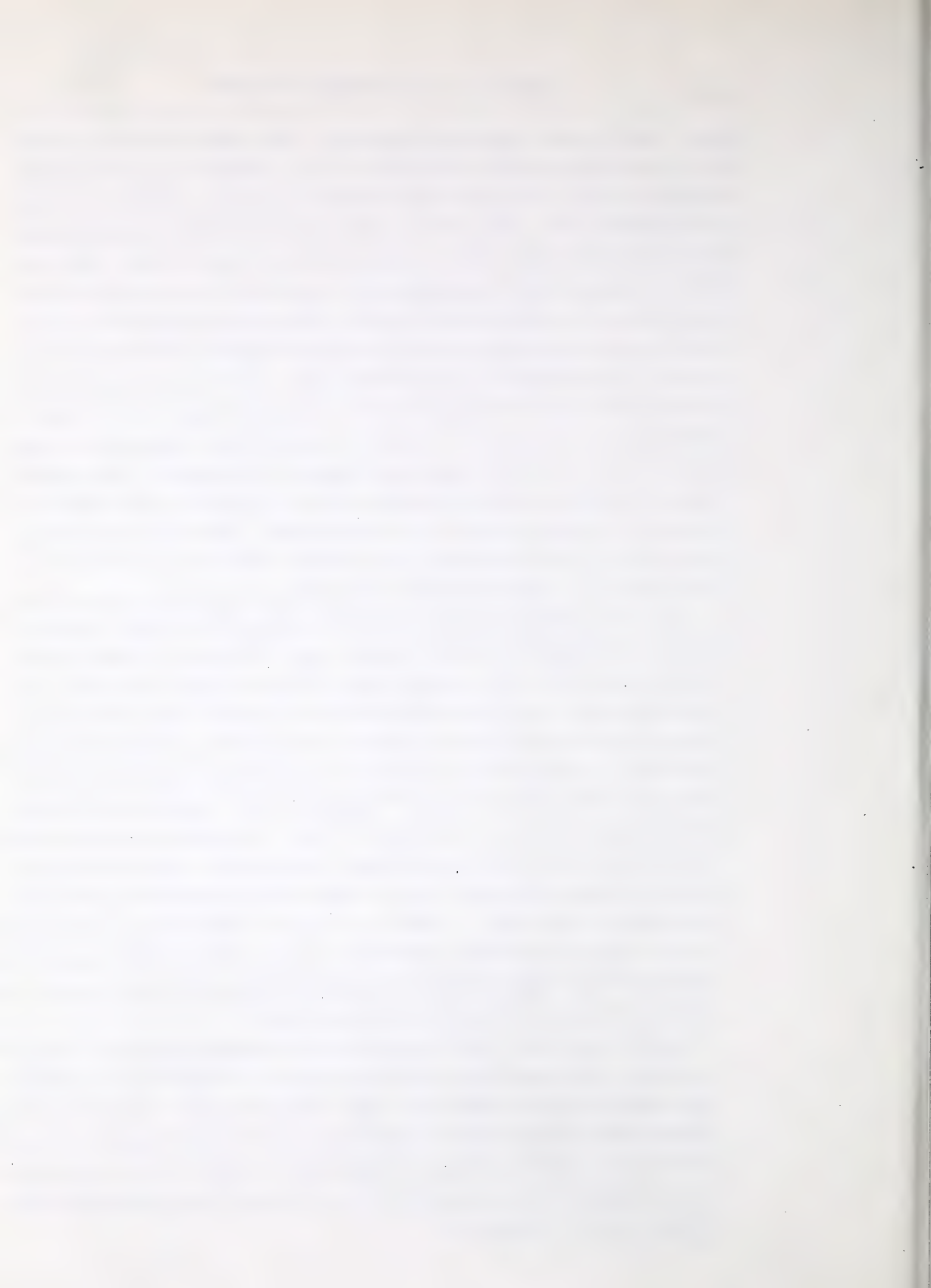
George Goldthwaite Ingersoll, a graduate of Harvard College, had for two years before Mr. Clark's death occupied the desk; and on the 30th of May, 1822, he was ordained the second minister of the society. The sermon was preached by the Rev. President Kirkland of the University of Cambridge,



Mass. Dr. Ingersoll remained for twenty-two years with the society, beloved by all, and was succeeded by the Rev. O. W. B. Peabody, who was ordained August 4, 1845. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Peabody was taken from his people by death on the 5th of July, 1848. His successor was the Rev. Solon Wanton Bush, a graduate of Brown University, who was ordained on the 16th of May, 1849; the Rev. E. B. Hall, D. D., of Providence, R. I., preaching the ordination sermon. On the 16th of December, 1862, the Rev. Joshua Young, a graduate of Bowdoin College, was ordained minister, the ordination sermon being preached by the Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D., of Boston, Mass. The Rev. L. G. Ware, the present minister, was installed on the 4th of November, 1863, the sermon being preached by the Rev. C. A. Bartol, D. D., of Boston, Mass. The society is to-day large and prosperous, containing, as it always has contained, numbers of the most respected and substantial citizens of Burlington. The Sabbath-school was instituted by Dr. Ingersoll in 1828. The officers of the society are the Rev. L. G. Ware, minister; H. G. Davis, clerk; Edward Barlow, treasurer; Elihu B. Taft, superintendent of the Sabbath-school; E. C. Mower, J. M. Clarke and F. H. Parker, prudential committee.

The First Church.—About the years 1795 and 1796 Rev. Chauncey Lee preached a considerable part of the time in Burlington, and Rev. Daniel C. Sanders a considerable part from 1798 to 1807. February 21, 1805, fourteen persons—Alexander Catlin, Abigail Catlin, Lucinda Catlin, Ozias Buell, Abigail Buell, Daniel Coit, Amelia Tuttle, Daniel C. Sanders, Nancy Sanders, Ebenezer Lyman, Anna Lyman, Clarissa Lyman, Sarah Atwater and Miriam Wetmore, all having been in other places members of churches, met at the house of Moses Catlin, esq., and adopted articles of faith and a covenant prepared by Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, president of the University of Vermont. Upon the following Sunday, February 23, 1805, the articles and covenant were read and assented to, when the associated members above mentioned were declared by President Sanders “to be a regular church of the Lord Jesus Christ, established in Burlington.” June 15, 1805, the inhabitants of Burlington, in town meeting assembled, organized the first society for social and public worship, which society extended a call to preach to Rev. Sidney Willard, in 1806, and to Rev. Willard Preston—afterwards president of the University of Vermont—in 1808; but both calls were declined.

About 1809 two parties appeared in the community, the liberal and the Calvinistic; President Sanders favoring the former, and several of the constituent members of the society, who came from Connecticut, favoring the latter. Each of these parties procured a candidate for the pastorate, and this led to the dissolution of the first society for social and public worship, and the formation of two new societies, the one first formed taking the name of the “First Congregational Society in Burlington,” the other of the “First Calvinistic Congregational Society in Burlington.”



April 10, 1810, Mr. Daniel Haskell was settled over the First Calvinistic Congregational Society, and April 19, 1810, Mr. Samuel Clark over the First Congregational Society. Rev. Mr. Haskell's congregation worshiped in the court-house and college chapel till December 12, 1812, at which time they dedicated the first church structure in town. This church was built of wood, located near the site of the present chapel, facing north, was large for its time, and stood for twenty-seven years. It was destroyed by an incendiary fire Sunday, June 23, 1839. The erection of a new church, the present one, was immediately begun, which was dedicated April 14, 1842; it is of brick, with an hexastyle Ionic portico in front; the cupola is from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. Its dimensions are 92 x 61 feet; its seating capacity about 600; it was designed by Mr. Henry Searl, of Burlington, and cost \$20,000. Since this the society has built upon its grounds a chapel or lecture-room containing also the church parlors, at a cost of \$9,000, and a pleasant parsonage, at a cost of \$5,200. Two colonies have gone out from the church. Twenty-three persons were dismissed in October, 1836, to organize the Congregational Church at Winooski, Vt., and forty-five persons were dismissed in November, 1864, and formed in the city the Third Congregational Church. The following is the list of pastors who have served the society: Rev. Daniel Haskell, ordained April 10, 1810, dismissed to be president of the university June 23, 1822; Rev. Willard Preston, D.D., installed August 23, 1822, dismissed to be president of the university July 9, 1825; Rev. Reuben Smith, installed May 4, 1826, dismissed May 5, 1831; Rev. John Kendrick Converse, ordained August 1, 1832, dismissed October 7, 1842; Rev. John Hopkins Worcester, D.D., installed March 10, 1847, dismissed January 7, 1855; Rev. C. Spencer Marsh, ordained November 6, 1856, dismissed February 8, 1860; Rev. Eldridge Mix, D.D., installed September 4, 1862, dismissed September 1, 1867; Rev. Edward H. Griffin, D.D., ordained February 6, 1868, dismissed August 12, 1872; Rev. Lewis O. Brastow, D.D., installed November 4, 1873; Rev. Edward Hawes, D.D., installed April 15, 1885. The membership of the church is 393. The membership of the Sabbath-school is 275. The following are the officers of the church: Rev. Edward Hawes, D.D., pastor; Augustus Kimball, Burnham Seaver, Edwin L. Ripley, James Peck, deacons. The pastor and deacons, the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, Rev. Henry A. P. Torrey, and Micah N. Stone, standing committee. Micah N. Stone, clerk; Edwin L. Ripley, treasurer; James Peck, auditor; Edward P. Shaw, superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1798 Joseph Mitchell and the well-known Lorenzo Dow traveled and preached in Western Vermont. In 1799 the Vergennes circuit was formed, embracing this whole district. In 1808 we find the circuits changing from time to time, that Burlington belonged to the Charlotte circuit. In 1815, about three miles east of the city, at the

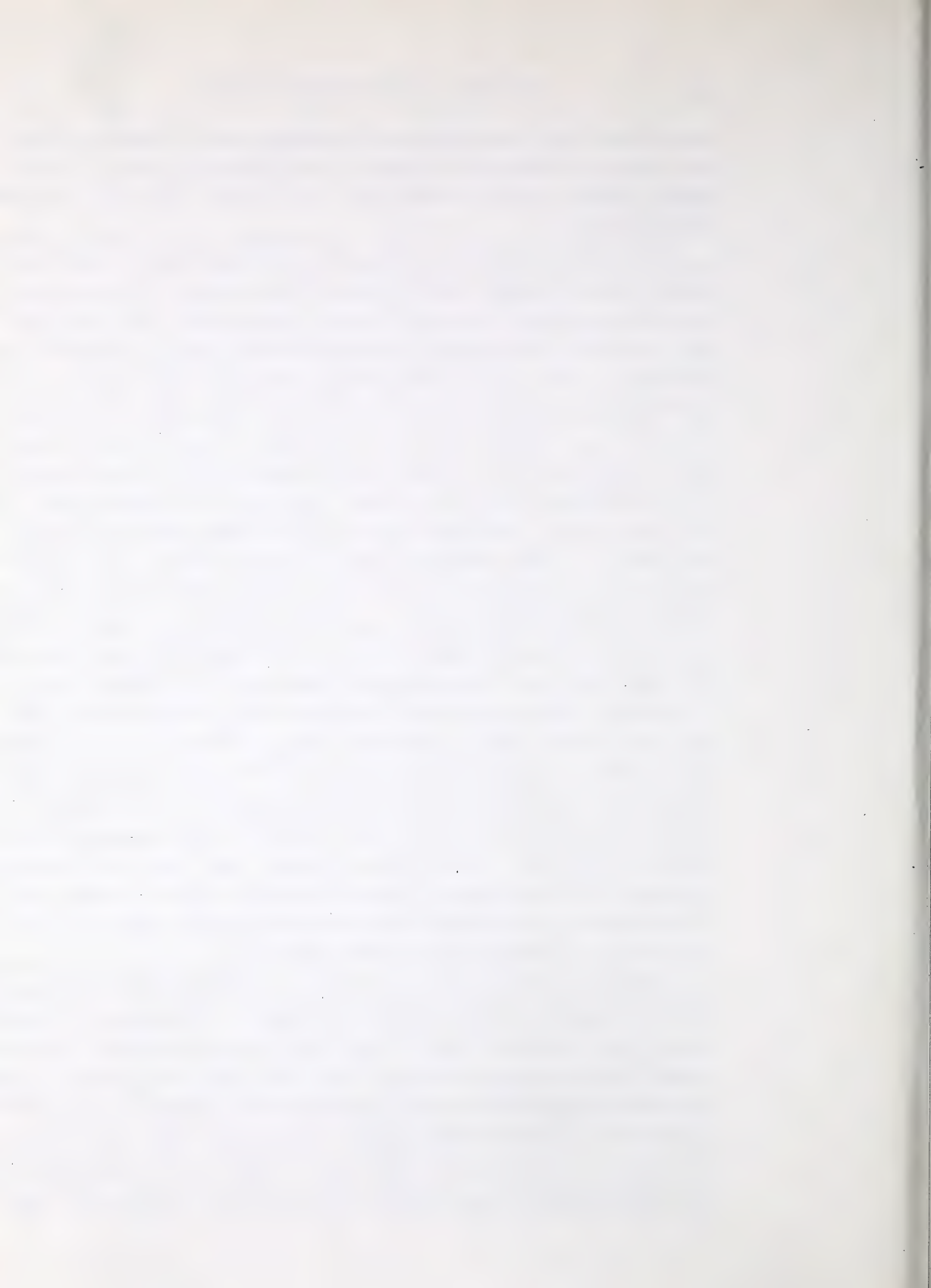


house of Mr. Henry Noble, which was a preaching place for itinerants, a Methodist class was formed and Mr. Ebenezer Stewart appointed leader. The officiating preacher upon this occasion was Rev. Nicholas White, who rode the Charlotte circuit.

It was probably in 1817 that the first Methodist class in the place was formed, consisting of nine members, with Abijah Warner, leader. Rev. J. McDaniel, of the St. Albans circuit, presided at the formation of this society, Burlington at this time belonging to the St. Albans circuit. Rev. Noah Levings, in after life connected with the American Bible Society, was appointed to Burlington in 1823. He was with the Burlington Methodists two years; his successors to the present time are as follows: Robert Travis, 1825; Joshua Poor, 1826-7; V. Kempton and H. Chase, 1828; C. P. Clark, 1829-30; Elijah Crane, 1831; Elijah Crane and A. M. Osborn, 1832; M. Bates, 1833; James Caughey, 1834; R. M. Little, 1835-6; John Pegg, 1837; James Caughey, 1838; John Haslam, 1839; S. D. Brown, 1840-41; B. O. Meeker, 1842; T. W. Pearson, 1843-4; William Ford, 1845; H. G. Starks, 1846-7; E. B. Hubbard, 1848; L. James, 1849-50; Thomas Dodgson, 1851-2; C. F. Burdick, 1853-4; B. O. Meeker, 1855-6; William A. Miller, 1857-8; L. D. Stebbins, 1859; A. Witherspoon, 1860-61; H. Warner, 1862-3; L. P. Walker, 1864; H. K. Cobb, 1865; Isaac McAnn, 1866-7; D. W. Dayton, 1868-9; D. W. Gates, 1870-71; Henry Graham, 1872-3; W. J. Heath, 1874-5-6; Thomas A. Griffins, 1877-8-9; Merritt Hulburd, 1880-1-2; M. D. Jump, 1883-4-5.

The first quarterly conference in Burlington was held September 20, 1823, Rev. Buel Gordan, presiding elder, Rev. Noah Levings, preacher in charge. At this time Dr. E. D. Harmon and J. W. Weaver were elected stewards. The report of the fourth quarterly conference for 1823 shows that the amount collected that year was \$190.79, of which the presiding elder received \$15.33. At the third quarterly conference for the year 1832-3, held in Burlington February 16, 1833, Rev. S. D. Ferguson, presiding elder, Rev. A. M. Osborn, preacher, V. P. Coon, Charles Haynes, A. Truman, Ambrose Atwater, and J. L. Forbes were elected stewards; and at this date we may consider the Methodist Church of Burlington permanently organized.

During the year 1832 steps were taken to build a church, Mr. John W. Southmade loaning the society \$400 with which to procure a site. Subscriptions were taken, and soon a contract was made for the erection of a church 60 x 40, bricked on the outside. The walls were put up and the structure roofed over in the summer of 1832. While the house was building in 1833 the society held services at the old red school-house on Maiden Lane, now North Union street. In 1834 rough seats were put into the rough building, the pastor, Rev. A. M. Osborn, constructing the desk himself. Before the year closed the pews were built and the church finished inside; its seating capacity was 400. The building though practically completed, wanted "the glory of a spire."



Towards erecting one Rev. James Caughey, a local preacher and afterwards pastor, gave \$400, and it was completed in 1836.

During the pastorate of Rev. C. F. Burdick a great revival occurred, and the church became of a sudden too small for the worshippers. In 1855 a colony of twenty-seven members and forty-nine probationers went out from the First to form the Second Methodist Church. July 2, 1855, the second church was organized as follows: Stewards, Amasa Drew, James Lewis, Samuel Huntington, George T. Stowell, H. W. Smith, William Mead, H. Vickery, B. Seaver, W. C. Drew, S. Huntington, J. Edmunds. In nine months from its organization this body built a brick church on Pine street which it occupied thirteen years. The pastors who presided over the Pine Street Church were Revs. L. Marshall, William R. Brown, Daniel B. McKenzie, Charles H. Richmond, V. M. Simonds, William R. Puffer, A. S. Cooper, McKendree Petty, and J. W. Edgerton. The conference of 1867 sent only one preacher to Burlington, Rev. Isaac McAnn; under his labors the two Methodist Churches united and began the building of the present beautiful house of worship, in the Romanesque style on Winooski avenue, which was finished in 1869. Bishop Ames preached the dedicatory discourse April 19, 1870. The church cost over \$57,000, and seats 700. The society has at present 496 members and property to the amount of more than \$66,000. The Sabbath-school numbers 407. The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. Homer Eaton, D.D.; stewards, O. J. Walker, Ira Russell, S. Beach, Byron S. Jones, Lester Brayton, I. A. Goodhue, L. M. Bingham, M. D., O. P. Ray, esq., G. W. Whitney, William Weaver, L. B. Lord, D. A. Brodie, H. A. Ray; leaders are Samuel Huntington, A. H. Cobb, A. A. Drew, W. H. Lang, A. S. Wright, A. E. Jones, Charles W. Drew, and Henry Dean; the Sunday-school superintendent is L. B. Lord; the collector, G. W. Whitney; the treasurer is S. Beach; the secretary, Lester Brayton.

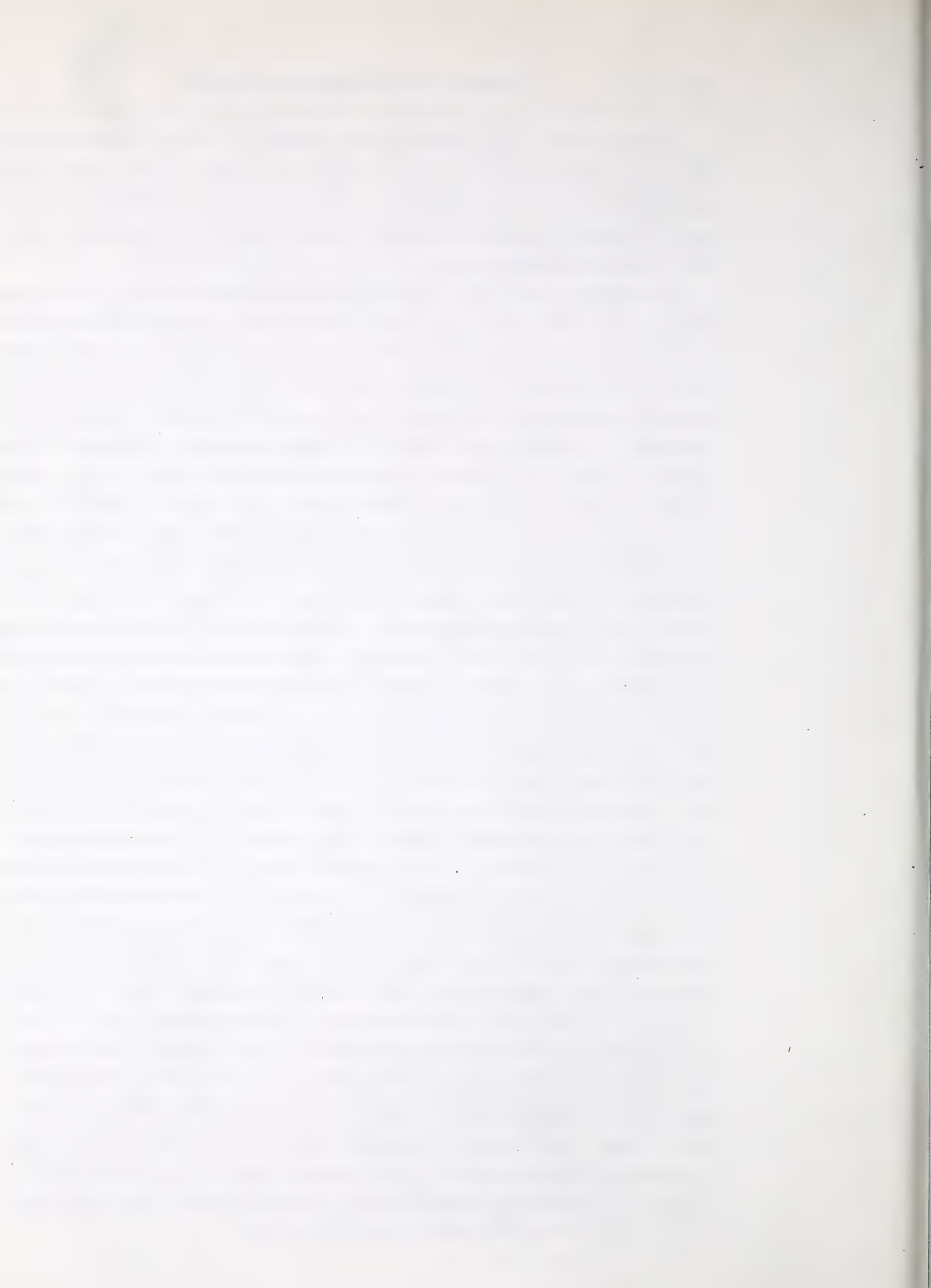
The First Baptist Church.—The First Baptist Church in Vermont was organized in Shaftsbury in 1768. The First Baptist Society in Burlington was formed January 5, 1830, when the Burlington branch of the Williston Baptist Church was organized with a membership of six—four women and two men. This society had no meeting-house and no minister, preaching only half of the time, and that half by a lay member of the church of Williston named Hill. For more than three years after Mr. Hill closed his labors the little flock was without a pastor. In January, 1834, they found a preacher in Rev. Mr. Norris. The society prospered so well under his charge the summer of that year that in the fall it was resolved to become independent of the mother church. A council convened for this purpose, and September 26, 1834, the First Baptist Church of Burlington was organized. The constituent members were as follows: Rev. Mr. Norris, pastor; Mrs. Norris, Charles Bennis, Isabella Bennis, E. Bartlett, Benjamin D. Hinman, Abigail Hinman, George Wells, Lucy Wainwright and Silva Proctor. At the end of the year Rev. Mr. Norris closed his labors with the church.



During the year 1835 the desk was supplied by Rev. C. Ingraham and Rev. Mr. Bryant. In June, 1836, Rev. John H. Walden became pastor, only to resign in the following September. Not until June, 1839, did the church find another pastor, when Rev. Hiram D. Hodge came to preach. During a stay of only nine months he saw the church double her membership. Rev. Mr. Burbank finished the year.

In August, 1840, Rev. Hiram Stafford, of Keeseville, N. Y., was chosen pastor. Up to this time the church had worshiped on Colchester avenue in a chapel built by Mr. Charles Benns — one of the first members — and rented to the church at a nominal price. In 1842 a lot was purchased on the southwest corner of Church and Main streets, and a house of worship commenced. Before it was completed the people were bereft of their pastor, who died July 28, 1844. In January, 1845, Rev. H. I. Parker was called to the church. The church structure was speedily finished and dedicated April 3, 1845; at the dedication Rev. Mr. Parker was installed pastor. He remained with the church till November, 1852. In March, 1853, Rev. Leonard Tracy became pastor, but resigned, owing to continuous illness in his family, in February, 1855. He was succeeded by Rev. H. H. Burrington. Ill health compelled Rev. Mr. Burrington to resign after a stay of two years. In January, 1858, Rev. N. P. Foster, M. D., accepted the pastorate. During his first year great interest was manifested, thirty-five being baptized. He remained with the church eight years, during which time the present church edifice was erected on St. Paul street, at a cost of \$32,550. The new church was dedicated December 15, 1864. In June, 1866, Mr. Foster resigned. From February, 1867, to August, 1881, Rev. Monson A. Wilcox was pastor. In 1868 the church dedicated a mission chapel on Water street. Previous to 1870 there were two separate organizations: one the First Baptist Church, a religious body, the other the First Baptist Society, a secular body. July 28, 1870, articles of association were subscribed to in accordance with the general statutes by both bodies, and the church incorporated under the laws of Vermont. In the same year the church edifice was extended one-half of its dimensions, securing a seating capacity of 730 in the auditorium and 600 in the vestry, at a cost of \$23,000. This elegant structure was re-dedicated January 1, 1871. In 1873 a chapel costing \$6,400 was built by the church, at the northern extremity of Elmwood avenue.

Rev. F. J. Parry, the present pastor, was settled in January, 1882. During his pastorate the church has been remodeled at an expense of some \$6,000, and a fine parsonage erected, costing between four and five thousand dollars. The officers of the church at present are as follows: Pastor, Rev. F. J. Parry; deacons, E. A. Fuller, Lawrence Barnes, Samuel Bigwood and J. W. Johnson; clerk, Arthur Crane; finance committee, Willard Crane, George Wright, Dr. H. A. Crandall, George Davis and Lawrence Barnes; treasurer, George C. Peterson; Sunday-school superintendent, Samuel Bigwood. The membership of the church and Sunday-school are each over 400.



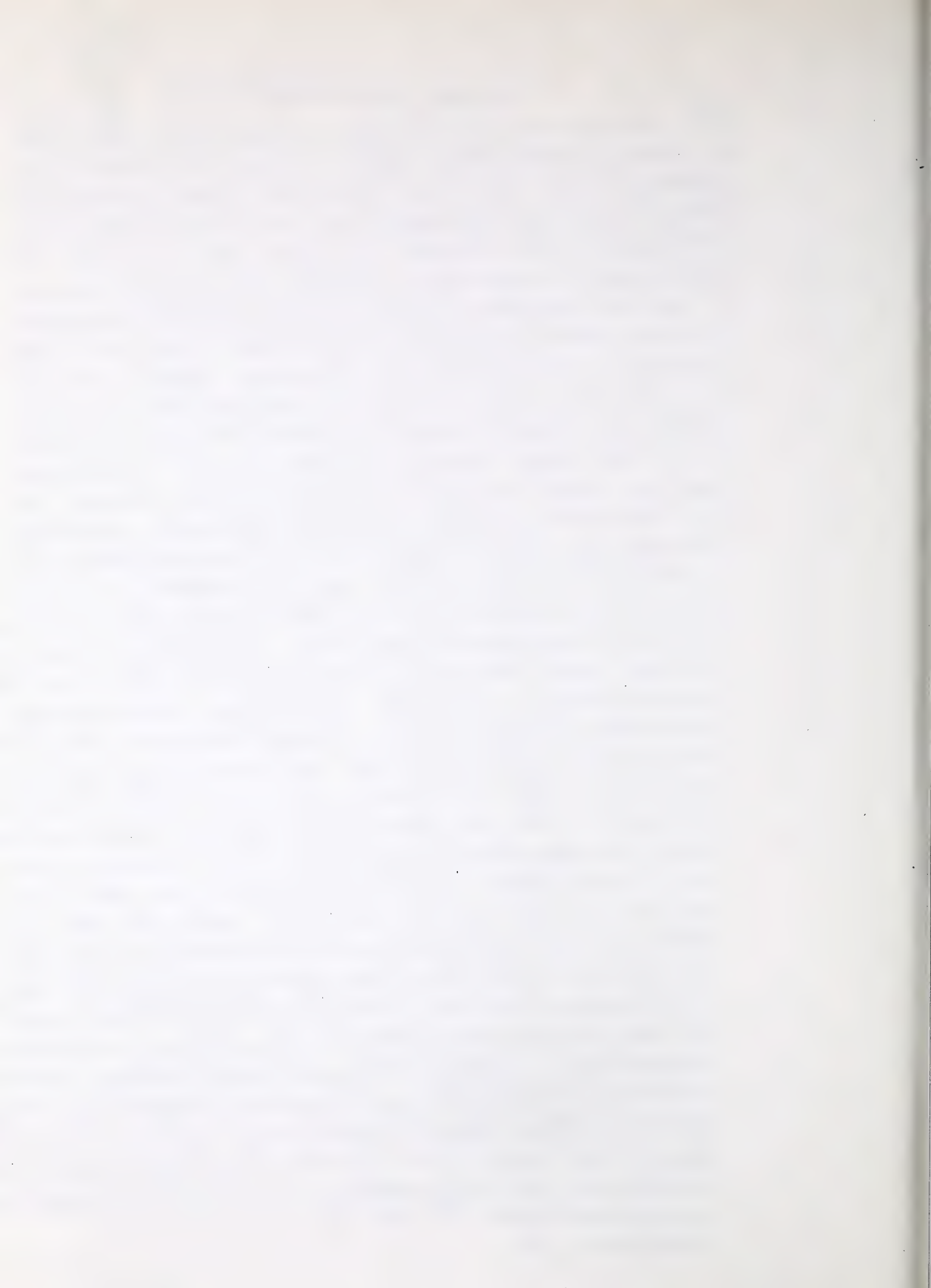
Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. Samuel Peters, LL. D., known commonly as Bishop Peters, says that he was the first clergyman to visit "Verd Mont," as he calls it. It was in October, 1768, that the bishop traveled through the settlements, preaching where he could, and baptizing in eight weeks nearly 1,200 adults and children. In 1802 there were eighty or ninety communicants in the State. In 1811 the church entered upon a period of great prosperity. In 1826 a church paper was established at Middlebury. December 13, 1831, a Protestant Episcopal Church was organized at Burlington, by the name of St. Paul's Church. The incorporators were Hon. Heman Allen, Timothy Follett, Andrew Thompson, Justus Burdick, Phineas Atwater, Luman Foote, Chauncey Goodrich, T. Hockley. Mr. Hockley was at this time elected treasurer and Mr. Atwater collector. Rev. George F. Chapman, D. D., was chosen rector of the parish May 1, 1831, and commenced his duties June 2, 1831. At this date the parish numbered twenty families and seventeen communicants, but so rapid was its growth that May 22, 1832, at the annual convention in Middlebury the rector reported eighty families, eighty communicants, forty-eight baptisms and fourteen confirmations. In the fall of 1831 the erection of a church was begun and pushed rapidly forward. In the fall of 1832 Dr. Chapman resigned the rectorship to make way for the Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D. D., who had been elected bishop of the diocese, and was also to be rector of the parish. The bishop, upon his arriving in Burlington, consecrated the new church and confirmed nine persons, November 25, 1832. The church, located on St. Paul street, is of blue limestone, in the Gothic style, 84 x 48 feet, with a tower seventy-five feet high, projecting in front. The cost of the structure and bell was \$8,000. In 1857 it was repaired and enlarged by adding a recessed chancel, side galleries and stained glass windows, at an expense of \$7,000, the bishop drawing and executing the plans. August 23, 1858, Rev. David Hillhouse Buel assumed the rectorship, the parish at that time containing over 100 families and nearly 200 communicants. Rev. Mr. Buel remained rector till 1866; Bishop Hopkins then acted in that capacity till 1868, when Rev. Edwin R. Atwill took the rectorship and was with the parish till 1882. From 1882 to 1885 Rev. William C. Dawson was rector. The present rector, Rev. J. Isham Bliss, D. D., began his duties at Easter, 1885. In 1867 the church structure was increased in size nearly one-half its dimensions, at an expense of about \$20,000. It will now accommodate eight hundred or nine hundred persons. St. Paul's parish has been royally favored in the munificence of one of her members, the late John P. Howard, who in 1881 erected and presented to the church a stone chapel costing \$10,000, and in 1884 a beautiful rectory at an expense of \$10,000 more. The church buildings and grounds at present are valued at about \$85,000.

The officers of the church are as follows: Rev. J. Isham Bliss, D. D., rec-



tor ; Henry C. Hutchins, assistant minister ; vestrymen, Henry Wells, D. W. Robinson, L. G. B. Cannon, G. L. Linsley, H. H. Ross, W. H. Waters, W. S. Webb, Elias Lyman ; treasurer and collector, H. S. Ward ; secretary, Elias Lyman ; Sunday-school superintendent, the rector ; assistant Sunday-school superintendent, W. H. S. Whitcomb. The church numbers 225 families, 875 individuals and 430 communicants. The Sunday-school numbers 175.

The Third Congregational Church.—The Third Congregational Church of Burlington grew out of the conviction that all the necessities of congregationalism in the city could not be met by a single church. At the house of Mrs. E. W. Buell, July 21, 1860, the Third Congregational Society was organized and public services commenced in the court-house, Rev. Joseph Torrey, D. D., of Burlington, presiding, assisted by Rev. Simeon Parmelee, D. D., of Underhill, Vt. The original members of the church were fifty-two, forty-five of which were a colony from the First Church of Burlington. G. W. Benedict, H. P. Hickok and B. W. Smith were elected deacons of the new church. The first pastor, Rev. George B. Safford, was installed December 26, 1860, through a council of which Rev. G. W. Blogden, D. D., of Boston, was moderator, and Rev. G. E. Sanborn, of Georgia, Vt., scribe. The installation services were conducted in the First Church. Rev. Mr. Safford remained pastor over twenty-one years, being dismissed August 8, 1882. At the annual meeting of the Chittenden County Conference of Congregational Churches June 11, 1861, the church was admitted to membership. Preparations for building a house of worship began in the spring of 1863. The congregation continued to meet in the court-house till the basement of the new church was finished, where public services were first held January 15, 1865. On February 27, 1866, the structure was dedicated, Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., of Boston, preaching the dedicatory discourse. The church, located at the corner of Union and College streets, is an elegant edifice, in the collegiate Gothic style. It cost \$50,000 and will seat 650 persons. In 1867 the society erected a convenient parsonage, valued at \$7,000, on a lot given for that purpose by Mrs. Maria B. Hungerford. A bell and clock were placed in the church tower in 1878. Endeavoring to secure active operation from all its members, the church maintains that women, as well as men, shall be deacons ; and that the superintendent of the Sabbath-school shall be elected at the annual meeting of the church. The officers of the church at present are Rev. Charles F. Carter, pastor ; deacons, Henry P. Hickok, George H. Perkins, Mrs. Mary J. Perkins, Mrs. Evelina D. Benedict, Miss Helen C. Converse, Henry O. Wheeler ; clerk and treasurer, George Grenville Benedict ; Sunday-school superintendent, George H. Perkins ; finance committee, Edward Lyman, Torrey E. Wales, E. B. Whiting. Rev. Charles F. Carter was installed February 9, 1886. From the dismissal of Dr. Safford to the installation of Rev. Mr. Carter the church was without a settled pastor. The membership of the church is 175 and of the Sabbath-school 120.



The Berean Baptist Church.—The Berean Baptist Church was organized June 9, 1884. Its twenty-one constituent members were a colony from the First Baptist Church of Burlington. At first their meetings were held in private houses, but in June, 1884, having secured the services of Rev. E. P. Gould, of Newton, Mass., they began to hold public meetings in the Good Templars' Hall. Here they continued till March 29, 1885, when by invitation of the Third Congregational Church they began worshipping with them, Rev. Mr. Gould preaching to the united congregations. February 16, 1885, they purchased a lot of land on the corner of Pearl street and Winooski avenue, and April 13 they began the erection of a church. October 18, 1885, they met with the Third Congregational Church for the last time, and October 25 the church held its first services in the new building. It was dedicated November 20 following, Rev. C. B. Crane, D.D., of Concord, N. H., preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church was incorporated under the laws of Vermont December 29, 1884. The present number of members is thirty-eight. The officers of the church are Rev. E. P. Gould, pastor; deacons, Prof. V. G. Barbour, J. Matthews, George Towle; clerk, Albert H. Rutter; Dr. S. D. Hodge, Sunday-school superintendent; treasurer, George Towle. The first officers of the church were the same as the above, with the exception that Mr. W. L. Richardson was treasurer.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF CHITTENDEN COUNTY.¹

The first organization of the Catholic Church of Burlington and of Chittenden county took place in 1830, when Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, a native of the county Cork, and a priest of the Diocese of Cloyne, Ireland, was sent by Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, to this place, Vermont at the time forming part of the Diocese of Boston. There were some French Canadian and Irish families in Burlington and the surrounding villages of the county of Chittenden who were probably visited by priests from Canada and other places, but before 1830 they had no resident priest. The same year Colonel Hyde deeded to the Bishop of Boston the land which is now used as a cemetery, and which with other lands since purchased is known as Mt. St. Joseph's Cemetery. Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan commenced the erection of a church on this property in 1832, for which he collected money in other parts of the county and in Canada. The building stood a little northeast of the present gateway of the cemetery on Archibald street. This building was destroyed, by incendiaries it is believed, in 1838. It was attended by all the Catholics not only of Burlington, but of the surrounding country, both Irish and French Canadians, who formed the bulk of, if not the entire Catholic population. Rev. Father O'Callaghan was assisted at different times by the following clergymen: Rev. Messrs. Petithomme,

¹ Prepared by the Rt. Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, bishop of the Diocese of Burlington, and very Rev. Thomas Lynch, V. G.



O'Byrne and Ansé. After the burning of the church the Catholics assembled for divine services in the basement of the court-house. In 1841 Father O'Callaghan commenced another church, which was afterwards enlarged, and which, with some more additions, is now known as St. Mary's Hall. At this time the French Canadians under the direction of Father Ansé built another church on the hill near the place where the first church stood, and the Catholics, French and Irish, had services at different times. In 1850 St. Joseph's Church was commenced, near the cemetery. It was intended to accommodate the French Canadians of Burlington and Winooski and of the surrounding country. This church is still used, though much too small for the congregation, and far from the body of the people who attend it. A large substantial stone building is at this time receiving the finishing touches of mechanics and artists, and will in a very short time be ready to accommodate the large number of worshippers who anxiously await its completion. This church is located on Allen street. The old St. Joseph's was commenced by Rev. Joseph Quevillon, who had the direction of the congregation until October 8, 1854. Since then the congregation has been under the care of the Oblate Fathers M. I., the Rt. Rev. Bishop who took charge of it for a short time, Rev. H. Cardinal and the present pastor, Rev. Jerome M. Cloarec, who is now assisted by Rev. Francis Yvenec. A new church was erected at Winooski Falls for the French Canadians, and now St. Joseph's Church was in the very edge, if we may so express it, of the people who attended it. Besides, the people began to increase in the city, so that the church was entirely unsuited for their accommodation. The present pastor purchased the lot on Allen street, and after commencing work had the cornerstone of the new St. Joseph's blessed and placed in position July 4, 1884. This is the church which in a very short time will be occupied by its people, and give that accommodation which is so much needed.

Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan continued to attend the congregation of St. Mary's, and, besides, the French Canadians in the absence of a resident French priest, up to the time that St. Joseph's Church was commenced, or even until 1853. At this time the Diocese of Burlington was created. This diocese comprises the State of Vermont. Rt. Rev. Louis De Goesbriand was appointed its first bishop. The Diocese of Burlington was erected July 29, 1853; the bishop was consecrated October 30, of the same year, and arrived in Burlington on the 5th of November following, and took possession of St. Mary's Church as his cathedral. He also took charge of the congregation and was assisted at various times by Rev. Thomas Riordan, who arrived in Burlington March 13, 1854; Very Rev. James Conlon, V. G., of Cleveland, Ohio, who acted as administrator of the new diocese during the absence of the bishop, who went to Europe to provide priests for his extensive but poor diocese; Rev. Thomas Lynch, who arrived from Ireland October 3, 1855, and remained until November 1, 1859, having been appointed vicar-general December 23, 1858; Rev. James



Quinn, who was ordained priest in St. Mary's Cathedral January 1, 1859, and remained until August 30, 1860; Rev. Joseph M. Duglue, who came August 30, 1860, and remained until November 26, 1862; and Rev. Jerome M. Cloarec, who came September 16, 1861, and remained until October 12, 1869. With the above-named priests the following labored at different times: Revs. George W. Caissey, D. Ryan, P. Cunningham, P. O. Carroll, M. McCauley, John Galligan and Thomas Halpin.

On the 12th of October, 1869, Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, V. G., returned to Burlington from West Rutland, as rector of the cathedral. He has been assisted since then at different times by Revs. Henry Lane, W. Murphy, E. R. Maloney, William J. O'Sullivan and P. Barrett. Rev. J. M. Coathuel also lived and is now in this city, and did some work, but acted principally as secretary of the bishop.

The Cathedral and St. Patrick's Chapel. — The first load of stone was drawn for St. Patrick's Chapel on May 1, 1862. The corner-stone of the same building was blessed and laid 14th of the same month. Mass was said on that day by Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, V. G., and the sermon was preached by Dr. Cahill, an eminent Irish priest who was then on a visit to this country. The corner-stone of the cathedral was laid September 15, 1863. Mass was sung in the open air, and the altar placed on the spot where the high altar now stands. The mass was sung by Rev. Charles Larocque, of St. Johns, Canada, who afterwards was appointed bishop of St. Hyacinthe. The sermon was preached by Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, and a few words in French were said by Bishop Brouget, of Montreal. Mass was said in the new building for the first time May 26, 1867, and it was solemnly consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop on December 8 of the same year. The sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. McClosky, archbishop of New York, to which province Burlington then belonged. Bishops Roppe, of Cleveland, Larocque, of St. Hyacinthe, Canada, Conroy, of Albany, Laughlin, of Brooklyn, McFarland, of Hartford, who preached a sermon in the evening, and Williams, of Boston, were present, together with all the priests of the diocese, and many priests from the neighboring dioceses. The present fine residence of the bishop was commenced in April, 1884, and occupied in November, 1885.

The Sisters of Providence.—The bishop seeing the necessity of protecting the Catholic orphans of the diocese, applied to the Sisters of Providence of Montreal, Canada, to come and establish an orphan asylum. They came and took possession of the house at the corner of Pearl and Prospect streets. This building, which was a tavern known as the Pearl Street House, was purchased by the bishop and occupied by the sisters about May 1, 1854. Since that time they have received into their asylum and cared for more than twenty-five hundred children, boys and girls. They also took charge of the school of the Catholic parish. The building occupied by them in the beginning was never



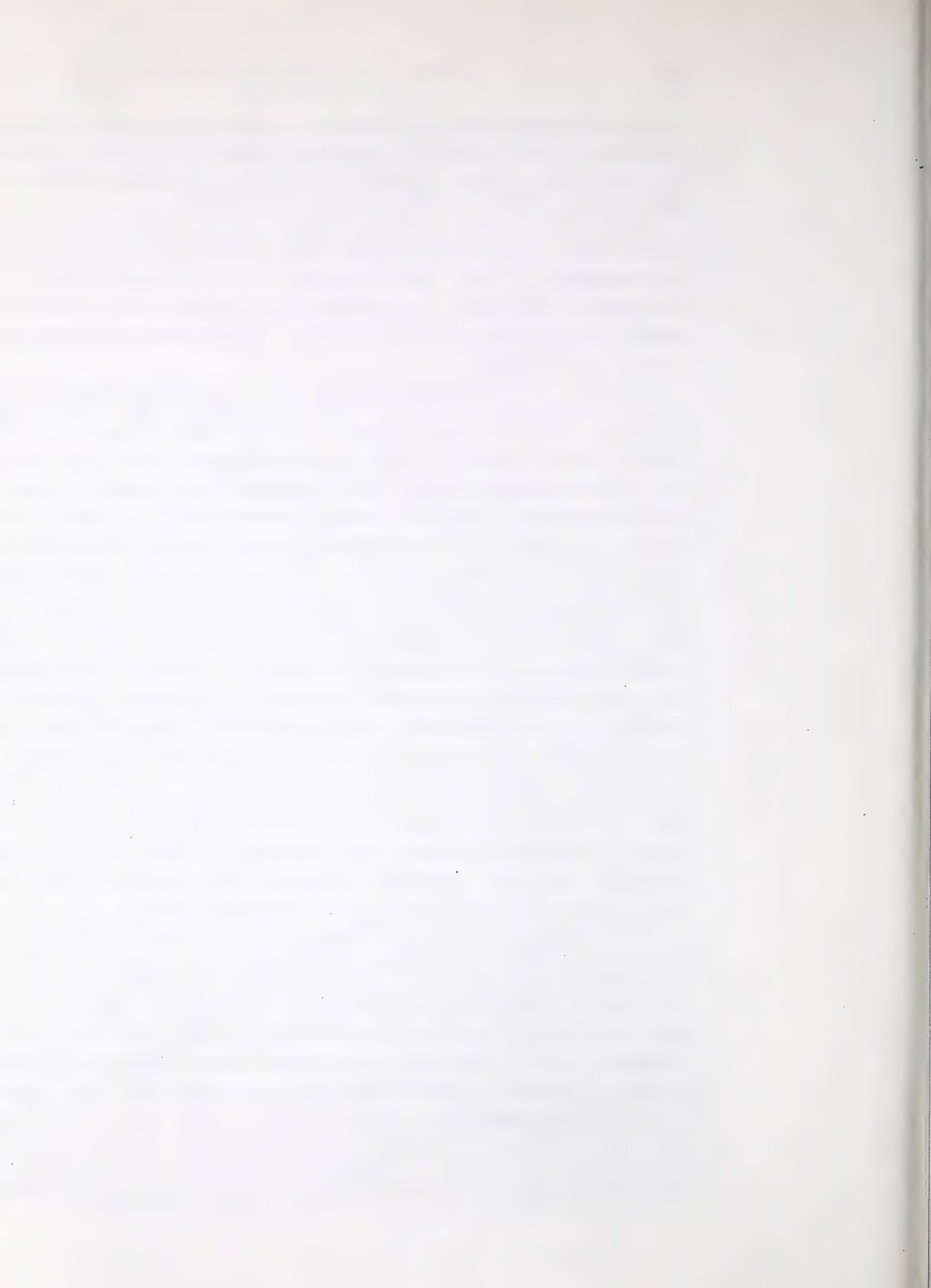
well suited for the purpose, and in order to provide better accommodation they purchased the land on which their spacious and substantial building now stands. The corner-stone of this building was laid July 4, 1879, and the building was occupied by the sisters and orphans December 10, 1883.

Schools of St. Joseph's Church.—On the 28th of October, 1863, the ladies who now teach these schools arrived from Cleveland, Ohio, and commenced their work immediately. After a few years another school was commenced by the same ladies on Allen street, the place being more central, as the schools of St. Joseph's were far from many of the children. These schools are opposite the new St. Joseph's Church.

The Sisters of Mercy.—These sisters arrived in Burlington from Manchester, N. H., September 13, 1874, and immediately took charge of the cathedral schools. Since then these schools have been well attended. Until St. Patrick's Convent was built for their reception, the sisters lived in St. Mary's Hall. After taking possession of their new convent they opened an academy and boarding-school, the former of which is still continued in the same building, while the latter has been transferred to the new building on Mansfield avenue. This building became necessary as the numbers of sisters and boarders increased, rendering their convent on St. Paul street altogether too small. Their new convent was built in 1885 and first occupied in February, 1886; even at the present writing it is evident that an addition must be erected, as their growing numbers require still more accommodation. This school must become very popular, as the location cannot be excelled, the grounds are spacious, and the purity of the atmosphere is in marked contrast with that of the lower portions of this city, which is not at all noted for its unwholesome atmosphere.

St. Joseph's College.—This college was opened for the reception of boys and young men in September, 1884, under the direction of Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan. Its object is to afford the young men of the diocese an opportunity of obtaining a superior business and classical education. Though only two years in existence it has been remarkably successful. The attendance during the year just closed (July, 1886) has been one hundred and ten.

French Canadian Church of St. Francis Xavier, Winooski Falls.—Up to March, 1868, the Catholic Canadians of Winooski were united with those of the city of Burlington, using for a place of worship the old Church of St. Joseph, and being attended by the pastor of the same church. At this time the bishop of the diocese, having obtained the services of Rev. J. F. Audet, of St. Hyacinthe, and the Canadians having become very numerous in Winooski, they were formed into a separate congregation and Father Audet, the present pastor (1886), was appointed to be their pastor. They at once hired a large hall in Winooski block, and used it as a temporary church. The church building which they now occupy was dedicated on December 17, 1870, it having been built on a large lot of ground bought, by the reverend pastor, of Francis



Le Clair. To Rev. Father Audet is also due the erection of the pastoral residence, of the two handsome spires which adorn the church, and also the purchase of an organ, of a fine altar, and of a chime of three bells. The erection of the Convent of the Sisters of Providence is further due to him. These sisters visit the sick of the parish and teach 330 children. They are helped by two ladies. There are about 400 families belonging to this congregation, of which 300 live in the village.

Church of St. Stephen, Winooski Falls.—The English speaking portion of the Catholics of Winooski Falls attended divine service at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Burlington, until the fall of 1870, when Very Rev. Thomas Lynch commenced saying mass in a hall in the village. Shortly after, the lot of land on which the church now stands was purchased. The church was commenced in the spring of 1871. The corner-stone was laid July 30 of the same year, and the church was dedicated to divine service July 28, 1872. The congregation was attended from the cathedral, Burlington, until 1882, when Rev. John J. Micaud was appointed its first resident pastor, in which relation he continued until the fall of 1885. During his pastorate he erected the present parochial residence and purchased some land adjoining the church property. In January, 1886, the present pastor, Rev. Edward R. Maloney, took charge.

Church of St. Thomas, Underhill.—The church edifice of St. Thomas, in Underhill Center, was built in the summer of 1856. The Catholics were thought to number at that time about 120 families. They were attended from Burlington until 1865, when they were placed under the care of Rev. P. O'Carroll, of Richmond. He it was who put an addition of twenty feet on the church in 1866, and in 1872 bought a house and lot in the rear of the church. In 1872 he was succeeded by Rev. Peter Savoie, the first resident pastor, who purchased the large grave-yard west of the church. The present pastor of this congregation is Rev. John Galligan, who has also charge of Hyde Park. The congregation of St. Thomas, of Underhill, numbers 225 families, nearly all farmers, (April, 1886).

The Church in Richmond.—Until 1858 the Catholics of Richmond were attended from the cathedral at Burlington. There were at that time in the town and surroundings about seventy families. The church edifice was built in 1858, and dedicated on October 3 of the same year. Their first resident pastor was Rev. James Quinn, who built the pastoral residence. He was succeeded by Rev. Patrick O'Carroll in 1865, who was at the same time appointed to the charge of the Underhill congregation. He enlarged the Richmond church building by an addition of twenty feet in 1866, and renovated its interior and purchased land for its cemetery in 1868. The Catholic population of Richmond and adjacent towns in 1865 were probably about eighty families. Rev. Father O'Carroll was transferred to Fair Haven, Vt., in October, 1872,



and was succeeded by Rev. John Galligan, to whom is due the building of the tower and purchase of the bell. Rev. Fr. Clavier had charge of this congregation for many years, and died in France on September 4, 1884. The present pastor is Rev. Andrew Barrow, a native of Burlington, who has recently purchased for the congregation a large lot adjoining the church property, as it will probably be necessary to erect a more spacious church edifice. There are 175 families belonging to the congregation of Richmond at the present date, (April, 1886).

*The Church at Milton Falls.*¹—The blessing of the corner-stone of the Catholic Church at Milton Falls took place on June 5, 1859. On the 3d of November of the same year the congregation was given in charge of Rev. F. Picart, who attended it from Richmond. The first resident pastor was Rev. M. Pigeon, who finished the church and built the house at the rear of it. He was succeeded as pastor by Father Landry in 1869. In the year 1875 a burying-ground was purchased by the congregation and consecrated June 13 of that year by the Right Reverend Bishop of Burlington. Rev. H. Cardinal succeeded Father Landry, but in May, 1878, went to his home in Brittany, France, where he died. Rev. Father Yvinec was appointed his successor in October of that year, and remained pastor until December, 1881, when he was removed to Fairfield. The next in order was Rev. C. Prevost, who remained until 1883, when owing to ill health he removed to New Bedford, Mass. In 1884 Rev. Father Yvinec was reappointed pastor at Milton, where he remained until January 22, 1885, when he was transferred to Burlington. Since that time the church has been and is yet attended from Burlington, Rev. J. M. Coathuel officiating regularly twice a month. There are about 130 Catholic families in this congregation.

The following list of officers of the city was furnished by the present city clerk, T. C. Pease:

1865.—Mayor, A. L. Catlin; aldermen, north ward, Lawrence Barnes, N. B. Flanagan; center ward, Calvin Blodgett, O. A. Dodge; south ward, Giles S. Appleton, Russell S. Taft; clerk, J. R. Hickok; common council, north ward, J. H. Worcester, Henry Loomis, J. A. Arthur; center ward, Wallace H. Brink, E. W. Peck, P. S. Peake; south ward, Geo. W. Beckwith, O. J. Walker, P. D. Ballou; treasurer, C. W. Woodhouse; attorney, W. G. Shaw; recorder, David Read; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

1866.—Mayor, Albert L. Catlin; aldermen, north ward, Lawrence Barnes, Levi Underwood; center ward, Calvin Blodgett, O. A. Dodge; south ward, G. S. Appleton, Russell S. Taft; clerk, J. R. Hickok; common council, north ward, J. H. Worcester, Henry Loomis, J. A. Arthur; center ward, Salmon Wires, Charles Miller, W. H. Brink; south ward, George W. Beckwith, O. J. Walker, P. D. Ballou; treasurer, C. W. Woodhouse; attorney, Wm. G. Shaw; recorder, David Read; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

¹ Furnished by Rev. John M. Coathuel.



1867.¹—Mayor, Torrey E. Wales ; aldermen, north ward, John H. Worcester, Lawrence Barnes, John A. Arthur ; center ward, Calvin Blodgett, O. A. Dodge, Edward W. Peck ; south ward, G. S. Appleton, Russell S. Taft, P. D. Ballou ; clerk, J. R. Hickok ; treasurer, C. W. Woodhouse ; attorney, L. B. Englesby ; recorder, David Read ; chief of police, N. B. Flanagan.

1868.—Mayor, Torrey E. Wales ; aldermen, north ward, John A. Arthur, Lawrence Barnes, Samuel Huntington ; center ward, Calvin Blodgett, Omri A. Dodge, Edward W. Peck ; south ward, Giles S. Appleton, Russell S. Taft, P. D. Ballou ; clerk, J. R. Hickok ; treasurer, Charles W. Woodhouse ; judge, Wm. G. Shaw ; attorney, E. R. Hard ; recorder,² W. H. Hoyt ; chief of police, N. B. Flanagan.

1869.—Mayor, Phineas D. Ballou ; aldermen, north ward, Lawrence Barnes, Samuel Huntington, George S. Bostwick ; center ward, Charles F. Ward, Edward W. Peck, Calvin Blodgett ; south ward, Russell S. Taft, Wm. G. Shaw,³ F. M. Van Sicklen,⁴ Giles S. Appleton ; clerk, Wm. H. Root,⁵ judge, Wm. G. Shaw ; attorney, Daniel Roberts ; treasurer, H. H. Doolittle ; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

1870.—Mayor, Phineas D. Ballou ; aldermen, north ward, Samuel Huntington, George H. Bostwick, Torrey E. Wales ; center ward, Edward W. Peck, Calvin Blodgett, Charles F. Ward ; south ward, F. M. Van Sicklen, Giles S. Appleton, Paul T. Sweet ; clerk, Wm. H. Root ; judge, Wm. G. Shaw ; attorney, E. R. Hard ; treasurer, H. H. Doolittle ; chief of police, N. B. Flanagan.

1870-71.—Mayor, Daniel C. Linsley,⁶ Torrey E. Wales ;⁷ aldermen, north ward, George H. Bostwick, Torrey E. Wales, William W. Henry ; center ward, Calvin Blodgett, Jo D. Hatch, Joel H. Gates ; south ward, Giles S. Appleton, Paul T. Sweet, Elmore Johnson ; clerk, William H. Root ; judge, W. G. Shaw ; attorney, E. R. Hard ; treasurer, H. H. Doolittle ; chief of police, N. B. Flanagan.

1871-72.—Mayor, Luther C. Dodge ; aldermen, north ward, Horatio N. Drury, William W. Henry, Heman R. Wing ;⁸ center ward, Jo D. Hatch, Joel H. Gates, James A. Shedd ; south ward, Paul T. Sweet, Elmore Johnson, Giles S. Appleton ; clerk, William H. Root ; judge, W. G. Shaw ; attorney, E. R. Hard ; treasurer, H. H. Doolittle ; chief of police, N. B. Flanagan.

1872-73.—Mayor, Luther C. Dodge ; aldermen, north ward, William W. Henry, Heman R. Wing, Alonzo W. Allen ; center ward, Joel H. Gates, Jas.

¹ By an amendment to the city charter approved November 9, 1865, the common council was abolished, and the city government from March, 1867, established in the mayor and board of aldermen.

² Office of recorder discontinued by amendment of charter November 19, 1868.

³ Resigned.

⁴ Elected to fill vacancy.

⁵ Elected in April.

⁶ Resigned October 6, 1870.

⁷ Acting mayor and president board of aldermen.

⁸ Resigned October, 1871.



A. Shedd, Jo D. Hatch ; south ward, Elmore Johnson, G. S. Appleton, Calvin H. Blodgett ; clerk, William H. Root ; judge, William G. Shaw ; attorney, Russell S. Taft ; treasurer, H. H. Doolittle ; chief of police, N. B. Flanagan.

1873-74.—Mayor, Luther C. Dodge ; aldermen, ward one, Jo D. Hatch ; Sherman B. Rickerson ; ward two, Alonzo W. Allen, Alphonse Gravel ; ward three, H. R. Wing, Robert C. Rowe ; ward four, James A. Shedd, Charles W. Lippitt ; ward five, G. S. Appleton, Calvin H. Blodgett ; clerk, William H. Root ; judge, Carolus Noyes ; attorney, Russell S. Taft ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

1874-75.—Mayor, Calvin H. Blodgett ; aldermen, ward one, Jo D. Hatch, Orville Sinclair ; ward two, Torrey E. Wales, Samuel Huntington ; ward three, H. R. Wing, Edward O'Neil ; ward four, Charles W. Lippitt, Daniel Murray ; ward five, B. B. Smalley, E. M. Sutton ; clerk, William H. Root ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; judge, M. R. Tyler ; attorney, R. H. Start ; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

1875-76.—Mayor, Calvin H. Blodgett ; aldermen, ward one, Jo D. Hatch, Orville Sinclair ; ward two, Walter S. Vincent, Edward H. Trick ; ward three, H. R. Wing, Edward O'Neil ; ward four, C. W. Lippitt, Edward Wells ; ward five, B. B. Smalley, Elliot M. Sutton ; clerk, William H. Root ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; judge, M. R. Tyler ; attorney, L. L. Lawrence ; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

1876-77 and '77-78.—Mayor, Jo D. Hatch ; aldermen, ward one, Orville Sinclair, George A. Rumsey ; ward two, W. S. Vincent, A. G. Whittemore ; ward three, Edward O'Neil, H. R. Wing ; ward four, Charles W. Lippitt, Solomon Walker ; ward five, E. R. Hard, Archibald Taylor ; clerk, William H. Root ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; judge, M. R. Tyler ; attorney, L. L. Lawrence ; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

1878-79.—Mayor, Jo D. Hatch ; aldermen, ward one, George A. Rumsey, Charles E. Allen ; ward two, W. S. Vincent, A. G. Whittemore ; ward three, H. W. Harrington, one-half term, succeeded by Oliver Verran, H. R. Wing ; ward four, Joseph Chauvin, W. H. Brink ; ward five, A. Taylor, A. E. Richardson ; clerk, William H. Root ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; judge, Seneca Haselton ; attorney, M. R. Tyler ; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

1879-80.—Mayor, Jo D. Hatch ; aldermen, ward one, George A. Rumsey, Charles E. Allen ; ward two, George C. Briggs, A. G. Whittemore ; ward three, Oliver Verran, H. R. Wing ; ward four, George H. Morse, W. H. Brink ; ward five, A. Taylor, A. E. Richardson ; clerk, William H. Root ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; judge, Seneca Haselton ; attorney, M. R. Tyler ; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

1880-81.—Mayor, Jo D. Hatch ; aldermen, ward one, George A. Rumsey, Charles E. Allen ; ward two, George C. Briggs, U. A. Woodbury ; ward three, Oliver Verran, E. J. McCarty ; ward four, George H. Morse, W. H.



Brink ; ward five, A. Taylor, A. E. Richardson ; clerk, William H. Root ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; judge, Seneca Haselton ; attorney, Daniel Roberts ; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

1881-82.— Mayor, Jo D. Hatch ; aldermen, ward one, Charles E. Allen, H. E. Sibley ; ward two, U. A. Woodbury, George C. Briggs ; ward three, C. J. Alger, H. N. Drury ; ward four, W. H. Brink, George H. Morse ; ward five, A. E. Richardson, A. Taylor ; clerk, W. H. Root ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; judge, Seneca Haselton ; attorney, Henry Ballard ; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

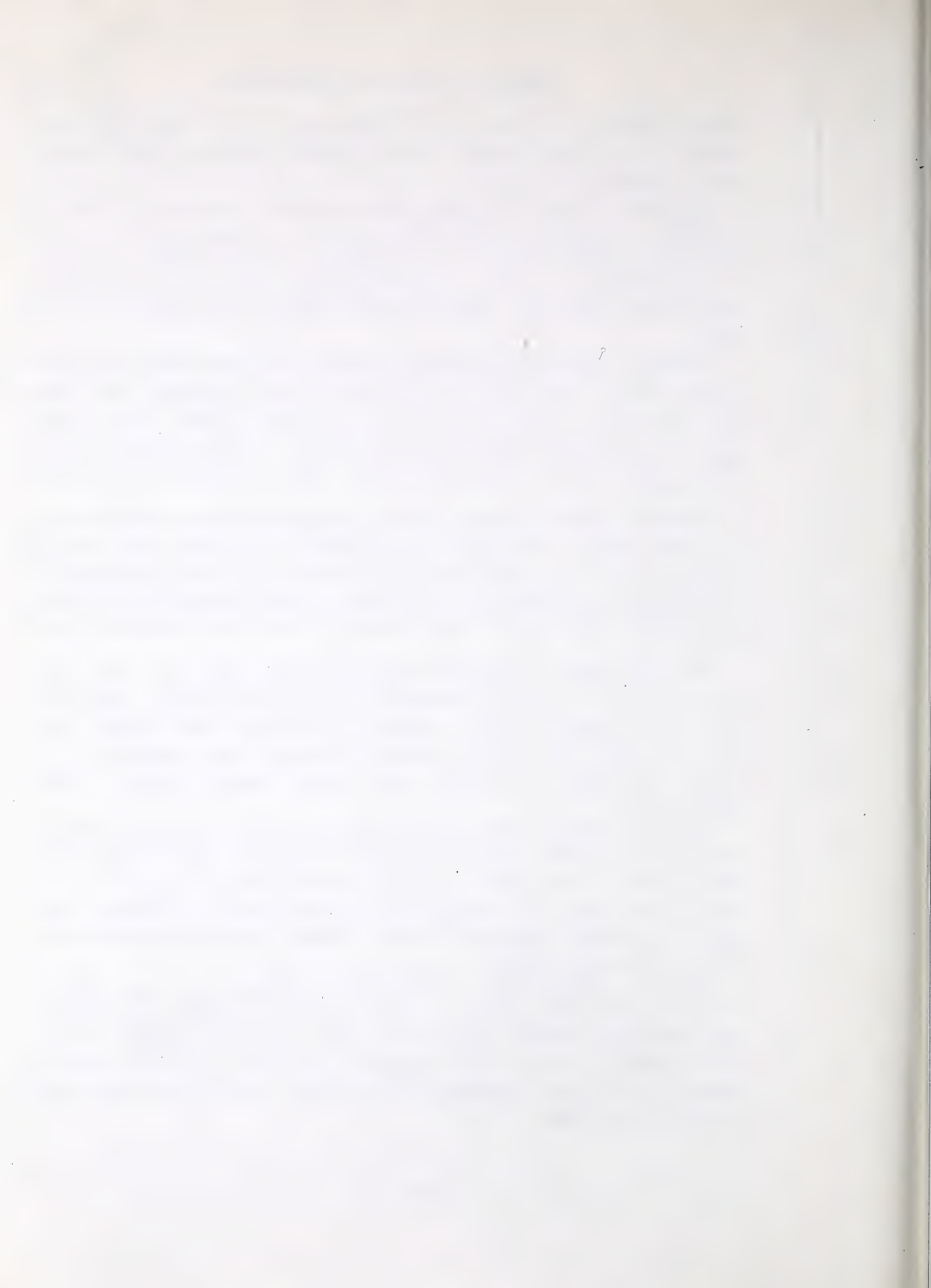
1882-83.— Mayor, Jo D. Hatch ; aldermen, ward one, Elihu B. Taft, H. Eugene Sibley ; ward two, U. A. Woodbury, George C. Briggs ; ward three, C. J. Alger, H. N. Drury ; ward four, W. H. Brink, Albert S. Drew ; ward five, A. E. Richardson, A. Taylor ; clerk, William H. Root ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; judge, Seneca Haselton ; attorney, Henry Ballard ; chief of police, L. A. Drew.

1883-84.— Mayor, George H. Morse ; aldermen, ward one, Elihu B. Taft, H. Eugene Sibley ; ward two, U. A. Woodbury, H. S. Peck ; ward three, C. J. Alger, H. N. Drury ; ward four, W. H. Brink, A. S. Drew ; ward five, A. E. Richardson, A. Taylor ; clerk, William H. Root ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; judge, Seneca Haselton ; attorney, Torrey E. Wales ; chief of police, Joseph Barton.

1884-85.— Mayor, George H. Morse ; aldermen, ward one, H. Eugene Sibley, E. B. Taft ; ward two, Hamilton S. Peck, Joel H. Holton ; ward three, H. N. Drury, Charles J. Alger ; ward four, A. S. Drew, Hiram Walker ; ward five, A. Taylor, J. W. Goodell ; clerk, William H. Root ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; attorney, T. E. Wales ; judge, Seneca Haselton ; chief of police, Joseph Barton.

1885-86.— Mayor, Urban A. Woodbury ; aldermen, ward one, Elihu B. Taft, Samuel S. Watson ; ward two, Joel H. Holton, Edward J. Booth ; ward three, Charles J. Alger, John W. Kelly ; ward four, Hiram Walker, Albert G. Pierce ; ward five, J. W. Goodell, H. K. Weaver ; clerk, T. C. Pease ; attorney, W. L. Burnap ; treasurer, Greene D. Weller ; judge, Seneca Haselton ; chief of police, E. S. Adsit.

1886-87.— Mayor, Urban A. Woodbury ; aldermen, ward one, Leverett B. Englesby, Samuel S. Watson ; ward two, Edward J. Booth, W. B. McKilip ; ward three, John W. Kelly, Thomas Cook ; ward four, Albert G. Pierce, Eli B. Johnson ; ward five, H. K. Weaver, E. M. Sutton ; clerk, T. C. Pease ; treasurer, G. D. Weller ; attorney, W. S. Burnap ; judge, W. H. Hare ; chief of police, E. S. Adsit.



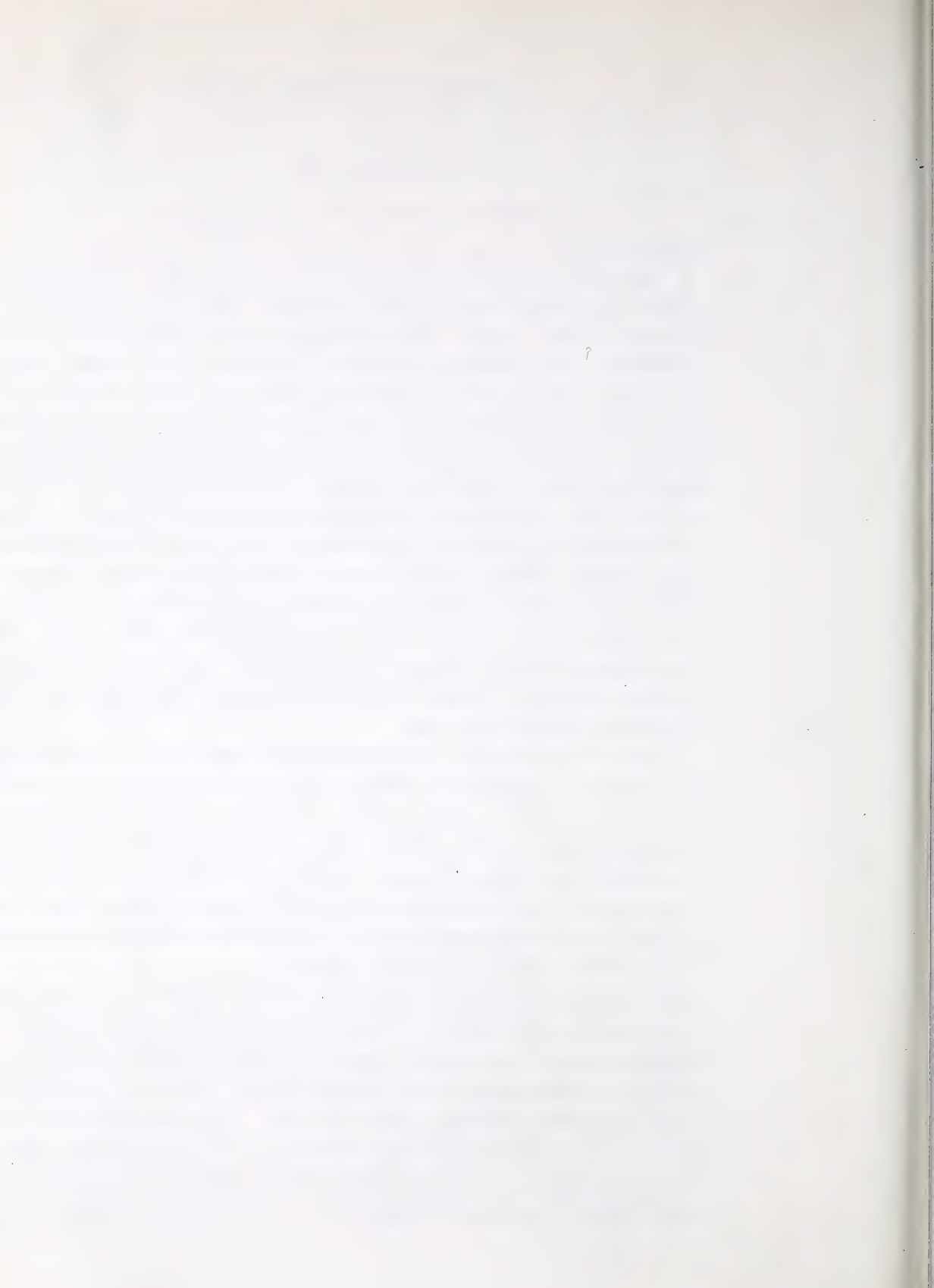
CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTE.

THE town of Charlotte, lying in the southwestern part of the county, is bounded north by Shelburne, east by Hinesburg, south by Ferrisburgh in Addison County, and west by Lake Champlain. The charter was granted on the 24th of June, 1762, by Benning Wentworth, the royal governor of New Hampshire, to the following proprietors: Benjamin Ferris, Jonathan Aiken, Benjamin Ferris, jr., Josiah Akin, Daniel Wing, Lot Tripp, David Akin, jr., Tim Dakin, John Cromwell, John Hoag Meriti, John Hoag the 2d, John Wing, Reed Ferris, Zebulon Ferris, Wing Kelley, Nehemiah Merrit, Abraham Thomas, Anthony Tripp, Elias Palmer, David Palmer, Samuel Coe, George Soule, Elijah Doty, Peter Palmer, Josiah Bull, Josiah Bull, jr., John Hitchcock, John Brownson, Jona. Dow, Enoch Hoag, Steward Southgate, Nathaniel Porter, jr., Jedediah Dow, Robert Southgate, John Southgate, Daniel Merritt, Nehemiah Merrit, jr., Stephen Noble, Dobson Wheeler, Samuel Brown, Joshua Dillaplain, William Field, Isaac Martin, John Lawrence, John Burling, John Franklin, Thomas Franklin, jr., Samuel Franklin, James Franklin, Isaac Corsa, Elijah West, Robert Caswell, Joseph Ferris, Joseph Ferris, jr., David Ferris, Daniel Chase, Patrick Thatcher, Thomas Darling, the Hon. John Temple, lieutenant-governor, Theodore Atkinson, esq., Mark Hunking Wentworth, esq., John Nelson, esq., George Frost, esq.

The charter conveyed a tract about six miles square, bounded as follows: "Beginning at a marked tree standing in the northerly line of the township of Monkton, thence running west about two miles and one-half by Monkton to the northwesterly corner thereof, which is also the northwesterly corner of Ferrisburgh, and thence about four miles by Ferrisburgh aforesaid to Lake Champlain; then beginning again at the first mentioned marked tree, and running thence north six miles to a marked tree, thence west about six miles to Lake Champlain aforesaid, then as the said lake runs, southerly to the north-easterly corner bound of Ferrisburgh aforesaid."

No changes of boundaries have been made in this tract. The town possesses the best of agricultural facilities and a surface that seems to have been made for the pleasure of the eye. Extending through the town from north to south is a range of low mountains dividing the township into two nearly equal parts, the highest points of which are Mount Philo to the south, Pease Mountain in the center, and Mutton Hill to the north. This natural division of the town has frequently exemplified the experience of whole nations, and even of Vermont herself, that families, tribes, or peoples separated by territorial barriers cannot always be at one in sentiment. The principal streams are Lewis Brook, flowing across the southeastern corner of the town; La Plotte River,



across the northeastern corner; Bear's Brook, flowing south into Addison county, and thence turning north again across the southwestern corner of the town, where it is discharged into the lake; Beaver Brook, rising in the central part of the town and flowing north into La Plotte River; and Pringle Brook, also rising in the central part, flowing west and north into Holmes Creek, and thence to the lake. All of these streams have numerous tributaries which plentifully irrigate the soil of the town.

The surface was originally covered with a large amount of marketable timber, oak in the western and pine in the eastern parts, which induced a rapid settlement of the township after the granting of the charter, the principal industry along the lake for many years being the felling and rafting to Quebec of spars for the masting of the "royal navy of Great Britain." It was rarely the intention of the grantees of a Vermont township to assist personally in clearing and cultivating the land of the same, the motive power being generally a desire to "buy cheap and sell dear," and in many instances, perhaps, also to get ahead of the "New York land jobbers." Consequently the proprietors usually did little more than open roads, construct bridges, and provide for the building of the necessary mills, in order to increase the market value of their property.

From the records of the early proprietors' meetings the natural inference is that most of the grantees were residents on the "Oblong," in Dutchess county, N. Y., yet there is no evidence that they sympathized for a moment with the governmental authorities in that province in their endeavors to wrest the territory from the possession of New Hampshire. The earliest record now accessible is dated July 29, 1762, at the house of Daniel Merritt, on the Oblong, Dutchess county, "province of New York," by the proprietors "of the township of Charlotta in Newhampshier." Benjamin Ferriss was the moderator of this meeting, and Benjamin Ferriss, jr., was chosen first proprietors' clerk. John Wing, George Soule, and Josiah Bull were appointed a committee "to agree with the committees of other townships how to settle the lines between sd Charlotta and the townships of Ferrissburg, Monkton and Hinesburg," what proportion of the cost these proprietors should bear, and to engage a surveyor to lay the boundaries of the town of "Charlotta." The meeting was then adjourned to the house of Asahel Noble, at New Milford, Conn., on the 12th of August, 1762.

At that meeting it was voted, among other proceedings, that the "clerk shall record the Patent for sd Charlotta, and have four shillings York money for the same." On the 9th of May, 1763, at a meeting held at the house of Daniel Merritt, in Dutchess county, N. Y., it was voted that Benjamin Ferriss, jr., should have eighteen shillings a day "for surveying and lotting Charlotta, and returning a good and true plan of his work," and that John McEwen, Asahel Hitchcock, Zachariah Ferriss, and John Philips have ten shillings a day



as his assistants. David Ferriss was also mentioned afterwards as one of the surveyors of the township. The survey was completed between the 26th of June and the 5th of August, 1763.

The first meeting after the close of the Revolutionary War was held on the 29th of March, 1785, at the house of Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, Vt., pursuant to a warrant published in the *Vermont Gazette* of February 14, 1785.

Early Settlements.—The proprietors of Charlotte offered all conceivable inducements to promote the rapid settlement of the town, and at their last meeting held before the Revolution, May 18, 1765, passed a vote to give 100 acres of land from each right for settling the town, though no one was to come on without an order from the proprietors' committee. There is no record that such an order was ever given, however, or that any one attempted to avail himself of the offer by making a settlement.

The first attempt to settle was made by a German by the name of Derick Webb, who came in March, 1766, but soon left, and returned in March, 1777. He again left the following May. No permanent settlement was effected until 1784, when Webb and Elijah Woolcot moved in and were followed soon after by others. It has been related that during one of Webb's temporary residences here pending the Revolution he took his children out to Hill's Bay to see the lake, when they were captured by a party of Indians, and Webb was taken to Canada and there detained for several months, while the children were left on the shore. About the same time the Indians visited Mrs. Webb in the cabin, and began to destroy the household effects, preparatory to burning the house. To her entreaties not to burn the cabin they replied that they must set fire to it, as they were under strict orders to do so, but that they would immediately leave, when she might extinguish it if she wished, which she easily succeeded in doing. Webb's original settlement was probably made in the west part of the town near the Shelburne line, where Colonel Thomas Sawyer made his gallant and victorious fight. It was many years afterwards that he settled near the site of the railroad station.

One of the earliest settlements in town was that made about 1784 by James Hill, on the place about Holmes Bay, now occupied by his grandson, Thomas Chittenden Hill. Hill's wife, a daughter of Governor Thomas Chittenden, is said to have often declared that she was for three months "the handsomest woman in town, for the very good reason that she was the only one." Being a man of some means, James Hill erected a grist-mill on the creek near his house, which long ago disappeared, but which for years supplied the demand of the farmers of the neighborhood, and even those who lived on the other side of the lake. He afterwards bought the grist-mill in Ferrisburgh, whether his son, Thomas C., removed and remained two or three years. After a residence here of twenty-five or thirty years Mr. Hill removed to Kentucky, where he soon after died. Of his two sons, James and Thomas C.,



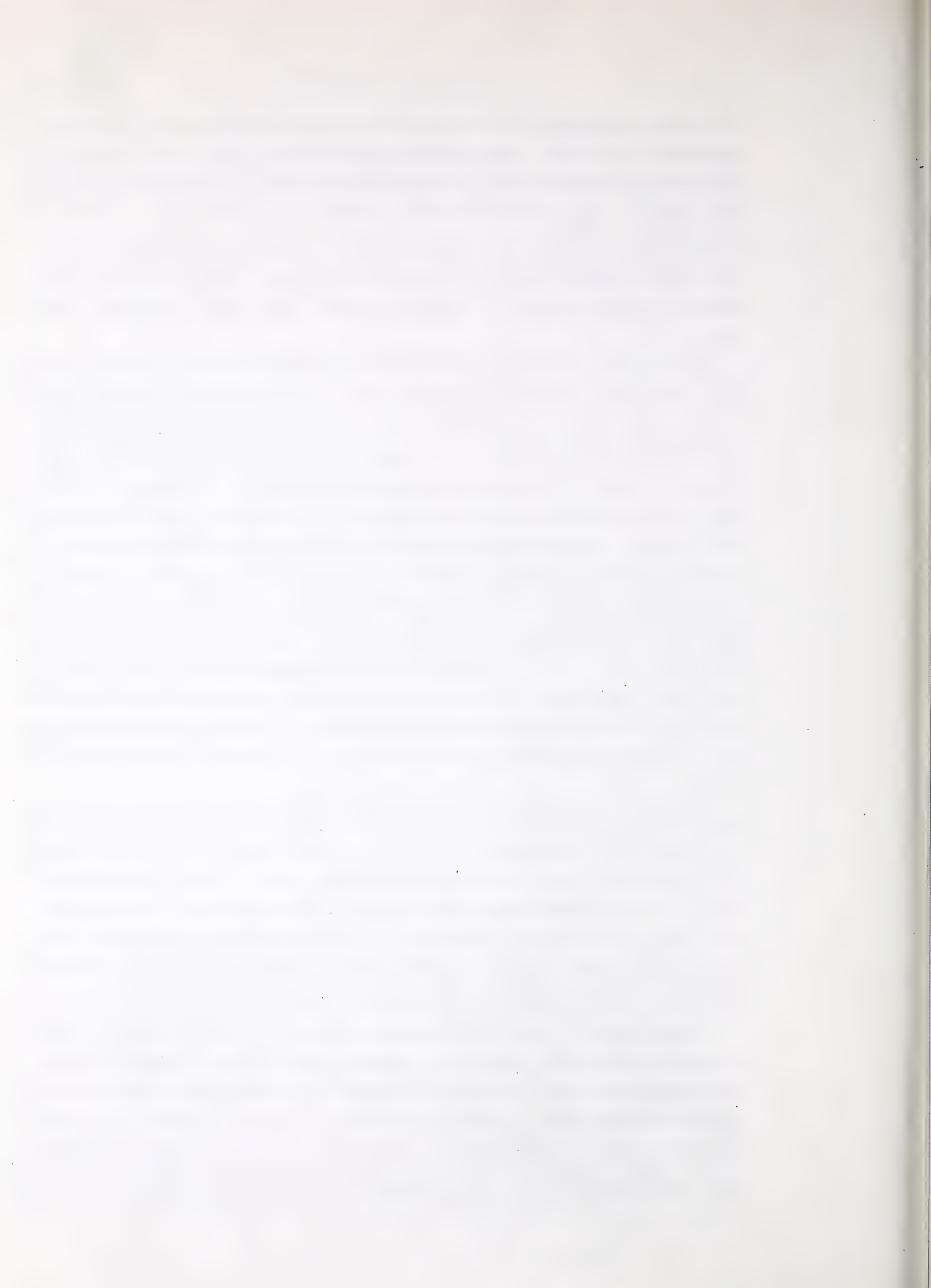
the former accompanied him to Kentucky, where he married and stayed the remainder of his life. Many of his descendants are there now. Thomas C., the younger, purchased the homestead and remained there during his life. He was a man of clear perception, sound judgment and firm will. He was the father of nine children.

About the year 1784 Dr. James Towner, John Hill, Solomon Squier, Moses Fall, Daniel Hosford, and others moved into the town, and after this time settlement rapidly progressed. Among the other early settlers were the following:

Moses Yale removed to this town from Meriden, Conn., in about 1783, and located not far from the Shelburne line, on the farm now owned by Henry Thorp. During this summer he erected the frame of a log house, made a small clearing, and in the fall returned to his family in Connecticut, after having sowed his clearing with wheat, assisted by his only neighbors, James Hill and John McNeil. In the following spring he returned with his family by the way of Whitehall and the lake, being drawn on the ice by a yoke of steers and an old horse. The hardships which these families endured at these times cannot be described. During the summer of 1784 food was so scarce and difficult to obtain that the family were compelled to resort for subsistence on fish and the herbs and roots of the forest. Moses Yale had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, only one of whom, Lyman, the eldest, remained in town. He remained on the homestead until his death, in 1840, aged sixty-seven years. He held many positions of trust in his town, and was one term its representative in the Legislature. Of his seven children, only one, William, now resides in town, occupying the original farm of John McNeil.

John McNeil, a leading man among the early settlers, came here about this time from Litchfield, Conn., and erected his cabin and cleared his land on the lake shore. He early established a ferry across the lake to Essex, N. Y., which he ran for many years, and which still bears his name. He was the first town clerk, the first representative, and was ever intimately identified with the best movements for the good of the town. Of his six children, Charles, the eldest, retained the home farm, and continued the business of farming and conducted the ferry which his father had originated. The ferry was an extensive concern until the opening of railroads, which diverted the channels of trade and travel.

David Hubbell came from Lanesboro, Mass., in 1784, and settled on the brook that intersects the farm now owned by his grandson, Luther R. Hubbell. Like many other early immigrants, he made his way through Whitehall and down the lake by rafts. Several years after his arrival his house was burned, and was replaced by another, upon the site of S. E. Russell's present residence. Here he opened a tavern, in which he conducted a successful business for years. The house now occupied by his grandson was also built by him in 1800. He



died at the age of ninety years, after having served his town as justice of the peace for years, and acting for a time as their representative in the Legislature. Luther R. Hubbell and his family are the only descendants of David now in Charlotte.

Daniel Horsford, who in early days carried mail on horseback from Burlington to Vergennes on the old East road, was born in Canaan, Conn., October 13, 1748, married Hannah Day, of Colchester, Conn., on the 9th of November, 1780, and came to Charlotte in the spring of 1784, locating near McNeil's Ferry. After being several times dispossessed by reason of a defective title, he removed to the eastern part of the town, where he died at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a surveyor by profession, and united his duties in that occupation with those of the successful farmer. The compass used by him is still kept by his grandson, Myron H. Hosford. Of his family of ten children, only three remained in Charlotte, viz., Flavia, wife of Gideon and mother of Charles D. Prindle, Oran, born here January 30, 1791, and now represented by his son, Myron H. Hosford; and Sodema, who married Benjamin Simons and located in the western part of the town, where she died early, leaving no children. A sister of Daniel Horsford (as he spelled his name) became the wife of Joshua Isham, of Shelburne.

Ephraim Wooster, the first settler on the farm now owned by Henry McNeil, came to Charlotte in 1785 from Litchfield, Conn. He had three children, Lyman, Elinor, and Fanny, of whom the first-named was naturally the most intimately associated with the public interests of the town. He succeeded to the home farm of his father, and while he lived carried on the farm, and at intermittent periods kept a tavern. He participated in the battle of Plattsburgh in the capacity of adjutant. Of his three sons and two daughters, none remained in town, and the name is now represented only by Charles S. Wooster, grandson of Lyman, who lives with his aunt, Mrs. Sherman.

John Palmer was born in Tolland, Conn., on the 22d of June, 1751, married Ruth Chapman, and came to Charlotte in 1786, settling on the place now owned by Mrs. Ruth Hubbell. The old red house which he built about 100 years ago is still in a good state of preservation. He owned all the land comprised within the present farms of Mrs. Hubbell, A. C. Palmer and O. C. Palmer, on which he settled his sons. Of his six children, only three, Mrs. Hubbell, A. C. Palmer and Mrs. Reed, who now lives with her brother, are now in Charlotte.

Asa Narramore came here from Connecticut in 1786, worked the first season on a farm in Hinesburg, and in the fall purchased land now including parts of the farms of George Jackman and John Peterson. Here he built a log house, and after making a clearing returned for the winter to Connecticut, where he married, and in the spring came back to this place. He remained on this farm after that until his death at the age of ninety years. Of his nine children only



one is now living, Mrs. Emeline See, of Williston. Asa Narramore was a soldier of the Revolution, and was carried prisoner to Canada by the Indians, his daily allowance being a small piece of raw horse flesh, and a few bulbous roots dug on the way. He afterwards received a pension.

Abel Leavenworth was born at Woodbury, Conn., January 30, 1765, and became an early settler in the northeastern part of the town, on the farm now occupied by Charles Reynolds. He erected a grist-mill on La Plotte River, the stones being wrought out by his brother Gideon, from flint rocks found in this town. The mill and dam were after a few years swept away by a freshet, and the stones were purchased by General Nathan Leavenworth, who used them in a mill which he built on Lewis Brook, in the southern part of the town. After the loss of his mill Abel sold his farm and carried on the occupation of a carpenter and joiner, at which he was a skillful workman. He went from Charlotte to New Haven, Vt., and thence to Middlebury, where he died on the 25th of January, 1813, while engaged in building a large mill. His widow survived him more than forty years, and finally died in Charlotte. Abel Leavenworth, jr., was born in Charlotte on the 21st of November, 1800, married Anna, daughter of Amos Hickok, of Cooperstown, N. Y. After several removals he repurchased the old homestead, where he resided until his death, May 3, 1879. He had six daughters and three sons, only one of the latter surviving infancy. This son, Abel E., became a prominent educator in the State, and is now principal of the Normal School at Castleton. Dorman Leavenworth, a brother of the elder Abel, reached Charlotte in the summer of 1808, and for a time operated the mill before owned by his brother, after which he began farming and continued that business until 1839. He died here at the home of his son, Burke, on the 31st of May, 1861. Henry C. Leavenworth and Mrs. Joseph S. Shaw, now living in town, are his grandchildren.

Michael Read was born in 1769, and came to Charlotte at an early date. The family are descended from honorable ancestors who have been traced back to the time of the Norman conquest in England. Michael Read settled at Baptist Four Corners, and raised a family of seven children, three of whom, Amos, Orrin and Laura, settled here. The only representative of the family now in Charlotte is Orrin P., son of Orrin, who resides at Baptist Four Corners. Carlton W., another son of Orrin, resides in Addison, where he is extensively engaged in stock raising.

Samuel Prindle was an early settler in the northeastern part of the town, on the place now occupied by Mrs. Mary Pool. He had three children, sons, one of whom died in early manhood, while the other two, Midas and Benjamin, settled in Charlotte. The former was born in 1799, married Sarah V. Higbee on the 20th of May, 1834, and located on the farm now owned by his son, Henry W. He had three children, Mrs. A. C. Palmer, Henry W. Prindle and Mrs. T. C. Hill, all still living here. Benjamin went to Iowa with his family more than twenty years ago, where he died a few years later.



Reuben Martin came early to Charlotte from Massachusetts and settled on Mutton Hill. He had a family of ten children, named Jonas, Zadock, Reuben, Stratton, Stoddard, William, Leonard, Nathaniel, Sylvia and Pattie. While at school they were sung by their playmates as follows:

Jonas and Zadock, Reuben and Stratt,
Stoddard and William, Leonard and Nat,
Sylvia and Pat.

All of these children attained maturity and some of them lived to an advanced age. Sylvia is said to have been the first female child born in Charlotte.

In 1788 James Squier came to Charlotte from Arlington, Vt., and effected a settlement on the farm now owned and occupied by James S. Miller. He died at the advanced age of ninety-three years, having lived a life that deserves to be emulated by all who knew him. The father of James, it is said, came to Charlotte on a visit to his sons, Solomon and Abner, was taken ill and died, and at his grave was placed the first headstone erected in town. His illness was the occasion of the settlement of James, who came to see him and was induced to buy his brother Abner's farm and remain here. Of his four children, Abner, the only son, married Laura Sheldon and settled on the homestead. He represented the town two terms in the Legislature, and held, indeed, most of the important offices of trust in town. He had two children — a daughter who died at the age of sixteen years, and a son, James, who now owns and occupies a farm opposite the old home.

Colonel William Williams came here from Lanesboro, Mass., in 1788, and began to clear the farm now occupied by his grandson, James W. Williams. About 1806 he replaced his first rude log cabin by a substantial building, which has been modernized and is now in a good state of preservation, and is occupied by James W. Williams. Here Colonel Williams opened one of eight taverns in Charlotte, and by his untiring energy and genial disposition created a reputation which made his house an important station on the stage route between Burlington and Troy. His military title was derived from his position in the militia, his company being stationed on the frontier between Vermont and Canada. He also commanded a regiment at the battle of Plattsburgh. He was at the same time rough and hearty in manners, and was what it is becoming fashionable and natural to call an Ethan Allen type of man. He was killed by a fall from a sleigh-load of lumber, which occurred while he was descending a steep hill in Hinesburg.

Preserved Wheeler came to Charlotte from Lanesboro, Mass., in 1790, and located on the place now occupied by O. H. Alexander, where he erected a tannery, and for about seven years successfully operated the same. He then sold the property to Sheldon, and removed to New Haven, Vt. Sheldon continued the tanning and shoemaking business as late as about 1843, when he relinquished it for farming. He was the father of nine children, eight of whom attained maturity.



Elijah Alexander was born of Quaker parentage, in Troy, N. H., on the 24th of March, 1777, and in 1799 married Lydia Staples, of Danby, Vt., and settled on the farm in Charlotte, now owned by his youngest daughter, Mrs. Lydia Hicks. From its original area of 100 acres, Mr. Alexander in a few years increased it to more than 300 acres. He died at the age of seventy-seven years. He was an industrious, home-loving man, who was interested in public affairs as a private citizen, but declined office.

Walter Ferriss, from Pawling, Duches county, N. Y., came to Charlotte in 1792, and located on the farm still known as the Ferriss homestead. At first he confined his activities to the carrying on of his farm, but towards the latter end of his life became a minister of the Universalist persuasion and organized several societies in this vicinity. He died in 1806.

William Niles, a native of Lynn, Conn., immigrated to Charlotte in 1792, when he was thirty-six years of age, and settled on the farm now occupied by George E. Prindle. He was frequently called to the performance of public duties, for which he had great aptitude by reason of his ability and honesty. He afterwards moved to Monkton, where he owned a small farm and kept a public house.

In the same year, 1792, Gideon Prindle, from New Milford, Conn., settled at Wing's Bay, and, being a tanner by trade, soon erected what is said to have been the first tannery in Charlotte. He did not remain long in this part of the town, however, but soon sold out and purchased the place now owned by his grandson, Cyrus G. Pringle (as he spells his name), the present botanist of the State of Vermont.

The farm now occupied by D. E. Clark, in the northwestern part of the town, was settled in 1793 by his grandfather, John Clark, from Windsor, Conn., who held his place until his death in 1827, at the age of seventy years.

Elijah Powell came from Lanesboro, Mass., in 1793, and settled on the farm now owned by Orrin P. Read, opposite Mr. Read's present residence. Powell became a thrifty farmer, accumulating, clearing and improving several hundred acres of land. He was a public-spirited man, a liberal supporter of the Baptist Church, and one of the principal builders of the first house of worship erected in Charlotte by that denomination. He had nine children, of whom all eventually left town except Reuben, father of Edgar S., the present representative of the family in town. Reuben died in 1830, leaving eleven children, only four of whom are now alive.

John Thorp, a native of Ireland, arrived at Charlotte about 1795, and at once opened the only general store between Vergennes and Burlington. Besides being a successful merchant here, he shipped pine and oak lumber extensively to Québec by way of the lake. He died at the meridian of his business prosperity in 1799, aged forty-three years. George Thorp, his cousin, soon after came to Charlotte for the purpose of settling his estate, as executor, after

doing which he married the widow and continued the business a few years. He thereafter devoted his attention to cultivating the farm which his cousin had settled, and remained there until his death, at the age of eighty-six years. His children were George, jr., John G. and Henry. The former married Miss Bull, of Ferrisburgh, and located on the farm now owned by his sons Harley and Henry. John G. married early, remained with his father, and now occupies the old homestead in company with his son John H. Henry, the other son of George, now lives in town and has three sons — Ervin H., editor of the *Middlebury Register*, Herbert C., on his father's farm, and Emerson A., in Shelburne.

William Pease came from Lanesboro, Mass., in 1796, and located on the place now owned and occupied by Charles Wooster. He was a blacksmith by trade, and though he carried on this business he also attended to his farm, which he increased from the extremely humble beginning of four acres to 150 acres. None of his eight children is now in town. Two brothers of William, named Elijah and George, came to Charlotte in 1797, when the latter was eleven years old, and of their brother learned his trade. George eventually settled at the foot of Pease Mountain, where he carried on a farm. George remained with William until he was of age, when he married and settled in the southern part of the town. His health failing, he abandoned his trade, and for a time kept a tavern in Ferrisburgh, and conducted a farm in connection with it. He finally moved back to this town, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Russell. He died in 1858, leaving two sons and a daughter.

Caleb Barton came to Charlotte in 1796 from Lanesboro, Mass., and located on the place now occupied by Laura Barton. Joseph Barton removed in the early part of this century to Baptist Four Corners, where he kept a public house for years. He died on June 7, 1865, aged seventy-seven years, leaving four children.

It has already been noticed, undoubtedly, that most of the early settlers came from Lanesboro, Mass. Gad Root was another emigrant from that place, and came here in 1798 and settled at Baptist Four Corners, where he carried on the business of tanning, currying and shoemaking. He died on October 19, 1843, aged sixty-six years. A few years after his arrival in Charlotte he removed to Madrid, N. Y., where he remained a short time and then returned to Charlotte, about one and a half miles west of Baptist Four Corners. He was remarkable for his charity and piety, and was for a long time deacon of the Congregational Church. His eldest son, Noble, born in June, 1800, became a prominent man in town, and died in 1872, leaving two sons, George L. and Henry C., who now occupy his estate. Dorwin, the second son of Gad, born on June 21, 1809, settled where his widow and family now live. Loomis, his youngest brother, was born in 1815, and resided on the homestead until his death in 1886.



Of other early settlers who are worthy of particular mention because of their intimate associations with the best interests of the town, and other prominent men in the county, the following may be said:

Dr. Jonas Fay was a resident of this town several years, though he is generally known as a citizen of Bennington. Ezra Meech, mentioned at greater length in the history of Shelburne, resided here a number of years, and twice represented Charlotte in the Legislature. David A. Smalley, father of Bradley B. Smalley, now collector of the port for the district of Vermont, at Burlington, spent several of his boyhood years here.

The first Methodist in town was Major Jonathan Breckenridge, from Bennington. He was the leader of the first class, a local preacher, and one of the pillars of the church as long as he lived. He was, furthermore, an esteemed and prominent citizen. He lived in the western part of the town, near the lake, on the farm now owned by Samuel Whalley.

Joseph Hoag, a leading member and a preacher of the Society of Friends, came here early from Dutchess county, N. Y., and located on a farm near the southeastern corner of the town. He traveled extensively on preaching tours in Canada, Nova Scotia and nearly every State in the Union. He was the seer of the remarkable vision in which the dissensions afterwards caused by slavery in church and state were so vividly foreshadowed. Nearly all of his children were preachers among the Friends. He died on the 21st of November, 1846, aged eighty-four years.

General Hezekiah Barnes, as well as his father and two brothers, was prominent among the early settlers; for many years lived by the spring near the center of the town, and built the structure now used as a store by Swain & Williams, in which he kept a tavern that was well known throughout the State. He was major-general of militia, and assistant judge of the County Court. He died of the epidemic of 1813. His political rival, Nathaniel, son of Abel Newell, who was also judge of the County Court, was the only man who ever represented the town a greater number of years than General Barnes.

John A. Kasson, one of the most distinguished men that this town has produced, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1842; practiced law for a time in New Bedford, Mass., and afterwards removed to Iowa, where he soon attained great prominence in politics, and is known for his eminent services in Congress. His political career began in 1860, when he was a member of the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. His boyhood years were passed in the house now occupied by Luther Hubbell.

Eliphah Gillette was one of the earliest settlers in town. He was born in New Milford, Conn., in 1747, and came to Charlotte as early as 1790, and soon accumulated about 800 acres of land north of Baptist Four Corners. He died in 1810. Before his immigration to Charlotte he was a sea-faring man, and married his first wife in Calcutta. He then became a merchant in New



Milford. When he came here he sent his wife and family and mother ahead, who came by marked trees, and preceded him by several weeks. On his arrival he found that they had died of small-pox. Not long after this he married Nancy Curtis, who became the mother of Ammi Gillette, the source of much of the writer's information in regard to this town. Ammi Gillette was born on the farm now owned by Benjamin Beers, on the 1st of December, 1801, and married Dorothea Meeker on the 8th of July, 1823, who died September 22, 1885. Mrs. N. C. Bush, postmistress of Charlotte, is his daughter.

Among those who can hardly be called early settlers, but who have been long prominent in the affairs of the town, may be mentioned David Cook, who came to Charlotte from Connecticut in 1807, and first settled where Richard Whalley now lives. He afterwards owned the place now owned by his son, Charles B. Cook, in the western part of the town. David Cook held most of the town offices. He died in 1857, aged seventy-six years. Charles B. Cook represented the town in 1853 and 1854.

Leverett Sherman came from Connecticut in 1808, and learned the carpenter's trade of his brother-in-law, Johnson Foote. He also purchased of Foote the farm now occupied by his son, Alfred W. Sherman, in the eastern part of the town. Leverett Sherman was employed by the government during the War of 1812-15 to aid in the construction of barracks at Plattsburgh. His brother, William E., came here in 1811, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, John H., where he died June 15, 1859.

William Higbee came here from Ferrisburgh in 1819, and located on the farm now occupied by O. C. Palmer. The only representative of the family now in town is W. Wallace Higbee, grandson of William and son of Peter V. Higbee. Mr. Higbee is town clerk and justice of the peace.

Thomas Whalley came from Ferrisburgh in 1837, and located on the farm now occupied by his grandson, R. G. Whalley. His two surviving children in town are Jonathan and Samuel. Thomas died at the age of eighty-nine years.

John Quinlan came to Charlotte in 1844, and began his career in town by chopping wood at twenty-five cents a cord. He is now an extensive landholder here, and has for years been prominent in the public affairs of the town.

The following list contains the names of nearly all the freemen in Charlotte in 1800, and was obtained from the town records:

Colonel Asa Barnes, Captain John Hill, David Horsford, Rev. Abel Newell, Isaac Coggsell, Thaddeus Hurlburt, Reuben Martin, Amos Catlin, Jonathan Sawyer, Elijah Woolcot, Reuben Rowley, John Thorp, Hezekiah Barnes, Asa Barnes, jr., Dr. Daniel Hough (who lived below the burying-ground, where A. N. Barber now owns), Captain John McNeil, Isaac Raxford, Fletcher Perkins, Samuel Cummings, Charles Grant, Samuel Scovil, Samuel Scovil, jr.,

Abner Squier, Charles McNeil, William Reed, Jedediah Cummings, Ezra Dorman, Abel Blanchard, Daniel Barnes, Erasmus Towner, Solomon Squier, Moses Yale, Ephraim Wooster, Asahel Strong, Fisk Bartlett, Heber Squier, Zalmar Hurlburt, Isaiah Hurlburt, Elijah Keeler, Darius Tupper, Captain David Horsford, Jabez Brook, Captain Samuel Hurlburt, Michael Abbott, Nathan Marble, David Rich, Abiram Hurlburt, Lieutenant Ebenezer Hovey, Jonathan Atwood, Salmon Root, William Wood, Nathan Powell, John Penfield, Samuel Penfield, John Newell, Samuel Beach, Nathaniel Martin, Thomas Canfield, Calvin Hinman, Benjamin McNeil, William Pease, Joseph Barnes, Andrew Barton, Eliphah Gillette, Jeremiah Runnals (Reynolds), James Olin, Isaac Foot, Elisha Newell, Jared Lyman, Gad Lyman, Patrick Brisby, Thomas Burt, Homer Towner, Samuel Hadlock, and Zenas Clark.¹

Organization of the Town.—The settlement of Charlotte progressed so rapidly that it was organized on the 13th of March, 1787, and when the first complete census of the State was taken, after its admission into the Union in 1791, this town contained 635 inhabitants—the most populous town, not only in Chittenden county, but also in the north half of the State, now embraced in the eight northern counties. Daniel Horsford was chosen moderator of the first meeting; John McNeil was chosen town clerk; Asa Barnes, John McNeil, John Hill, James Hill, and Isaac Coggsell were chosen selectmen; Reuben Rowley and Samuel Scovil, constables; John Hill, James Hill, and Dr. Daniel Hough, listers; and Ebenezer Hovey, leather sealer.

The meeting was then adjourned to the 27th of the same month at the house of Hezekiah Barnes, when Reuben Martin and Solomon Squier were elected tythingmen; Elijah Woolcot, Dr. Hough, Isaac Coggsell, Samuel Scovil and Hezekiah Barnes, surveyors of highways; and John Hill, sealer of weights and measures. At the same meeting it was voted "That Captain Hill, Colonel Barnes, Captain McNeile, Samuel Scovil, Hezekiah Barnes, David Hubell, James Hill, Dr. Hough, Reuben Martin, Ebenezer Hovey, Jabez Brooks, and Jonathan Atwood shall be put in the Box for Jurymen."

Another important measure adopted was that hogs should be confined.

At the first settlement of the town bears, deer and other wild animals were common. Bucks were often seen crossing the fields. Beavers were numerous, and left several dams which for years remained as monuments of their wonderful mechanical skill. The annoyances caused by these several descriptions of beasts were only a part of the hardships to which the settlers were subjected. For many years the southwestern part of the town was very unwholesome, fever and ague and bilious fever being common. Typhus fever first made its appearance about 1803, and in many cases was out of the reach of physicians. The epidemic of 1813 also raged fearfully in this town, carrying

¹ In the above list the writer has generally followed the spelling of the record, except in cases in which his personal information has enabled him to make a correction.

off about seventy of the inhabitants, among whom were Rev. Abel Newell, Hezekiah Barnes and Dr. James Towner.

The superior adaptation of the town to agricultural purposes was one cause of its rapid settlement. The almost exclusive devotion of the people to this pursuit accounts for the fact that the population remained about stationary for over sixty years. The early settlers were speedily remunerated for their labors; wealth flowed in upon them, and comfortable homes rapidly arose. As early as 1806 the grand list was \$31,961. Only ten towns in the State surpassed this. Even Burlington did not equal it in its grand list until 1824.

Military Affairs.—During the War of 1812–15, and previous, the military spirit was rife in Charlotte. It was probably not surpassed, if equaled, by any town in the State. There were no less than five military companies in the town, viz: two of infantry, one of light infantry, one of cavalry and one of artillery. The last two, however, were partly made up of men from other towns, as Hinesburg and Shelburne. In the year 1810 the citizens whose names are subjoined held the offices indicated, viz: Hezekiah Barnes, major-general; John Newell, brigadier-general; Oliver Hubbell, quartermaster-sergeant; Nathaniel Newell, captain of cavalry; Sheldon Wheeler, captain; Tim Read and William Pease, lieutenants; and Peter Wheeler, ensign of artillery. Ithiel Stone, captain; David H. Griswold, lieutenant; and Israel B. Perry, ensign of light infantry. Lyman Yale, captain; Caleb Chapell, lieutenant; and Andrew Barton, ensign of infantry, Co. 2. Joseph Barnes, captain; Hez. Barnes, jr., lieutenant; and Elijah Gray, ensign of infantry, Co. 6. What other town in the State could show such an array? The people of Charlotte evidently believed in the motto —“In time of peace prepare for war.”

As might be expected from its situation and the character of its inhabitants, this town had some connection with the War of 1812–15. Teams were impressed to carry men and military stores from Plattsburgh to Sackett's Harbor, detachments of militia were repeatedly ordered to Burlington and further north; large numbers volunteered to withstand the advancing British army in September, 1814, and were present at the battle of Plattsburgh, and the whole town was thrown into a fever of excitement by the passage of the British flotilla up the lake to attack Fort Cassin at the mouth of Otter Creek. As they passed McNeil's, Charles McNeil with his family and many other spectators were on the high bank in front of Mr. McNeil's house. One of the small vessels which was inside of Sloop Island and within hailing distance of the shore, was observed to be making preparations to fire. Mr. McNeil called to the captain and asked if he was about to fire upon unarmed and defenseless people, to which question no attention was paid. McNeil then directed his family and neighbors to lie down, which they did. A charge consisting of twelve two-pound balls was fired. The height of the bank and the proximity of the vessel to the shore compelled the British gunner to aim so high as to



carry the balls over McNeil's house, although they grazed the top of the bank and cut off a small poplar over the heads of the prostrate spectators. The balls were found in his meadow at the next haying. Two other charges were fired, one of which went through his horse barn. The drunken commander being put under arrest by the commander of the flotilla, excused his brutal assault upon women and children on the pretence that he saw soldiers in uniform on the bank. On the return from Fort Cassin several hundred people were collected on Thompson's Point. One brave Yankee, Wilson Williams, had a gun with which he attacked the British fleet. A few charges of shot were returned, which rattled among the trees over the heads of the scared multitude, which very speedily dispersed.

The following is a list — probably incomplete — of the Revolutionary soldiers who became residents of the town, namely: David Hubbell, Joseph Simonds, Lamberton Clark, Asa Naramore, Elisha Pulford, Samuel Andrews, Ezra Wormwood, Skiff Morgan, Samuel Hadlock, Israel Sheldon, Phineas Lake, Levi Coggsell, James Hill, Newton Russell and Daniel Hosford. The following from Charlotte enlisted in the War of 1812-15: Holmes, Hoyt, Robert Cockle, Abraham Smith, Abel Gibbs and Uriah Higgins. Rollin Barton, who enlisted in the Burlington company of the Second Vermont Regiment, was the first citizen of the town who volunteered for the suppression of the great slavery rebellion of 1861.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The history of the villages in Charlotte must necessarily be brief, for since the beginning the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants have kept them for the most part separated from each other too widely for village life. In pursuance of the time-honored custom of New England towns, the proprietors of Charlotte included in the duties of the surveyors that of "setting a stake" in the center of the town, where were to be built the meeting-houses and other public buildings, and where it was expected that the store and tavern should be opened for the equal convenience of all the inhabitants. Here too, it is probable, stood the ancient sign-post, whipping-post and stocks. But as the town became settled and lines of communication were established with the neighboring towns, it was found convenient and profitable for some enterprising men to open taverns in other parts, and these were naturally followed by stores. In towns which contain water privileges the most thriving village generally sprang up about the mills erected at the "falls," regardless of the predilections of the proprietors for the geographical center of the town.

The existence of the "Center" and of Charlotte village is explained, the former in the above paragraph, and the latter by the proximity of the railroad station. But the only feasible explanation of the existence of "Baptist Four Corners," in the east part of the town, is found in the fact that the ridge of hills



that divides the town rendered the center so difficult of access to the residents in that vicinity, that an independent settlement became early a matter of necessity, which was the more agreeable by reason of the mutual jealousies and little feuds formerly existing between the two sections. This village was relatively larger fifty years ago than it now is. Just back of the present Baptist Church, and a little to the north, stood the old tannery of Nathaniel Newell, operated for him some years by Shurick Eldred. Reuben Martin's tannery also stood in this village just northwest of the corner made by the intersection of the north and south road with that which leads to the west part of the town. For several years (about 1830) William O. Baker kept a tavern in the building now occupied by Curtis Van Vliet. Many of the most prominent men of the town in early days lived in this neighborhood.

Business Interests.—Among the present business interests the following may be mentioned as the most prominent. Indeed, the chief industry has always, as has been suggested, been agricultural.

Alanson Edgerton & Sons' cider-mill, about a mile east of the station, has for many years supplied the people in this vicinity with cider, and has done considerable shipping. It is operated by horse power, and turns out about twenty barrels of cider per day. Wilber Field's hay barn and hay press, at the station, receives and presses not less than 700 tons annually.

Winfield Scott's saw and grist-mill, in the southeastern part of the town, on Lewis Creek, has been running for eight or ten years very successfully, operating one run of stones, and sawing about 200,000 feet of lumber per annum. Mr. Scott also has a butter-tub factory in connection with his mill.

H. D. Alexander's vineyard and fruit farm, located on a pleasant slope a little west of the center of the town, has in bearing condition several thousand choice vines, embracing most of the valuable varieties, and a large quantity of fine raspberry and strawberry plants. His fruit grounds cover an area of more than eight acres, enclosed by a beautiful hedge of arborvitæ.

There are three stores in town— one at the Center, conducted by Swain & Williams. This partnership was formed in the spring of 1885, though Mr. Swain has been in the mercantile business in town since 1875. They now carry a stock worth about \$7,000. The store which they occupy was used for mercantile purposes during the war, by E. Alexander, who kept this store and one at each of the other villages. S. E. Russell, who now has a store at Charlotte village and at Baptist Four Corners, came to this town from Burlington in 1878, and succeeded J. W. Swain in the occupation of the brick store at Charlotte. He carries a stock of about \$6,000 at this place. This building was erected more than thirty years ago by Dr. Luther Stone, and was first occupied as a store by Ammi Stone and William Wright. Mr. Russell also opened a store at Baptist Four Corners in the spring of 1883, succeeding George A. Foote. His stock in that store is valued at about \$2,500. J. R. Taggart conducts Mr. Russell's business at this place.



Post-office.—Until about ten years ago there were but two offices in town, one at the Center, known as Charlotte, and the other at the station, called West Charlotte. The office at the Center was then removed to Baptist Four Corners and given the name of East Charlotte, while the office at the station was changed in name to Charlotte. It is not known exactly when a post-office was first established in town, but it was certainly before the beginning of the present century. The first postmaster that can be remembered was W. Barnes, who received the appointment before 1804. He was probably followed by Hezekiah Barnes, who retained the office until about 1825. His successors until the establishment of another office have been about as follows: 1826–28, Abel Lovely; 1829–33, Noble Lovely; 1834–38, William Noble; 1839–43, C. B. Martin; 1844–48, Samuel H. Barnes; 1849–54, A. H. Lyon; 1855–59, Caleb E. Barton; 1860–61, John Quinlan; 1862–74, E. Alexander. It was during this period that West Charlotte post-office was established. Mr. Alexander's successor at the Center was C. C. Torrey, the last postmaster at this place. East Charlotte office was then established, with E. Hosford as the first incumbent. In 1879 he was succeeded by J. S. Shaw, who retained the position until January 20, 1886, when Anna J. Quinlan was appointed. J. R. Taggart acts as her assistant. The first postmaster at West Charlotte after Mr. Alexander was L. R. Hubbell, who was followed in the fall of 1875 by Mrs. Nancy Pope. She still holds the office under the name of Mrs. Nancy C. Bush.

Present Professional Men.—There is no lawyer now in Charlotte. The only physician, Dr. W. H. H. Varney, at East Charlotte, was born in this town on the 21st of August, 1839. He attended lectures for a time at the medical department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated from the Berkshire Medical College, Litchfield county, Mass., in November, 1862. On the 3d of the next month he began to practice in East Charlotte. On the 3d of March, 1863, he married Augusta C. Ball, of Charlotte, but a native of Ferrisburgh. They have had four children, of whom three, Minnette, aged twenty-two years, Anna E., aged fourteen years, and May P., aged seven years, are now living. Dr. Varney is the son of Alpheus and Phila (Palmer) Varney. His father came to Charlotte about 1810, and lived here until 1874, when he died at the age of seventy-five years.

Present Officers of Charlotte.—Following is a list of the town officers of Charlotte, elected at the March meeting for 1886: W. W. Higbee, town clerk; Solomon A. Williams, O. P. Read, O. E. Stone, selectmen; Carlisle Lewis, treasurer; Ira B. Wicker, constable and collector; John Quinlan, overseer of the poor; George D. Jackman, B. F. Smith, George A. Foote, listers; J. P. Kehoe, E. S. Pease, Dr. W. H. H. Varney, auditors; John H. Thorp, trustee of public money; W. H. Dodge, Frank B. Smith, George A. Clark, fence viewers; J. S. Shaw, H. W. Prindle, grand jurors; E. H. Converse, inspector of leather; W. C. Scott, inspector of wood and shingles; John H. Thorp,



superintendent of Thompson's Point; Dean Hosford, town agent; and Dr. W. H. H. Varney, superintendent of schools.

Educational.—In 1791 the town was divided into nine school districts. As the population increased it became necessary to enlarge the number of districts, and by 1816 we find the town divided into eleven districts, the total number of pupils attending school at that time being 717. In 1825 the number of attending pupils had diminished to 585, of whom six were "set off" to the schools in Shelburne. Charlotte Female Seminary commenced May 1, 1835, although the edifice was not built until the following year. Its principal founder was Dr. Luther Stone. In 1840 it was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Society. After a successful career of a few years it yielded to the pressure of its unfavorable location. A select school has, however, been kept in it nearly every year since the seminary was discontinued.

The residents of Baptist Four Corners erected a neat little lyceum hall in 1869, and have maintained a society for the purpose of mutual drilling in debates, and for the better attainment of literary culture, etc.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

One of the first duties of the pioneers in the settlement of Charlotte was the preparation of a place where they could meet together for public worship. On the 17th of March, 1787, Charles Grant, Daniel Hosford, Ebenezer Hovey, Asa Barnes, Isaac Coggsell, and David Hubbell were chosen a committee to "set a stake for the meeting-house," and were empowered to purchase five acres of land for the site thereof. Nothing more was effected, however, for several years, though on the 15th of July, 1789, the town voted to hire Rev. M. Reed to preach the Gospel until the following September 1st. On the 17th of April, 1791, it was voted that the town would not then build the meeting-house, though preparations were begun, and the boards were ordered to be delivered "at or near the sign-post."

The first church organized in town was the Congregational, which dates its organization to the 3d of January, 1792, at which time it consisted of four members, John Hill, Moses Yale, Daniel Horsford, jr., and Joseph Simonds. Daniel Horsford, jr., was the first clerk. Rev. D. O. Gillett was the first pastor, and remained until 1799, when he was dismissed and soon after deposed from the ministry. During his ministry a good degree of religious prosperity was enjoyed, and there were numerous accessions to the church.

From this time, for about eight years, the church was destitute of a pastor and dwindled in numbers, so that at the opening of the year 1807 it was reduced to eleven members. During this year a revival of religion was enjoyed, and forty were united with the church. Late in this year Truman Baldwin was installed pastor and continued in that office until March 21, 1815, when he was dismissed. In 1816 Rev. Dr. Austin, president of the Vermont Uni-

versity, supplied the pulpit. During the two and one-half years in which there was no settled pastor, fifty-four persons were received into the church. On the 15th of October, 1817, Rev. Calvin Yale was ordained pastor, and was dismissed March 5, 1833. During the winter of 1833-34 Rev. F. B. Reed was with the church, as stated supply.

Rev. William Eaton was installed pastor September 25, 1834, and dismissed January 12, 1837.

Rev. E. W. Goodman was installed pastor July 12, 1837, and dismissed October 15, 1845.

Rev. Joel S. Bingham was ordained and installed pastor October 21, 1846, and dismissed November 18, 1851.

Rev. C. M. Seaton supplied the church from December 21, 1851, to July 6, 1854, at which time he was installed pastor and so continued until January 29, 1868, when he was dismissed.

Rev. Charles W. Clark was acting pastor from early in the year 1869 until 1871. During this time there were numerous accessions to the church.

Rev. C. C. Torrey was installed pastor September 7, 1871, and continued in that relation until September, 1878.

Rev. H. B. Putnam became acting pastor on the first Sunday in May, 1879.

The present pastor, Rev. A. W. Wild, succeeded Mr. Putnam in July, 1882.

The first church edifice was a wooden structure erected in 1798, which gave place to the present brick building in 1848. It will accommodate 350 persons. The present membership of the church is 156, and the average attendance at Sabbath-school is about eighty. The present officers of the church are Henry McNeil and Joseph S. Shaw, deacons; Henry W. Prindle, clerk; W. W. Higbee, chorister of the choir; and the pastor, superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist society in Western Vermont was formed in 1798. Probably the Methodist itinerants, Lorenzo Dow and Joseph Mitchell, commenced preaching in Charlotte the same year. No society, however, was formed for several years. Major Jonathan Breckenridge was the first resident Methodist, and for half a century was a main pillar in the church. He was converted in the summer of 1801, and the same year or the next the first society was formed by Rev. Ebenezer Washburne, of which Major Breckenridge was appointed leader. The first members were Major Breckenridge and his wife, Joseph Simonds and his wife, and Mrs. Marble. Charlotte then belonged to Vergennes circuit, embracing the north half of Addison county and the south half of Chittenden. In 1808 its name was changed from Vergennes to Charlotte circuit. In 1827 Charlotte with Shelburne and North Ferrisburgh became a separate circuit. Since 1838 Charlotte has been a station, and unfortunately the Methodist churches in Charlotte and the adjacent towns are so located that nearly half the Methodists living in Charlotte belong to churches in other towns.



In 1819 Charlotte became the residence of the presiding elder of Champlain district. John B. Stratton, Buel Goodsell, Lewis Pease and Tobias Spicer, D. D., resided here in succession as presiding elders until the district parsonage was burnt, in 1830.

Until 1801 the circuit probably embraced all of Western Vermont. In 1801 Brandon circuit was set off from it. It was at first called Vergennes circuit, but in 1808 it was called Charlotte, a name which has ever since maintained its place in the lists of the circuits and stations of the church.

The first church edifice was of wood, commenced in 1819 and completed in 1823. In 1837 it was burnt down with the parsonage, which stood on the same ground where the district parsonage was burnt seven years before. The present brick church was built in 1840.

The present pastor, Rev. M. A. Wicker, came to Charlotte from Vergennes in 1883. For several years before his coming the church was without a pastor, the last one before Mr. Wicker being Rev. George Hughes. The church property is now valued at about \$3,000. The church has a membership of about thirty, while Mr. Wicker has organized a class of sixteen in the east part of the town.

The Baptist Church.—Elder Ephraim Sawyer was doubtless the first Baptist minister who ever preached in the town. The church was organized May 6, 1807, under the supervision of a council, called by the Baptist Church of Monkton, by the request of certain members of said church living in Charlotte, who were dismissed by mutual consent to form said church. It consisted of nineteen members, who adopted articles of faith and covenant, as fellowshiped by the Baptists in those days. During the same season nineteen more were added by baptism and by letter. The ensuing October this church united with the Vermont Baptists, which convened at Bridport, Messrs. Gibbs and Hosford being delegates, A. Gibbs its first deacon, and U. Palmer clerk. Elder Nathan Dana was settled as pastor in 1808; membership this year 47. The first church edifice was erected in 1808, the second and present one in 1840. Repairs and improvements were made in 1856 to the amount of \$700. The church is of brick.

Rev. R. Nott, the present pastor, came three years ago, succeeding Rev. Charles A. Votey. The present officers of the church are Byron R. Eno, clerk; J. H. Sherman, A. C. Palmer, George D. Jackman and J. R. Taggart, deacons; George D. Jackman, treasurer; Byron R. Eno, Sabbath-school superintendent. The membership of the church is about fifty, and the average attendance at Sabbath-school is about thirty-five.



CHAPTER XX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF COLCHESTER.

THE township of Colchester is bounded on the north by Milton, on the east by Essex, on the south by the city of Burlington and town of South Burlington, and on the west by Lake Champlain. The surface of the town is generally rolling without any great elevations, although along the banks of Winooski River there are long tracts of intervale land. On the lake shore there are numbers of sharp bluffs. Along Winooski River the landscape in places is grand, especially at the "High Bridge," about one-half of a mile above the village of Winooski, where the swift current of the river has cut through the solid rock ninety feet in depth and seventy in breadth, leaving the rugged walls upon either side.

Mallet's Bay indents the township between the mouth of Winooski River and Milton, covering some 3,040 acres. Here the shore, rising abruptly on the one side, and the forest coming down to meet the water on the other, are fair to see. Colchester Pond in the eastern part of the township is three-fourths of a mile in length and one-half of a mile in width. Around its outlet the nooks of the beaver are still to be seen. The Lamoille River flows through the northwest corner of the town to Lake Champlain. Mallet's Creek rises in Milton and flows southwesterly through the town to Mallet's Bay. Indian Brook rises in Essex and flows westerly through the town to Mallet's Bay. Sunderland Brook rises in Essex and flows southwesterly through the town to Winooski River. These streams once furnished excellent water-power to the saw-mills along their sides, while Colchester was yet covered with a growth of immense pine timber.

Colchester produces in good quantities the grains and fruits, and the flats of Winooski River are celebrated for the production of hay.

Colchester was one of the New Hampshire grants, and was chartered June 7, 1763, to Edward Burling and sixty-six associates. Following are the names of the grantees: Edward Burling, John Burling, Edward Burling, jr., John Lawrence, Effingham Lawrence, sr., Caleb Lawrence, Richard Lawrence, William Hauxhurst, Peter Townsend, Joseph Hauxhurst, Sampson Hauxhurst, Daniel Hauxhurst, William Field, Peter Dobson, Thomas Dobson, jr., Daniel Latham, John Latham, Thomas Latham, Daniel Latham, jr., David Latham, Lancaster Burling, Benjamin Hildreth, Benjamin Hildreth, jr., Theopolus Anthony, Wm. Van Wyck, Wm. Keese, John Butler, Alexander Litch Miller, Edward Agar, Phillip Doughty, Francis Pantony, John Burling, jr., Hugh Rider, Richard Burling, Samuel Burling, Geo. Richey, John Godsands Miller, Theopolus Burling, Effingham Lawrence, Samuel Burling, jr., Thomas Dobson, John Bogert, jr., James Bogert, jr., John I. Bogert, Nicholas I. Bogart, Cor-



nelius I. Bogert, Peter J. Bogart, Henry J. Bogart, Edward Burling, New York. Joseph Latham, Joseph Latham, jr., John Latham, Peter Byvanck, John Cornell, Samuel Miller, Wm. Mott, Samuel Averill, Charles McCreehy, John McCreehy, Captain Nehemiah Lovewell, Captain Timothy Beedle, Hon. John Temple, esq., Theodore Atkinson, esq., M. H. Wentworth, esq., Henry Sherburne, esq., Charles Marsh, esq. At the first proprietors' meeting of which there is any record, held at the house of Joshua Stanton, jr., the following officers were elected: Zacheus Peaslee, moderator; Benjamin Boardman, proprietors' clerk; David Hine, treasurer; Dennison Downing, collector. The clerk took the oath of office before Elnathan Keyes, "J. P." The object of this meeting was to organize and devise measures to drive away other parties called *pitchers*, who laid claim to the lands, and had held meetings in 1775. The fourth article in the warning of this meeting reads as follows: "To see if the proprietors can and will remedy the injuries and complaints which have arisen from the interference of pitches heretofore made, and take measures to investigate the validity of said pitches, and appoint an agent or agents to carry into effect, and likewise to ascertain the quantity of acres that now appears to continue in joint interest in said town, and to order a new and general survey of said town if thought proper." The following persons were elected a committee for the purposes set forth in the article: Simeon Hines, William Munson, Elnathan Keyes, Eli Baker. Who these pitchers were, and to what trouble the double claim to proprietorship led, will be best understood by giving extracts from records which both parties kept. At an adjourned meeting the committee reported: "That in the execution of their duties as a committee for the proprietors they have demanded of Ira Allen, who pretends to be the former clerk of the proprietors, all records and papers relative to the propriety — and that said Allen refused to give any satisfaction or deliver any papers relative to said interest, if any he had." The meetings of the pitchers were held in Salisbury, Conn., and the action they took will be seen from the records of these meetings. "Salisbury, March, 23, 1775: Then the proprietors of the township of Colchester (a township lately granted under the great seal of the province of New Hampshire now in the province of New York) met, according to a legal warning in the *Connecticut Currant*, at the dwelling house of Captain Samuel Moore, inholder in Salisbury, in Litchfield county, and colony of Connecticut in New England. 1st. Voted that Col. Thomas Chittenden be moderator of this meeting. 2nd. Voted that Ira Allen shall be proprietors' clerk for this town. 3rd. Voted that this meeting be adjourned to the twenty-fourth day of instant March at nine o'clock, to be held at this place. Test—Ira Allen, pro. clerk." "March 24th, 1775. Then this meeting was opened according to adjournment. Voted whereas Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, Heman Allen, Zimri Allen and Ira Allen known by the name of the Onion River Company who are proprietors in this township of Colchester on said river (a



township lately granted under the great seal of the province of Newhampshire now in the province of Newyork) have expended large sums of money in cutting a road from Castleton to said river, seventy miles through the woods and clearing of encumberments from said lands, settling some part of those lands, and keeping possession, which by us is viewed as a great advantage towards the settlement of those lands, in general, especially the said township of Colchester, and whereas the said Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, Heman Allen, Zimri Allen and Ira Allen have laid out some lot on said Onion River in Colchester, therefore in consideration of this service done by them and in consideration of their settlement of six families on said lots, therefore—voted that said company have liberty to pitch and lay out fifteen hundred acres in hundred acres lot.”

In this contest between the two parties, both claiming to be proprietors, the Onion River Company appears to have gained the day, numbers of the other party and of the new settlers uniting with them, and to have prosecuted the settlement of the town.

Ira Allen and his cousin, Remember Baker, both members of the Onion River Company, were the first persons to take possession of Colchester, being on an exploring expedition up the Onion River. This was in the fall of 1772. After exploring the country somewhat (Baker bringing along his family, which consisted of a wife and three children), for protection against “Injins” and “Yorkers,” the first thing they did was to build a fort. This stood some six or eight rods east of the new bridge at Winooski village, on the left bank of the river, close to the water. It was two stories high, had thirty-two port-holes in the upper story, was built of hewn logs, and called Fort Frederick. The same season they cut a road through to Castleton, a distance of seventy miles. In 1774 the work of clearing the land began in good earnest. Two clearings were made between Winooski village and the present railroad bridge below, by Joseph Fuller and Henry Colvin, and one at Mallet’s Bay by a man named Monte. In 1775 farms were purchased in the vicinity by Abel Hulburt, Abel Benedict and Captain Thomas Darwin. From 1776 to 1783, the Revolution being in progress, Colchester was abandoned, but in the latter year Ira Allen and most of the settlers returned. Allen upon his return built the “upper dam,” two saw-mills, a grist-mill, two forges and a furnace. Bar iron, mill irons, forge-hammers and anchors were manufactured and the place began to grow rapidly. A little later John M. Lane, John Law and Benjamin Boardman bought farms and built houses on Colchester Point, and a good part of the town was settled.

Ira Allen, who did more for Colchester than any other man, was born at Cornwall, Conn., May 1, 1751, and received a good English education, including surveying. Though he had but just turned twenty-one when he came to Vermont, he was soon recognized as a leader of men. He managed

the affairs of Vermont in her darkest days, standing between the people of the State and the Continental Congress; wrote a history of the State which was printed in London in 1798; projected a canal from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence River; resisted at all times the New York patentees; and effected the establishment of the University of Vermont. He married Jerusha Enos, daughter of General Roger Enos, and had three children, Zimri Enos, Ira H. and Maria Juliet. He resided during the later years of his life at Philadelphia, Pa., and there he died January 7, 1814. Allen was the second representative of Colchester, receiving the honor for six consecutive sessions of the Legislature; from 1786 to 1792. After his death his widow resided for a number of years at the old "Allen house" in Winooski village, in which house the first county court of Chittenden county was held in 1785.

Remember Baker was born at Woodbury, Conn., about 1740, came to Vermont in 1764, and was killed by Indians near St. Johns, P. Q., in 1775. Like Allen he did much for the town and more for the State. He was cousin to the Allen brothers and was with Ethan at the capture of Ticonderoga. His life was a series of ups and downs. Upon coming to Vermont he built and ran a grist-mill at Arlington, then was "off to the wars," where he saw much hard fighting. Baker proved in these times such a successful opponent of New York that a reward of fifty pounds was offered for him, and one John Monroe with a company of twelve or fifteen Yorkers attempted to take him prisoner in 1772. Going to his house they broke down the door and acted in an inhuman manner. One of Mrs. Baker's arms was so injured that she never recovered the use of it, and Baker's right hand was nearly severed at the wrist. He was put into a sleigh by his captors and started for Albany, but was rescued by a band of Green Mountain Boys near the Hudson. Baker never forgot his treatment and was ever possessed of a kingly wrath towards the Yorkers. His widow married Thomas Butterfield, the first representative of Colchester.

William Munson came to Colchester about 1790 from Dover, N. H., and at first was employed by Ira Allen in his saw-mill. He soon engaged in the lumber business for himself, building several saw-mills. He became one of the most wealthy and prominent men in the town. At one time he owned more than half of the lots in Colchester; and was representative and town clerk in 1806. He had a family of fourteen children, Lucy, Artemissa, Eliza, William B., Sidney, George, Adeliza, Emeline, Francis, Caroline, Clarrissa, John, Frances and Wallace. He died in 1830. William B. Munson now lives at the Center, aged eighty-six years.

John Law came to Colchester at an early day from New London, Conn., and settled on the Point. In 1793 he was a delegate to the State Convention at Windsor, called to consider amendments to the constitution, and in 1802, town representative. Law was liberally educated, but eccentric and poor.

Joshua Stanton was one of the first settlers of Colchester and one of the





A. J. Stevens



original organizers. He was three years chief judge of Chittenden County Court, town representative from 1795 to 1800, and did much for the University of Vermont by his counsel and means. He lived in the Penniman district.

Jabez Penniman came to Colchester not far from 1800, and lived in town more than thirty years. He was town clerk from 1817 to 1822, and town representative in 1819 and 1820. He was also collector of customs for the district of Vermont under President Jefferson. Besides these offices he was for many years probate judge for Chittenden county. Judge Penniman, as he was called, married the widow of Ethan Allen, the ceremony taking place at Westminster, Vt., October 28, 1793.

Heman Allen, son of Heber Allen, and nephew to Ethan and Ira, came to Colchester from Poultney very early, being adopted by his uncle Ira after the death of his father. He died in Highgate, Vt., in 1852, and is buried in Green Mount Cemetery, Burlington. He was a public man, being town clerk of Colchester from 1807 to 1817, town representative from 1812 to 1816, sheriff of Chittenden county in 1808-9, chief judge of Chittenden County Court from 1811 to 1815, and United States minister to Chili under John Quincy Adams.

Nathaniel Collins came from Connecticut to Burlington about one hundred years ago; he lived there till 1824, when he removed to Colchester Center, where he carried on the business of blacksmithing. He had thirteen children, one of whom, Charles, now resides near the Center. Charles says he remembers hearing his father say that when he first came to Vermont the settlement of Winooski contained only two houses and one saw-mill.

Nathan Bryant was an early settler in Colchester, where he died at an advanced age. He was engaged in the lumber business most of his life. He was a soldier in 1812. When Miller preached in Vermont in 1843 Bryant became a convert, and people used to say "had got religion," because he used his team better. His son Martin Bryant now lives near the Center.

Benjamin Boardman was one of the first to buy a farm at Colchester Point. He came from Connecticut. At the first proprietors' meeting he was chosen clerk. He married a Miss Weeks from Winooski village. Mrs. B. B. Hines, of Colchester Center, his daughter, is now ninety years of age, but quite well preserved. He lived in the house that is now the Colchester poor-house.

George Bates early settled in town. He married Mary Hine and died in 1876, aged ninety-one years.

Paul Clapp came in 1797 to Colchester from Orange, Vt. He lived near Colchester Center. He was a soldier in 1812.

Seth Cary, another Connecticut man, settled in Colchester in 1800. He was a farmer, and a soldier in 1812.

Ichabod Brownell kept for many years a tavern at Winooski village.

David Ferrin came to Colchester early, and resided about one mile north



of the Center, where B. B. Hines now lives. He died seventy years ago. His son Cyrus always resided in town, and died some four years ago. Both father and son were prominent Congregationalists.

Samuel Austin, a Quaker, came from New Hampshire in 1790. He married Rachel Hawkins and had a family of six children, Abigail, Paul, Solomon, Anna, Stephen, and William.

Ebenezer Lyon was born at Canterbury, Conn., and came to Colchester in 1798. He was twice married and had eleven children. He lived on the farm now owned by W. D. Farnsworth.

Ebenezer Johnson settled early in Colchester, coming from New Hampshire; he purchased one hundred acres of land for three dollars per acre. He had one child, Ambrose, now deceased.

Isaac Thompson came here from Dover, N. H., when Colchester was mostly a forest. He served in the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of Plattsburgh. He had fourteen children, ten boys and four girls; Noah, one of the sons, aged seventy-six years, now resides near Mallet's Bay. He was all his life engaged in lumbering and farming.

Thomas Greenough, a native of Boston, came at an early day to Milton, where he resided for a short time, and then settled in Colchester. He died about forty years ago. Three of his children are now living, Mrs. Noah Thompson, of Colchester, Mrs. E. Hodge, of Burlington, and Stephen A. Greenough, of Michigan. Mr. Greenough was a farrier.

Artemas Cushman came early from Massachusetts to Colchester. He had a family of twelve children, held many town offices, and lived to an advanced age.

Captain Mallett, as he was called by every one, was one of the first settlers in town. No one knows where he came from, but he had built a log cabin on the shore of the bay which bears his name, long before the Revolution. Here he lived a strange sort of life, hermit or host as it happened, and died a very old man in 1789 or 1790.

William Hine was another early settler in the town. He had three children, Hesekiah, Simeon and Israel. Simeon became a prominent man in town, and was representative in 1809 and 1810.

Ebenezer Woolcott came to Colchester from Pownal about 1795. He was engaged in making lime at the Center for a good many years. He had eleven children, and died in 1839.

Ebenezer Severance settled in Colchester early, coming from Connecticut with his father. They lived upon the farm now owned by George N. Rhodes. He had eight children, two of whom, John and George, are citizens of Colchester, aged respectively seventy-six and seventy-one years.

Town Organization.—The town of Colchester was organized in 1791, though the first town meeting on record was held March 18, 1793. At this



meeting Joshua Stanton was elected moderator and treasurer; Joshua Stanton, jr., town clerk; William Munson, constable; John Law and Thomas Hill, selectmen. Thomas Butterfield was the first representative, elected in 1785; and the first justice of the peace, appointed in 1787. The population of Colchester at its organization was 137.

The present town officers of Colchester are: Town clerk, H. V. Horton; selectmen, J. B. Small, A. M. Wheeler, Samuel Bigwood; treasurer, Ormond Cole; overseers of the poor, the selectmen; collector, H. V. Horton; listers, A. H. Merrill, William Kidder, George L. McBride; auditors, A. J. Stevens, William Kidder, Samuel Bigwood; trustee surplus fund, H. V. Horton; town agent, J. B. Small; superintendent of schools, Samuel H. Amsden.

The first settlers found the sandy lands of the township covered with a heavy growth of pitch pine, the cutting of which formed the chief industry for many years. Many of the trees when felled would measure ten rods in length, and it was not uncommon to see two thousand feet of lumber in one saw-log. Before there were any mills for dressing lumber in the county the pioneers of Colchester took millions of feet to Quebec by raft. A great many of these rafts were built and loaded just back of the factory of the Burlington Woolen Company at Winooski village, where the river is quite broad. Old settlers remember of only one tannery in town. "Uncle" Eber Coon, who lived in the north part of the town, his farm of three hundred acres reaching to the town line, had a small tannery upon his place, which he managed for a good many years. He stopped tanning about 1821, having lost his property.

Dunbar's Hotel, one mile east of Winooski village, was built by Arad Merrill in 1830. He kept the house some twelve years, when his son Andrew succeeded him. In 1878 Frank J. Dunbar purchased the property, and has since that time been proprietor. The building is two and one-half stories, and will accommodate about eighty guests. Numbers of summer boarders stop with Mr. Dunbar every season.

The Mallet's Bay House, located near the head of the bay, is a two-storied building with accommodations for seventy-five persons. It is a popular resort for summer guests. Mr. J. A. McKenna is proprietor, and has recently refitted the entire house. The Mallet's Bay post-office was established here in 1881. Reuben W. Thayer is postmaster. S. A. Weston's lime-kilns, located near the High Bridge, have a capacity for 350 bushels of lime per day. Mr. Weston has manufactured lime for over twenty years, shipping it extensively. He at present owns two kilns and employs in the business ten men.

Thompson's Mills, one-half mile east of Colchester Center, were erected in 1871 by R. P. Thompson. Mr. Thompson here runs a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a cider-mill.

The War of 1812.—During the period of this war the following company, under the command of Lieutenant Moses Bates, was organized in Colchester,

and went out from the town to the front: Jeremiah Browne, William Hyde, jr., Joseph Chandler, Wyman Hill, William Ellis, Jacob Bates, Heman Rowley, Jonathan Boardman, Walter Ames, Joseph Henry, Timothy Gale, Reuben Jones, Gilbert Churchill, George Downing, William Knight, Andrew Packard, Eli Gilbert, Amos Gale, Benjamin L. Hinman, William Brown, Jed Butler, Roger Lomis, David Binne, Jacob Ralph, Heman Washburn, Andrew Davis, Abner Mack, jr., Zacheus Allen, Ebenezer Smalley, John Webster, Isaac Harris, James Humphrey, Daniel Woodard, John Plain, jr., James Webster, Beman Johnson, James Nichols, William Calf, Ebenezer Johnson, Elijah Woolcot, jr., Chauncey Hurlbut, Moses Johnson, Paul Keezer, William Ames, Jeremiah Bryan, Jacob Coffran, John Coffran, John Chase, James Blair, jr., Simon Brown, William Sutton, Samuel Baker, Alphonzo Bates.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

There are two villages in town, Colchester Center and Winooski, besides a number of houses at Colchester Station. Upon the "north bend" of Mallet's Bay there are about forty farm houses, and about seventy upon the "south bend."

Colchester Center is a quiet little hamlet containing a town-house, three blacksmith shops, a cider-mill, one store, post-office, and three churches — in all about twenty-five houses. R. J. White does a general business here in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, country produce, feed and land plaster; amounting to \$7,000 per year. He began business in 1884, and is the only merchant in town out of Winooski.

Winooski, one of the busiest villages in the State, and the largest in Chittenden county, lies in the southern part of the township, upon Winooski River. The water-power here afforded by the fall in the river is extensive, and was early utilized. It was here that Ira Allen built his first saw-mills after the Revolution. The settlement that began with Fort Frederick has been gradually growing for over one hundred years, till now an iron bridge has taken the place of the ferry-boat, and the horse-cars run past the sites of the early log cabins. The "falls village" did not grow very fast till the erection of the Burlington Woolen Factory; from that time there has been a steady progress. Sixty years ago Winooski was little more than a crossing of two roads, now Main and Allen streets. At the foot of Main street an old covered bridge spanned the river; when it was built no one knows. Perhaps there were in all forty houses in the village, most of them low and unpainted; only two of these remain to-day, the old "Mansion House," and the stone house now owned by Mr. Herrick, which was then an hotel kept by one Butler. Several of these houses stood near the head of Main street, and the collection was termed *French Village*. There was not a store, saw-mill, or shop of any kind upon the Colchester side of the river; on the Burlington side there was a saw



L. F. Burdick M.D.

and grist-mill on the site of the Burlington Cotton Mill ; and the Green Mountain House, which stood where Dr. Richardson's house is, and was an old unpainted building. The old Allen house, Ira Allen's home, was half tumbling down. It was a great square building, in the old style, one and one-half stories high, was formerly painted white, and stood where Mr. Dyke's house now stands. It was removed about 1830. There was a great deal of timber on all sides of the village, and the land from St. Francis's Church to the railroad was entirely covered. The farm lands came to the two roads mentioned, and the sites of the present business blocks were cultivated fields. Moses Catlin, who lived where the Mary Fletcher Hospital now stands, owned most of the lands around the village, and many of the villagers worked for him by the day, getting out spars and square lumber for the Quebec market. The first store on the Colchester side was built by Mr. Weaver in 1834, on the site of the present Winooski block. The village owes much to Francis Le Clair. He came to Winooski in 1828, and has erected over one hundred and fifty houses, building as many as ten some seasons. By allowing them to pay in easy installments, he has furnished many poor families with pleasant homes.

The village was incorporated in December, 1866. The following were the first officers: William Kidder, secretary; H. V. Horton, treasurer; Allen Stone, collector; George P. Woods, S. H. Weston, F. C. Kennedy, H. W. Barrett, Francis Le Clair, trustees; P. P. Wilkins, A. J. Stevens, A. H. Bunker, Samuel Bigwood, A. C. Smith, fire wardens. The village is divided into the east, west, and south wards.

Professions.—H. F. Wolcott was born at Westfield, Ohio, in 1849, and was educated at Oberlin College. He studied law with O. E. Butterfield, of Wilmington, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in Windham county, Vt., in 1876. He practiced his profession there till 1883, when he removed to Winooski, where he has since practiced. Mr. Wolcott is a member of the law firm of Wilbur & Wolcott, of Burlington, office at 46 North Winooski avenue. His Winooski office is in Weston's block, Main street.

H. N. Deavitt began the practice of law in Winooski in May, 1884. He was born at Richmond, Vt., in March, 1842, and graduated at the Barre Academy in 1861. Mr. Deavitt studied law with Luther Henry, of Waterbury, Vt., Jeremiah French, of Burlington, at the Albany Law School, and with Judge T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier. He was admitted to the bar in Washington county, Vt., in March, 1866.

Dr. L. F. Burdick, the oldest medical practitioner in Colchester, and one of the oldest in the county, came to Winooski in November, 1852. Dr. Burdick was born in Ira, Rutland county, Vt., December 16, 1824, educated at the Gouverneur Academy, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and at Union College. He studied medicine with Dr. Conkie, of Canton, N. Y., and Dr. S. C. Withersby, of Westford, Vt., and graduated at the Castleton Medical College in

1852. Dr. Burdick has been for a number of years one of the attending physicians to the Mary Fletcher Hospital of Burlington. His office is at his house on Main street.

Dr. J. H. Richardson began the practice of medicine in Winooski in 1868. He was born at Barnard, Windsor county, Vt., in 1816, educated at Pomfret, Vt., in select schools and in the high school, studied medicine with Drs. Gibson and Benjamin Rush Palmer, both of Woodstock, Vt., and graduated at the Woodstock Medical College. His office is at his house on Allen street.

Dr. O. W. Peck was born in Montgomery, Vt., in 1854, and was fitted for college at the Barre Academy; studying medicine, he graduated at the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1880, and immediately began practice in Winooski. Office in Winooski block, Allen street.

Dr. W. G. Church, office in Winooski block, Allen street, was born in Jericho, Vt., in 1850. He graduated from the academical department of the University of Vermont in 1869 and from the medical department in 1878. His preceptor in medicine was Dr. G. W. Bromley, of Richmond, Vt. Dr. Church practiced in Middlesex, Vt., for the last six years and came to Winooski in March, 1886.

Dr. Samuel Patenaude, located at the corner of Main and Allen streets, began the practice of medicine in Winooski in 1884. He was born at St. Johns, P. Q., in 1862, and educated at Pointe aux Tremble. He graduated at the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1884.

Dr. J. D. Delisle was born at Montreal in 1857 and was educated at Quebec. He graduated from the Victoria Medical College, Montreal, in 1885, and began the practice of his profession in Winooski in the same year.

M. S. Kendall, dentist, office in Winooski block, was born at Reading, Windsor county, Vt., in 1838. He studied dentistry with Nathaniel Harris, of Middlebury, Vt., and opened his office in town more than twenty years ago.

Business Interests.—Burlington Woolen Company, F. C. Kennedy, agent, located at Winooski, see Burlington chapter on manufactures.

Burlington Cotton Company, W. H. Barrett, agent, located at Winooski, see same chapter.

The Walker & Hatch Lumber and Manufacturing Company, located at Winooski, see same chapter.

Winooski Brick Yard, Francis Le Clair, proprietor, see Burlington chapter.

Doubleday & Clement Brothers' Furniture Manufactory was established in Winooski by Doubleday & Hall in 1873. They were succeeded in 1877 by T. A. Doubleday, who was in 1884 succeeded by the present firm. The firm cut over 1,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and employ from sixty to seventy men in the manufacture of all kinds of cottage and parlor furniture. They make a specialty of ash and basswood goods, shipping them all over the United States. They also do a large export business with the West India Islands and South America.

Edwards, Stevens & Co., iron founders and machinists, established in 1858, see Burlington chapter.

The Winooski Lumber and Water Power Company was incorporated some eighteen years ago with a capital stock of \$60,000, \$47,000 of which was taken by Colonel L. B. Platt, S. H. Weston and H. P. Hickok. After Colonel Platt's death J. F. Leonard purchased his interest and is at present manager for the company. In 1885 Walker & Hatch purchased of the company their water-power interest, with some four acres of land, on the right bank of the river just above the "upper dam." The company at present own considerable land, including the island above the falls.

The Winooski Gold and Silver Plating Works, on Canal street, were established in 1864 by George Hager. In 1874 he sold the business to David Mitchell, who has since carried it on, employing some of the time sixteen men. Mr. Mitchell also manufactures gold, silver and nickel-plated harness trimmings of all kinds.

The Winooski Savings Bank, on Allen street, was incorporated in 1869. S. H. Weston is president; H. W. Barrett, vice-president, and Ormond Cole, treasurer. The bank does a large business. The officers above named, together with the following gentlemen, are trustees: J. H. Richardson, W. T. Herrick, A. J. Stevens, J. B. Small, O. P. Ray, W. L. Greenleaf, Samuel Bigwood and E. C. Mower.

Safford, Humphrey & Co., Corporation block, Main street, do an extensive business in dry goods, groceries, clothing, hats and caps, shoes and meats. The firm is made up of E. O. Safford, A. O. Humphrey and F. C. Kennedy. They purchased the business of H. W. Mason in 1881, employ nine clerks, and their annual sales amount to nearly \$100,000.

J. C. Platt & Co., Main street, do a large business in dry goods and groceries, boots and shoes. They carry, also, a full line of carpetings and oil-cloths. The business was established a number of years ago by Platt & Allen. In 1885 J. C. Platt's father, Hon. J. S. Platt, purchased the interest of Mr. Allen.

E. R. Crandall's drug store, Main street, was established in 1882. Mr. Crandall carries a full line of drugs and chemicals, and makes a specialty of physicians' prescriptions.

Herbert Parrizo, Main street, deals in dry and fancy goods. He opened his store in town in 1880.

H. L. Johonott's drug business, on Main street, was established in Winooski over forty years ago, and has been carried on by Mr. Johonott for the last six years. He does a large business in drugs and medicines, and carries a line of spectacles and optical goods in general.

William Devino handles \$10,000 worth of flour, feed and baled hay per annum in his feed store on Allen street. He employs three men in the store.

Carpentier Brothers — Frank, George and Henry B. — began the dry goods and grocery business in Winooski nineteen years ago. During this time their trade has steadily increased, till now they do a good wholesale business in fancy goods, notions and cigars. They carry a full general store stock, and keep three men on the road.

J. D. Tanner, Winooski block, began the drug business in the village in 1884. He carries a large stock of drugs and medicines, together with books and stationery, fancy and toilet articles.

A. A. Grave, Winooski block, succeeded in 1884 Francis Le Clair, who began business forty-five years ago, in staple and fancy groceries, paper-hangings and curtains, silver-plated and steel cutlery.

Frank W. Macrae commenced the furniture business in Winooski in 1883; he occupies two stores in Winooski block, and deals extensively in all kinds of cottage and parlor furniture.

J. L. Devino, Allen street, carries a \$3,000 stock of jeweler's goods, including watches, clocks, silverware and spectacles. He began business in the village three years ago.

W. R. Chambers & Co., corner of Main and Allen streets, began trade in Winooski in 1884. The business is boots, shoes and rubbers, of which a good stock is always kept on hand.

A. Dubuc has been in trade in Winooski since 1881, doing a good business in groceries and fancy goods. He is located on Main street and carries a stock of \$500.

C. H. Shipman, Allen street, began the hardware business in the village in May, 1886. He carries a stock of \$4,000 in hardware, tinware, paints and oils.

L. B. Platt, Main street, has been interested in mercantile business in Winooski for more than twenty years. Since 1880 he has done a general business in dry goods and groceries, boots and shoes, making a specialty of clothing. Mr. Platt has also a market on Main street.

S. Bigwood & Son, Main street, carry a heavy line of hardware, stoves, tinware, paints and oils, manufacturing the tinware. Mr. Bigwood has been in business here twenty-five years.

Weston & Catlin, Main street, keep the oldest store and market in Winooski, dealing in groceries and meats of all kinds. The business was established by Mr. Weston's father when Winooski village was simply "the falls," and their large store attests the growth of the interest.

The Stevens House, located on Main street, was built in 1864 by Edwards & Stevens; it is four stories high, and has accommodations for sixty guests. The present proprietor is James Evarts. The house does a good business and has always many guests during the summer season. A. J. Evarts is clerk.

The Winooski Graded School, in the sixth school district of the town of Colchester, is supported by both the town and village. A fine school is main-





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tained; J. A. Hartigan is principal; Miss T. L. Ouillinan, Miss J. B. Lonergan and Mrs. H. M. Bartram are assistants.

The Winooski Aqueduct Company, by which the village is supplied with water, see Burlington Woolen Company.

The fire department of the village, composed of two companies, is very efficient and dates from the incorporation of the latter, when a steamer was purchased.

Winooski Steamer Co. No. 1. — Foreman, J. K. Nash; first assistant, John Gleason; second assistant, James Waterman; engineer, C. D. Flint; first assistant engineer, F. W. Styles; second assistant engineer, W. E. Gray; fireman, R. J. Stoddard; secretary and treasurer, M. J. Coughlin; auditor, M. J. Coughlin; steward, C. D. Flint.

Lafayette Hose Co. No. 2. — Foreman, Patrick McGreevy; first assistant, Arthur Bovas; second assistant, Duffey Lavee; clerk, Joseph T. Mongeon; treasurer, Peter Leclair.

The present officers of Winooski village are: Clerk, H. V. Horton; auditors, Peter Desantels, William Kidder; trustees, east ward, A. J. Stevens, Samuel Bigwood; south ward, C. Gordon, A. S. Webb; west ward, Henry Lavigne, jr., Joseph Niquette, jr.; fire wardens, W. L. Greenleaf, Louis Baraby, James McGrath.

Postmasters. — The first mention of a postmaster in the town of Colchester appears in *Walton's Register* for 1834, when John W. Weaver served his country in that capacity. This was at the Center. From about 1836 to 1850 Cassius M. Phelps held the office, and was succeeded by George M. Sharp. His successors have been as follows: E. S. Hine, from about 1855 to 1861; John Scullin, from 1862 to 1867; A. C. Brownell, in 1868; John F. Day, from 1869 to 1876; F. L. Parsons, from 1877 to 1881; George Howard, in 1882; A. W. Howard, from 1883 to 1885; and Ira Lord, the present incumbent.

The inhabitants of Winooski Falls and village formerly obtained their mail largely from the Burlington office, which was for years located at the head of Pearl street. Walton does not mention any office there before 1848, when William B. Hatch was appointed. Since then the postmasters at Winooski have been Silas C. Isham, succeeding Mr. Hatch, from 1853 to 1854; Joseph B. Small, from 1855 to 1861; George P. Woods, 1862 to 1865; C. F. Storrs, 1866; G. T. Smith, 1867; L. B. Pratt, jr., from 1869 to 1877; James W. Edwards, from 1878 to the present time.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical History.—The First Congregational Church of Colchester, located at the Center, was organized September 14, 1804, in a school-house then standing near the village. The organization was effected by Rev. Benjamin Wooster, who was sent by the Connecticut Missionary Society to Vermont.



The eight constituent members were Timothy Farrand, Friend Farrand, Nathan Wheeler, Polly Deming, Elizabeth Wheeler, Desire Wolcott, Lydia Austin, and a Mrs. Downing; most of them were from New Mitford and Derby, Conn. Nathan Wheeler was chosen the first deacon, holding the office until his death, in 1806. Edward Griffin was elected to succeed him, and until his removal from town in 1812 was the only deacon. The society worshiped in barns and school-houses till 1814, when the old school-house was built to be used for school and town purposes and also for public worship. The society, in connection with the Baptist Society, erected in 1838 a suitable brick church which served as a place of worship for both until 1861, when the Congregationalists purchased the interest of the Baptists in the building, and completely repaired the same; it will seat two hundred persons. The society own a pleasant parsonage with two and a half acres of land. In 1885 the church and parsonage were repaired, at an expense of \$600. The present officers of the church are Rev. Samuel H. Amsden, pastor; Holman Bates, deacon; R. J. Bates, superintendent of the Sabbath-school; Frederick Bates, clerk. The church at present has sixty-nine members, the Sabbath-school sixty, and the congregation averages 135.

The First Baptist Church of Colchester, located at the Center, was organized January 19, 1820, with eight members. The Rev. Phineas Colver was the first pastor. The first house of worship was erected in 1830 in union with the First Congregational Church. The two societies continued to worship together till 1861, when the Congregationalists purchased the interest of the Baptists in the structure. The Baptists immediately erected their present wood church at a cost of \$3,000, capable of seating 275 people. The church is at present without a pastor, but services are kept up. John Crockett and Noah Thompson are deacons, and Mason O. Peck superintendent of Sabbath-school. The membership of the church is fifty-five, and of the Sabbath-school forty-five.

The First Methodist Church of Colchester is located at the Center. In 1824 the few Methodists in town met together and held public worship with the Congregationalists and Baptists in an old school-house standing on the site of the present academy building. A Sabbath-school was at this time organized, but met only in the summer months, and not regularly then. The first superintendent remembered was Ebenezer Spencer, a Baptist, followed by Charles Collins, who now resides near the Center. The first meeting-house was built in 1839; it was constructed of brick and cost \$1,500. This served the society until 1869, when the present church edifice was erected, costing \$2,500. The officers of the church are Rev. J. T. Baxendale, pastor; Melvin McHall, D. G. Huntress, leaders; F. S. Parsons, W. B. Parker, W. H. Baker, B. O. White, F. S. Smith, Homer Porter, George Horton, stewards; Eliza Barstow, Anna Nelson, Sabbath-school superintendents; F. S. Parsons,

F. S. Smith, Seth A. Cary, business committee. The church has at present seventy-six members. The following pastors have served the society: 1828, Rev. Lyman A. Sanford, Rev. Elias Sheldon; 1834-35, Elijah Crane; 1835-36, Arunah Lyon, Lyman A. Sanford; 1838-39, William N. Fraser, Andrew Weatherspoon; 1840-41, C. H. Leonards, Miller Fisk, Samuel Hughes, Aaron Hall; 1842-43, A. S. Cooper, A. F. Fenton, C. H. Gridly; 1846-47, J. L. Cook, D. B. McKenzie; 1851-52, J. B. Whitney, W. R. Puffer; 1853-54, William N. Fraser, D. W. Gould, J. E. Kimball; 1856-57, Benjamin Cox; 1859-60, L. M. Fisher; 1861-62, A. S. Cooper; 1864-65, C. F. Garvin; 1868-69, John Chase; 1870-71, John Chase; 1871-72, W. H. Hyde; 1873-76, D. H. Bicknell; 1878-79, D. P. Bragg; 1880-81, J. C. Langford; 1883-84, C. S. Hulburt. The following names of preachers are remembered, but not the dates of service: C. W. Cutler, Bishop Isbell, Will Clark, McKendree Petty, O. E. Spicer, G. C. Simmonds, Alexander Campbell, and Revs. Craig, Chester, Chamberlin, Pratt, Rogers, and Chamberlain.

The First Congregational Society of Winooski was formed November 9, 1836, Rev. Simeon Parmelee, D. D., being moderator of the meeting. Twenty-three of the constituent members were a colony from the First Church of Burlington. H. P. Hickok was scribe of the first council, and Rev. President Wheeler, of the University of Vermont, chairman of the first church meeting. The articles of association, drafted by the late Hon. George P. Marsh, were signed November 20, 1836. Dan Day was chosen deacon December 13, 1836, and Sewall Kenny first clerk. A feature of the organization is that no tax can ever be laid upon the members of the society to meet expenses, article five reading: "The church shall be erected and kept in repair, the clergyman supported, and all other expenses of the society defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the members of the society, and such other persons as may be disposed to subscribe, and not by tax upon the members." Meetings were held from 1836 to 1840 in the brick school-house upon the Burlington side of the river. In 1840 the present brick church was erected upon Allen street. It cost \$7,736.41, and will seat 250 persons. The church at present has 100 members, and the Sabbath-school 120, with a library of 550 volumes. The officers of the society are Rev. E. A. Squier, pastor; James A. Parsons, of Essex, F. A. Thompson, and John Jewett, deacons; A. O. Hood, superintendent of the Sabbath-school and clerk; Dr. O. W. Peck, A. E. Richardson, Dr. J. H. Richardson, John Jewett, and J. B. Small, prudential committee.

The early history of Methodism in Winooski is somewhat obscure, though probably dating back to 1830-35. For many years there was Methodist preaching here by local preachers in adjoining towns, and services were first held over Duncan's blacksmith shop, then in Baxter's Hall, next in Hatch's Hall until the erection of the present church structure on Allen street. The First

Methodist Church of Winooski was organized about 1846 by S. R. Rathburn, H. Simmons, J. L. Hempstead, J. P. Newhall, Sherman Beach, and Rev. H. H. W. Smith as pastor. The following is the list of pastors who have served the society since its organization. In 1847, Rev. H. H. Smith; in 1848, Rev. John Harlem; in 1849, Rev. C. F. Burdick; in 1850-51, Rev. L. Marshall; in 1852, Rev. R. Griffin; in 1853, Rev. J. G. Phillips; in 1854-55, Rev. C. C. Bedell; in 1856-57, Rev. S. W. Clemens; in 1860, Rev. G. A. Silverston; in 1861-62, Rev. J. Fassett; in 1863-64, Rev. A. J. Ingalls; in 1865, Rev. J. E. Metcalf; in 1866-67, Rev. D. Lewis; in 1868, Rev. N. O. Freeman; in 1870, Rev. J. C. Walker; in 1871-72, Rev. A. J. Ingalls; in 1873, Rev. T. C. Pottes; in 1874, Rev. M. Ludlum; in 1875, Rev. J. G. Perkins; in 1876-77-78, Rev. A. Heath; in 1879-80, Rev. S. D. Elkins; in 1881-82, Rev. E. L. Walker; in 1883-84, Rev. D. C. Ayers; in 1885, Rev. J. G. Gooding. The first and present house of worship was dedicated in March, 1861; it is built of wood, cost \$3,500, and seats 400 persons. The church officers are Rev. J. G. Gooding, pastor; Sidney H. Weston, John Rumsey, W. G. Sibley, C. S. Lord, J. F. Leonard, Fred Whiting, Ed. C. Greenleaf, John Mellor, D. D. Wentworth, Frank Mace, and E. Hull, stewards; Sidney H. Weston, superintendent of the Sabbath-school. The society has 114 members and probationers, and the Sabbath-school 190 members.

The Trinity Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1873 by Rev. E. R. Atwill, rector of St. Paul's Church, Burlington, with four communicants. The present wood chapel on East Union street was erected the same year; it cost \$3,000, and will seat 150 persons. The mission now has forty-two communicants and is under the care of Henry C. Hutchings, assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, Burlington.¹

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ESSEX.²

THE township of Essex was among the New Hampshire grants, and was chartered June 7, 1763. The original of this document is now extant. It begins, "George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith," etc., and bears the official signature of "Benning Wentworth, esq., our governor and commander-in-chief of our said province of New Hampshire," and the countersign of "T. Atkinson, junr., secretary." By the terms of the charter the township was to contain 23,040

¹ St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church, see Burlington chapter on churches. St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, see same chapter.

² Prepared by L. C. Butler, M. D.

acres, or to be six miles square, and was to be divided into seventy-two equal shares among as many grantees named in it, none of whom probably ever set foot on the territory thus granted. The reservations made in the charter were the governor's right, two shares; one share for a glebe for the Church of England; one share for the incorporated society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts; one share for the first settled minister of the gospel; and one for the benefit of schools. Each of these reservations contained 330 acres, save the governor's right, 500 acres. The charter also gave permission to hold two fairs annually, and a market, to be kept open one or more days in each week, as should be advantageous to the people, when there should be fifty families resident in town. There is no record, oral or written, that either of these English luxuries were ever enjoyed by the people of the town. The name of the town perpetuates that of some earl or baronet of England with whom the grantees were associated or familiar.

The first settlement in town, of which history or tradition gives any account, was made early in the spring of 1783. Previous to the Revolutionary War emigrants came to this and adjoining towns with a view to settlement, but the opening war sent them all away to join in the battle for liberty and independence. Samuel Smith, and William, his brother, Jonathan Winchell, Dubartus Willard, and David Hall are believed to have been the first settlers of the town, and came here about the same time. They chose for their homes what has proved to be the richest and most productive portions of the town, the rich alluvial valleys of the Onion River, so called from the abundance of wild onions that grew upon its banks, and Brown's River. Here they built the first log houses, felled the first trees, and planted the first seeds. A little later, Lemuel Messenger, Samuel, Joseph and Jeremiah Sinclair, brothers, settled near each other in the same locality. Further down the Onion River, Joshua Stanton settled upon the "governor's right," occupying about four hundred acres of it. About the same period Joel Woodworth settled on Brown's River, and kept what is believed to have been the first "tavern." This "tavern" was located a short distance east of the bridge, near Joshua Whitcomb's. A little group of Lombardy poplars marked the spot for many years, but they have now disappeared. Further down the same river, Samuel, Amos, Timothy, Ira and Elias Bliss were the first settlers and gave that locality the name of "Bliss street" and "Bliss school district," which it still retains. Their descendants are numerous, the families large and prominent in social life, in church and town affairs; public spirited, and liberal promoters of whatever tended to advance the prosperity of the town. Adjoining these farms were those of Abel Castle, father, and Marshall, his son, the eldest of a very large family. "Uncle Abel," as the father was familiarly called, lived and died on the farm where he settled, leaving as many children and grandchildren as he was years of age at his death, ninety-five. Marshall died advanced in age, leaving

a good record as a good Christian man and citizen. He represented the town in the "General Assembly" and held important offices of trust in town. Other members of this family located in Jericho, and some of them were among the early emigrants to the "West." Still further down the river, James Pelton, William Blood, Daniel Littlefield, who was town representative two years and held other important town offices, Samuel Bradley, Alvin Bassett, John Halbert, William Ingraham, Nathan and Jabéz Woodworth, James Keeler, James Gates, Gideon Curtis, Robert Reynolds, Elijah and Samuel Bixby, and David Hamilton were among the early settlers. Mr. Hamilton was for many years deacon of the Congregational Church and prominent in its affairs. Later in life he removed to Burlington, where he died. On the west side of the river Stephen Butler settled in 1794, and near him Caleb Olds. And these were the only settlers between Brown's River and "the Center" for many years. North of what is called the Center the early settlers were Captain Morgan Noble, Colonel Stephen and Levi Noble, Nathaniel Blood, Ezra Woodworth, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Folsom, Daniel Hobart, Andrew Morgan, Betly Hatch, John Griffin, Averill Noble, Ezra Slater, Jonathan and Thomas Chipman, Peter Hobart, Mr. Hazleton, Joshua Bates. Colonel Noble kept a store at a very early day in the house now occupied by Mr. Nichols. Andrew Morgan held the office of town clerk for many years. On the road leading north from "Page's Corners" to Westford, David Tyler, Israel Joslin, and later his brother Benjamin, and Branscom Perrigo were the early settlers. Mr. Benjamin Joslin came into town when eighteen years of age, lived and died on the homestead now occupied by Captain Gilbert Morton, who married his daughter. Mr. Joslin was a straightforward business man, for many years a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and a liberal contributor to the building of its church edifice. In the northeast part of the town Ezra Baker, and his son Solomon, Henry Slater, Henry Kelly, Asa Brigham, Russell Kellogg, and later, Nelson, his son, Zadoc Bellows, and later his son Amasa, and Silas McClellan were among the first settlers. In the western part of the town, familiarly called the "Lost Nation" on account of somebody having been "lost" there and found after a long search, Samuel Atherton, Moses Parsons, David and Childs Day, and Alonzo Stevens were among the first settlers. Samuel Atherton located upon the farm afterward occupied by his son Asa, who was born in 1800 and lived to see one of the largest families in town grow up to man and womanhood and taking part in the active duties of life.

Organization of the Town.—The warning for the town meeting, at which the organization of the town took place, was dated Jericho, March 10, 1786, and was signed John Fassett, assistant. The meeting was held March 22, 1786, at the house of Dr. Elkanah Billings, in the south part of the town. The day named in the charter for the organization was July 12, 1763, and John Bogart, jr., esq., was to call the meeting, and "is hereby appointed modera-



tor." No reason is assigned for the change in time. The record of this town meeting shows that Dubartis Willard, or "Barty" as he was familiarly called, was chosen moderator; Elkanah Billings, town clerk; Dubartis Willard, Justin Day, and Joel Woodworth, selectmen; Samuel Smith, treasurer; Abraham Stevens, constable; Solomon Stanton, Elkanah Billings, and Samuel Bradley, highway surveyors. The only vote passed at this meeting was "to raise seventy pounds lawful money for the purpose of repairing roads in said town, to be wrought out on said roads at six shillings a day for each man who works in September; and four shillings a day for each man who works in the month of October; and three shillings a day for each yoke of oxen." At the annual meeting in 1787 Samuel Bradley was chosen town clerk, and he held the office continuously for five years; Jonathan Winchell, Abraham Stevens, Samuel Smith, selectmen; Joel Woodworth, treasurer; Justin Day, constable; David Thompson and David Day, jurors; Abraham Stevens, Joel Woodworth, and Dubartis Willard, fence viewers, and William Thompson, sealer of weights and measures. In 1788 Samuel Bradley, Simon Tubbs, and Dubartis Willard were chosen listers, and Steven Noble, and Captain McNall were chosen tythingmen, officers whose duty it was to take care of the naughty boys at church and other meetings, and preserve order generally. The last tythingman who officiated in that capacity was Daniel Dunlop, as late as 1843. The selectmen of 1788 were Colonel John Childs, Timothy Bliss, esq., and Captain Morgan Noble; Justin Day, treasurer; Steven Noble, constable; Joseph Ely, pound-keeper; James Thompson, and John Lawrence, haywards—an office which in later years was conferred upon the newly-married couples in town. In 1789 Joel Woodworth, esq., Peter Pixley, and Abel Castle were selectmen; Dubartis Willard, constable. Barty held the office two years. One of the two votes passed at the meeting was "that said town raise three pence on the pound on the list of 1788 to be paid in wheat, to defray town charges, said wheat to be collected by the first day of December, 1789." This commodity seems to have been lawful tender for town services in those days. There was little money in circulation. In 1791 a similar vote was passed raising five pence on the pound and fixing the price of wheat at five shillings per bushel. In 1794 the tax raised was one penny half-penny on the pound, to be paid in wheat at four shillings a bushel, or money. In 1797 the number of tax-payers in town was 125. There were only three persons that had a list of six dollars and fifty cents. In 1810 the number was 165. The State tax of that year was one cent on the dollar of the grand list. The amount raised was \$180.96, showing a grand list of \$1,806.90. The only person who paid a tax of over four dollars was Abraham Stevens. His tax was \$4.55. In 1819 the number of tax-payers was 155. The town tax was two cents on the dollar. The amount raised was \$312.80 and the grand list was \$1,580.02. Mr. Stevens was the largest tax-payer, his tax being over eight dollars. In 1886, one

hundred years after the organization of the town, the grand list is \$9,404.93. There was no State tax, but the town tax was one hundred cents on the dollar. Two paid a tax of over two hundred dollars each, and five over one hundred dollars each. Quite a large number paid taxes of twenty dollars and upwards. This heavy taxation was occasioned by bonding the town to the sum of twenty thousand dollars in aid of the Burlington and Lamoille Railroad. The officers of the town for this year were Clark W. Bates, George Butler, and William Hunter, selectmen; J. W. R. Nichols, town clerk—who has held the office continuously for twenty-three years; George H. Brown, treasurer; E. D. Baker, constable; S. G. Butler, E. H. Tyler, and J. K. Warner, listers and assessors.

On the 2d day of September, 1794, supposed to have been the "first Tuesday," the first "freemen's meeting" was held. At this meeting forty-eight votes were cast for governor, of which Thomas Chittenden had thirty-six. On the 30th day of December of the same year the first votes for representative to Congress were given, of which Noah Smith had thirty-six. The "freemen's meeting" in 1797 was held at the house of Russell Kellogg, and the number of votes cast was sixty-eight, of which Gideon Olin, for governor, had thirty-four. In 1799 the meeting was held at the house of John Knickerbocker. The whole number of votes cast, seventy-nine, of which Daniel Chipman had thirty. In 1795 the number was fifty-one; in 1796, fifty; in 1800, sixty-five. These votes indicate that the settlement of the town was not rapid. At its organization there were probably fifty families, for such was the requirement of the charter. In 1790 the population was 354; in 1800 it was 729; and at the expiration of one hundred years from its settlement it is 2,111; and the number of votes cast for governor was 423.

The division of the town into seventy-two equal shares was nominally recognized by the early settlers, but as the population increased and new claims were staked out by new comers, it was found that infringements had been made upon the claims of others. One settler had overlapped his neighbor, or two settlers claimed the same share. To remedy this growing inquietude, under the law of the Legislature for this purpose, the first recorded meeting of the proprietors and land owners was called, "to meet on the second Monday of October, 1804, at the dwelling house of Samuel Ferras, in said Essex, at nine o'clock in the forenoon," for the purpose of organization, etc. At this meeting Simon Tubbs was chosen moderator; Nathan Castle, proprietors' clerk; Samuel Buell, treasurer; and Stephen Butler, collector. It was voted to survey the town and divide the same into severalty, agreeable to the special act of the Legislature. It was also voted "that the survey should be made as near agreeable to the former allotment and lines as may be consistent with an accurate survey, and that each claimer shall be quieted agreeable to his bounds where there are no interposing claims"; in which case the committee appointed

to carry the vote into effect were "to determine the premises according to their best judgment and discretion." Abraham Stevens, Timothy Bliss and John Johnson were the committee. Under this action of the proprietors the rising rebellion was quieted, and a map of their survey was made by John Johnson, which, in a very dilapidated condition, is still in existence. The largest claim recognized by this committee was that of Thaddeus Tuttle, who seems to have been a large speculator in real estate. He was wont to enforce his claims for rent or pay by threats of law and writs of ejectment, and sometimes found a determined settler who successfully resisted his claim. At one time he put up a sign forbidding persons taking wood from his land. Some wag who seemed to understand the nature of Mr. Tuttle's claims, wrote under it,

"Thief threatening thief will do no good;
You stole the land and we'll steal the wood."

The Settlement of the Center.—The first settlers of the town seem to have been anxious to locate their "meeting-house" as near the exact "center" of the town as was possible, and hence in town meetings they discussed the subject and directed the question to be determined by "admeasurement." The result did not quite satisfy the people, and by general consent the location now called "the Center" was fixed upon, which varies a few rods from the actual measurement. What is now the "Common" was covered with a heavy growth of pines, part of which had been prostrated by a tornado. The work of clearing it was immense. It was done by a "bee," so called, in which the people of the whole town participated. The huge logs were piled up, those of them that were not wanted for lumber, and burned. Some time about the year 1800 the first building was erected at the Center, and stood on the southeast corner of the Common. It was built by Samuel Pelton. In 1804 Mr. Pelton leased of David Morgan the right to flow land on Alder Brook, and built a saw-mill on the bank west of Lysander Woodworth's. This brook, so called from the immense grove of alders on its bank, was then a very small stream, quite shallow, emptying in Brown's River, in the northeast part of the town. Mr. Pelton diverted this brook from its natural course, carrying the water in a flume to a reservoir dam a few miles below the present gulf cross-way. In this saw-mill some of the lumber used in building the meeting-house was prepared. At this time there was no gulf, but in the great freshet of 1830 the brook became a mighty power, swept off bridges, dams and mills, cut for itself a new channel well toward a hundred feet below the original bed and forced its way over all opposing obstacles until it mingled its waters with the Winooski, many miles away, in an entirely opposite direction from its original mouth. This was one of the most destructive calamities the town ever witnessed, and from which the "Center" never recovered.

The second house erected at the Center was the one occupied by Joel Woodworth as the first "tavern" in town. It was brought from its former loca-

tion and rebuilt upon the north side of the Common, the site now occupied by the hotel. It was built of pine logs nicely hewn and set up endwise. Here it was again used as a "tavern," and kept for many years by Stephen Butler, and after him by his son, B. B. Butler. At a later period a two-story front was erected and previous to and during the War of 1812 it was a noted place of resort. Its spacious hall, a large one for those days, was used for singing-schools, an occasional festive event, and by the Masonic fraternity. Sixty years ago an addition was made, converting it into its present form. For some years these were the only buildings at the Center. Between the Center and "Butler's Corners" there was only one house. South of the Center the whole distance to the Winooski in one direction and Brown's River in another, was thickly covered with huge pine trees, which the timber mania of later years swept off, without regard to the "reservation of timber for the royal navy," mentioned in the original charter of the town. North was an extended swamp through which by a narrow foot-path the people of the north portion of the town came to "meeting" on horseback or on foot. Clearing, draining and cultivation has converted this swamp into a fertile intervalle bordering Alder Brook. On the southwest corner of the Common lived David Clark and after him Mr. Humphrey and then F. W. Joyner, who established a tannery and shoe shop and carried on a large business for many years in both these departments. Mr. Joyner was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen and contributed liberally to those public enterprises which tended to build up the village. To his public spirit the people are indebted for the beautiful maple shade trees which so handsomely adorn the east side of the Common. The northeast corner of the common was occupied for many years by a wheelwright shop by Harry Aldrich and by a blacksmith shop by Henry Bliss. The northwest corner was the residence for many years of Richard Samson, and when he retired from the hotel, about 1832, it became the homestead of B. B. Butler, where he lived for many years and died. Near the southeast corner was the residence of B. F. Taylor, where he followed the occupation of blacksmith. "Brother Taylor," as he was familiarly called, was very zealous in Christian work, was a "local preacher" for many years in the Methodist Church in Westford and Essex, and died at Essex Junction. In 1819-20 the store on the corner was built by B. B. Butler, for the young merchant, Thaddeus R. Fletcher, who, with a capital of \$400 borrowed of his brother, commenced the mercantile business. He was very successful; being the only merchant in town for many years, soon purchased a building lot and built for himself what was in that day a very fine residence, and a large store also on the opposite side of the street, both of which are now occupied by George H. Brown. Here Mr. Fletcher conducted a large and flourishing business for many years, accumulating large wealth. Later he removed to Burlington, where he died. Meanwhile the "corner store" was occupied by Loren Tyler, and the competing merchants



made business lively. Mr. Tyler's residence was on the south side of the Common, where he died after a very successful career in mercantile life. He was a good citizen and business man, an active member of the Methodist Church, contributing liberally for its support. At a later period Nathan Lothrop settled upon the place now owned by Mr. Lester, built the house now occupied by him, had a store and blacksmith's shop on the opposite side of the street, and was engaged for many years in the manufacture of "wrought nails," the only nails then in common use. Mr. Lothrop afterwards built the house now occupied by Mrs. Powell, and resided there when he died. He was an active business man, and a prominent member of the Congregational Church, perpetuating his memory as one deeply interested in its prosperity and perpetuity, as well as in the spread of the gospel elsewhere, by devoting a large portion of his accumulated wealth to both objects. Meanwhile other persons, business men and farmers, located in and near the Center, and at one period in its history there were two stores, three blacksmith's shops, three shoemakers, a tannery, a saw-mill, one hotel, tailor's, cooper's and wheelwright's shops and a potash manufactory, and it was the principal business center of the town. But since the advent of the railroads it has become the village of churches and public buildings. There are now four churches, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist and Universalist, each of which has sufficient capacity to accommodate all who habitually attend Sabbath worship. A large town hall, the upper story of which is a Masonic hall, the Essex Classical Institute and the boarding-house connected with it, comprise the public buildings. The town business is all transacted here. At the present writing there is one store, a hotel, a blacksmith's shop and two millinery and dressmaking establishments. The men of public spirit and enterprise, who gave tone and vigor and form to the moral, religious and educational interests of the Center village, and to a large extent the whole town, have all passed away. The mantle of Elijah has not fallen upon the shoulders of Elisha.

The Settlement of Page's Corners.—The first settlement of Page's Corners, so named for Colonel Samuel Page, by whose enterprise it was made the business part of the town for a considerable period, was made by James Blin and John and Stephen Reed, probably not far from 1790. John Reed kept tavern on the northwest of the four corners, and after him Curtis Holgate on the southeast corner. Samuel Farrar was his successor. In a part of this house last occupied by Adonijah Brooks, a store was kept by Bazel Stewart in 1795. The first post-office in town was established at these Corners, and Ralph Rice, who was one of the first general merchants in town and was largely engaged in the manufacture of potash, which he marketed in Montreal, was the first postmaster appointed by Postmaster-General Gideon Granger. He declined to accept the office and Samuel Farrar was appointed in his stead. In a few years the post-office died out for want of support. The expense of transporting the mail

once a week on horseback was not met by the receipts. For nearly twenty years there was no post-office in town. In 1825 or '26 it was re-established at Butler's Corners and Roswell Butler was appointed postmaster. His compensation for the year 1826 was \$9.96. Albert Stevens, Truman Powell and David Tyler succeeded him in the office until 1838-9, when it was removed to the Center and Irad C. Day was appointed to the office. Just previous to the War of 1812 Samuel Page, an active, energetic business man, located here and gave it the name by which it has since been known. He kept a tavern for many years on the place since occupied by his descendants, established a blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop, in which he did a large and flourishing business. For many years almost the entire business of the town was transacted here. The annual town meetings were held here from 1805 to 1821, when they were permanently located at the Center by vote of the town. Mercantile and manufacturing business was carried on quite extensively. Two taverns were in active operation and were liberally patronized. A saw-mill was built near here about 1800, among the first in town and did a good business spring and fall. In the time of the "embargo" these Corners were the scene of many exciting smuggling scenes. The "Brooks Tavern" was thought to be the "headquarters" of the "smugglers." Custom House officers were very active and various devices were resorted to to elude their vigilance, and occasionally they were lucky enough to seize some small article as a reward for their assiduity. But the growing business of the Center became the attraction, and one after another of the business enterprises of the Corners were abandoned, and it is now a farming community.

Settlement of Essex Junction. — The extensive water power at this place was utilized at an early day. It was named Hubbel's Falls, from a man who was one of the first settlers. The first dam was made by Abraham Stevens across the locality known as Rock Island. The first saw-mill was built by John Johnson and Daniel Hurlburt; later William Ward put in a carding machine joining the saw-mill. Later another dam was built, probably upon the site of the present one, by Mr. Tichout, and the mills by John Bradley and Michael Sinclair. Here was located the carding and manufacturing works of Joshua Haynes, a grist-mill and a saw-mill, and a little later Roswell Butler built a hemp-mill which bid fair to be a very lucrative business enterprise when the terrible freshet of 1830 swept the whole away. The foundations of the grist-mill and carding works alone were left standing. All else was a wreck. Soon after this calamity the dam was rebuilt and a paper-mill was put in by Mr. Cutler, since which with various improvements, additions and changes in management the business has been continued in the name of Hunter & Shiland. A few years later a large saw-mill was built just below the bridge by S. A. Brownell, and a new grain and flouring mill between that and the paper-mill by other parties. Among the first settlers here was Abraham Stevens,

who at the age of sixteen years enlisted in the army and served under Colonel Seth Warner. He was in the campaign of Quebec, and in the attack upon that place was only a short distance from General Montgomery when he fell, mortally wounded. He served through the whole Revolutionary War. Immediately upon its close, after spending a year in Burlington and being married, with his bride he took up his residence in the year 1784 in a log house which stood some distance from the highway leading to the Junction, opposite where Mr. Folsom now resides. Here he located his "soldier's right" of one hundred acres of land, and in 1799 took possession of his new-found house, which was for many years a landmark in that vicinity, now gone. Mr. Stevens was at one time the proprietor of a thousand acres of land, comprising probably the whole of what is now known as Essex Junction. He was an industrious, enterprising man, much respected and honored in town, holding several important offices of trust and responsibility. The square and compass on his tombstone indicate that he was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was buried with the honors of that ancient and honorable institution. The only surviving member of his numerous family is Byron Stevens, who was born in 1799, and is probably the oldest native resident of the town living. The first building of any note erected at this place was a "gambrel-roofed house" built by one Long and located on the site now occupied by the Junction House. It was occupied by Albert Stevens, son of Abram, as a tavern. It was torn down to make room for the brick house which now forms a part of that hotel. It was a noted stopping place for the weary and thirsty traveler to and from Burlington, and was one of the line of taverns between Westford and the city—Bowman, Page, Buell, Tyler, Stevens. At a later period it was occupied by Henry Stanton. A post-office was established here about 1850 under the name of Painesville, in honor of Governor Paine, then railroad magnate of the State, and Mr. Stanton was appointed postmaster. Later, the name was changed to Essex Junction and it was made a post-office money-order and a postal-note office. From an early day this part of the town has been quite prominent in its manufacturing establishments, but since the inauguration and completion of the three lines of railroad which form their junction there, it has grown quite rapidly in its business population. At the present time nearly one quarter of the inhabitants of the town are within the limits of what is known as Essex Junction. It has not drawn to any extent from the population or wealth of other portions of the town, but as a railroad center it has attracted business men and wealth from outside, and stimulated the employment of capital and labor in developing the almost unlimited resources of its splendid water power as well as improving business in all other directions. It is now the business center of the town. Occupying the water power at the present time are a paper, flouring and saw-mill and butter-tub factory. There are three stores, two groceries and a meat market, a drug store, a clothing establishment, two hotels,

a marble shop, blacksmith's shops with sundry other smaller industries incident to every village, and a brick manufactory of over a million capacity per annum. The public buildings are two churches, and a large two-story brick school building, in which three schools are kept during most of the year. The village has in it some men of public spirit and enterprise who have contributed largely to its prosperity.

The intervening territory between the Center and the Junction was settled about 1800 by the Day brothers, seven in number; David, familiarly known as "Uncle David," was a soldier of the Revolution, a sergeant under General Lafayette in the company armed and equipped by him. He was a sterling patriot, and ardently attached to both General Washington and Lafayette. His eye would flash and his countenance light up with quick resentment when any imputation was cast upon the honesty, integrity or patriotism of either of these men. The peculiar manner in which he uttered his favorite expression "by the laws" indicated his readiness to enforce his opinions if necessary. The sword he carried in the war was presented to him by Lafayette, and is kept as an invaluable relic in the family.

At Butler's Corners, one mile from the Center, the town voted in 1801 to erect a "sign post" and a "pair of stocks." The first was a place for posting up "notices," "warrants," etc., and the latter was a device for the punishment of offenders against law and order. These "Corners" were a place of considerable business at one period. For many years there was a store, a tavern, a blacksmith's shop and a lawyer's office here, all doing a lucrative business. The best blacksmith in town was located here, George Whitney, a man of intelligence, mechanical genius, industry and ability, who was honored by his townsmen with several important town offices which he filled with ability. He was a zealous Methodist, and late in life abandoned mechanical pursuits for the itinerant ministry in that church. Later he retired from public life and in ripe old age passed on to the land beyond.

Religious History. — The greater portion of the early settlers came from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and had been taught in their native homes to reverence religion and its institutions. Hence, when they became fairly settled in their new homes, and had organized themselves into a body politic, we find them providing for the worship of God on the Sabbath. Missionaries connected with the Connecticut Missionary Society came into town and held meetings in houses and barns in different parts of the town. But this occasional preaching did not satisfy the people. They desired a pastor to dispense the word of life regularly from week to week, to live and grow up with them. And they desired also a permanent place for such ministrations. With this purpose in view a town meeting was legally warned, and held July 6, 1795, at which it was voted "to hire preaching in town on probation for settlement," and "to raise the sum of thirty pounds lawful money, to be paid into the treasury on or be-

fore the first day of May next" for the above purpose. Timothy Blin and Joshua Bassett were the committee "for hiring the above said preaching." On the same day the town appointed Martin Powell, of Westford, Stephen Pearl, of Burlington, and Noah Chittenden, of Jericho, "a committee for the purpose of sticking a stake on a spot whereon to build a meeting-house." In 1796 a similar vote was passed, and the "meetings were held one-half of the time at Samuel Buell's and the other half at Deacon Morgan's." In 1797 the town voted to have Mr. Prentice to preach for the term of three months and "raise sixty dollars in money and forty dollars worth of wheat, at sixty-six cents per bushel, or the value thereof in money, the same to be raised on the list of 1796, and paid to the committee to hire preaching," which committee consisted of Timothy Bliss, Samuel Buell and Joshua Bassett. The warning for this meeting is recorded and was held April 11, 1797, at the house of Russell Kellogg. On the 21st day of September following another town meeting was held at the dwelling house of Samuel Buell, when it was voted that "under the existing laws of this State we find ourselves unable to continue Rev. Mr. Stoddard in the ministry in consequence of laws being altered and not yet extant," and a committee was chosen "for the purpose of forming an ecclesiastical society in said town." No report is on record of any action of the committee. The vote of the town meeting proved to be premature. The law "not yet extant" was a law authorizing voluntary associations to be formed in each town, for the support of the gospel, and provided that every legal voter should be considered to be of the religious opinion of the majority of such society, and should be required after one year's residence in town to pay for the support of the gospel to such society, unless he should procure a certificate signed by the minister, deacon or clerk of the congregation to which he belonged, stating that he actually did contribute to the same object in such church or parish. This certificate was to be recorded in the town clerk's office, and as the majority in town were Congregationalists, we find those who did not agree with them recording these certificates of membership as contributors to the Protestant Episcopal or Methodist Churches, thereby securing themselves from taxation for the support of the gospel in this town. In December, 1798, another town meeting was held at the dwelling house of Samuel Buell, at which the town voted "to raise the sum of one hundred dollars for the purpose of hiring preaching," and this is the last vote of the kind on the town records.

The Meeting-house.—The subject of building a "meeting-house" was one of the articles in the warning for the annual town meeting, March 4, 1800. It was held at the house of Samuel Buell, and a committee, consisting of Jonathan Chipman, Samuel Smith, Abram Stevens, Timothy Bliss and Samuel Buell, was appointed to "draw and circulate subscriptions, and to affix a spot or spots of ground whereon to erect a meeting-house." At an adjourned meeting the town voted to receipt the subscriptions thus made, and at another meeting voted

“to build a meeting house within twenty rods of where the stake is now stuck, on the most convenient spot of ground.” The town records show a contest of opinions on the question of location, and after several attempts to reconcile the differences, the town meetings were abandoned and a “society for building a meeting house” took the matter under their consideration, upon which the location was fixed where the present brick church now stands. At a meeting of this society, held January 25, 1801, it was voted “that said house when erected should be applied to the use of the Congregationalists in said town.” Thereupon the Baptists were allowed by vote to withdraw their subscriptions if they desired. At the same time the society was “divided into four classes,” and a committee of one from each class was appointed “to superintend in providing his proportionate part of materials for building a meeting house.” By the terms of the subscription three quarters was to be paid in grain and one quarter in money, within the year. Abram Stevens was appointed for the west, Samuel Rice, for the northwest, Samuel Bradley, for the northeast, and Stephen Butler, for the southeast. Timothy Bliss was appointed “a committee to provide a superintendent over the whole building,” and together with the society committee he was directed to survey four acres around the meeting-house “stake” for a green or common, and divide it into four parts, and proceed to clear the ground. In the spring of 1803 the meeting-house was built. The “raising” was an event of the most absorbing interest; men, women and children were all present. If our information is correct, no liquor was allowed to be used on the occasion. The children were kept at a proper distance, the women prepared the lunch for the men. It was a town picnic. Under the direction of Billy Bliss, master workman, it went up without accident. The last timber was raised the second day. It was two stories in height, forty by fifty feet in size, plainly finished, without portico or cupola. No cut nails were allowed to be used in its construction save in the lathing. It had three entrances, north, south, east. It stood upon the site of the present brick edifice. Entering from the west, there is no “lobby,” where we may exchange salutations or lay aside our outer garments. We are in the house of God. Directly in front is the high pulpit, and underneath is the “deacon’s pew.” On the right and left are the high-backed, square pews. There is a gallery on three sides, with the same high-backed pews in the background. The western front gallery is occupied by the “singers.” The lighting of the house is done by the great luminary of heaven shooting its rays through the numerous windows, and it was heated in the same way. Stoves were little known, and fire-places were not to be thought of in church. It was nearly 1820 before the meeting-house was warmed by artificial heat, and then by a box or sheet-iron stove of small capacity. On this consecrated ground, within the walls erected by this labor and self-denial, our fathers and grandfathers and their families devoutly worshiped God. On each successive Sabbath day they came hither, men, women and children on horse-

back, on foot, with ox teams from all parts of the town, and sat under the droppings of the sanctuary morning and afternoon. In 1839-40 the present brick church was erected nearly upon the foundations of the old, which was removed to give it place. The building committee were B. B. Butler, Ira Blin, Nathan Lothrop, and A. J. Watkins, and it was built by their subscriptions largely. When completed the pews were sold to different members of the church and society. Within the last eighteen years the inside has been entirely changed. The basement, which for many years was used for town meetings and other public purposes, has been converted into a neat and commodious vestry and the audience-room been newly seated, papered, carpeted and painted.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

On the 3d day of October, 1797, the Congregational Church was organized. The first members of the church were Timothy Bliss, Daniel Morgan, Joshua Bassett, Morgan Noble, David Kellogg, Samuel Bradley, Samuel Buell, Stephen Butler, Zeniah Bliss, Eleanor Kellogg and Rachel Buell. A feeble band it would seem to human view, but they were strong and unyielding in their religious integrity, men and women of prayer and Christian zeal and activity, forming the bone and sinew of the church in all the trying dispensations of its existence. They were strong and unwavering in their attachment to Congregational polity, faith and doctrine. The council which organized the church was composed of Rev. Alexander Gillet, of Torrington, Rev. Publius V. Bogue, of Winchester, Conn., missionaries of the Connecticut Missionary Society, and Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, then pastor of the church in Jericho. Rev. Mr. Gillet was moderator, and Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, scribe. After accepting a confession of faith, covenant and articles of practice, they were pronounced a church of Christ agreeable to the gospel, and completed their organization by choosing Rev. Mr. Kingsbury as moderator *pro tem.*, and Stephen Butler, clerk.

In 1802, April 1, at a town meeting duly warned and held, the first ecclesiastical society was organized "agreeably to the law of this State." The form of this organization was very brief: "We, the subscribers whose names are underwritten, do by this instrument agree to form ourselves into an ecclesiastical society, and to be governed agreeably to the laws of this State in that case, made and provided, for building meeting-houses and settling ministers." This document contains the autographs of all the prominent and influential citizens of the town at that time. The organization exists at the present day, with some slight modifications. In 1803, March 26, an agreement was entered into between the "first ecclesiastical society" and a number of Baptist brethren "who have Rev. David Hurlbut preaching with them," by which the two societies agreed "to unite in one society, and to settle the said Mr. Hurlbut as



their minister over the united society, for such term of time as they shall continue one society." The conditions of the agreement were that each shall have a right to separate whenever either shall think they are able to support a minister themselves, and reserving the rights of discipline without interference; and the two societies were to share equally in supporting the minister. Under this agreement Rev. David Hurlbut became the "first settled minister of Essex," and entitled to "the reservation of 330 acres of land," which was made in the town charter to that person; but in consideration of the union, as is supposed, on the 5th day of October, 1803, Mr. Hurlbut deeded to the "First Ecclesiastical Society of Essex," all of the ministerial reservation save one hundred acres. The "union" continued one year, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Soon after this Rev. Asaph Morgan was invited and accepted a unanimous call "to settle in the work of the gospel ministry among us," and the society voted to "give him a salary of \$200 for the first year, and to raise \$13.34 annually, until it shall arise to \$266.67 and then rest—one quarter in money, the other in cattle or grain in the month of January annually." The society also gave him a deed of the lot of land on which he resided during his pastorate. He was ordained August 15, 1805, and remained pastor of the church nearly twenty-three years. He was dismissed at his own request, June 25, 1828, and died at St. Albans October 5, 1828. His remains were brought to Essex for interment, and "the faithful pastor and able devine" sleeps with the people to whom he was so ardently attached and among whom he spent his entire ministry. During the continuance of his pastorate the Congregational Church and the Ecclesiastical Society connected with it comprised a large majority of the principal families in town, and for more than twenty-five years this church was the only place of public worship in town.

In 1817 or 1818 the first Sabbath-school in town was organized in connection with the Congregational Church. Two schools were started in different portions of the town. They were held only in the summer, and the scholars were incited to commit Scripture to memory by the use of blue and red cards with a passage of Scripture upon them, as prizes. In 1821 the schools were united in the meeting-house, and Rev. Mr. Morgan preached a sermon to the children, who were seated together in the body pews of the church. This was the first "children's day" observed in town. More recently it has become one of the institutions of the church in connection with the Sabbath-school. Since its organization the Congregational Church has aggregated nearly 600 members; 178 were added during Mr. Morgan's pastorate. By deaths and dismissions its numbers have reached a small figure. Its present pastor is Rev. William F. English, a graduate of Hartford Theological Seminary.

The Second Congregational Church was organized at Essex Junction June 29, 1851, by a council representing the churches in the Chittenden County

Conference. The number of members at its organization was twenty-two. This church joins with the first church in sustaining a pastor laboring in both parishes.

The Baptist Church was organized November 5, 1801, with five members. January 16, 1803, it took the name of the "Baptist Church of Christ, of Essex," and in the same year Elder David Hurlbut became the first pastor. The meetings were held at different places in town during the succeeding years, and there were five successive pastors up to 1823, when Chester Ingraham, a native of Essex, was licensed to preach October 29 of that year, and became its sixth pastor. He was ordained an evangelist May 6, 1828. He was pastor of the church eighteen years, and under his ministry it was largely increased in numbers. He was afterwards pastor of the Baptist Church in Burlington. He was a man of good native abilities, but of ordinary education, thoroughly earnest in his work, sound in doctrine, and full of zeal in church work. He died in this town. In 1827 the first Baptist church edifice was erected on the site of the present one, B. B. Butler and Marshall Castle contributing the land on which it stood. In April, 1839, this house was destroyed by fire. The present one was immediately erected upon the same foundation, and dedicated August 12, 1840. Several years ago a vestry was placed under it, and the grounds around it have been made attractive and pleasant by grading and setting out trees. Since its organization the church has received 420 members, and its pastorates have averaged three years.

The Second Baptist Church was organized at Essex Junction by Rev. J. A. Leavett as a mission church in 1873, and recognized as an independent church in 1879. The church edifice was built in 1875.

In December, 1829, the first Methodist class was formed, seventeen being present. Among the members of this class were Henry Collins, or "Uncle Henry," who was for a long period of time the only Methodist in town, Amasa Bryant, J. D. Berry, Reuben Barrett, George Whitney and their wives. Peter Dorset was appointed leader of the class. This was the nucleus of the church which was afterward organized in accordance with the discipline of that body. In 1838 Essex became a permanent appointment, giving name to the circuit with which it was connected. In 1839 the present house of worship was built, Joseph Fairfield, Loren Tyler, George Whitney, and Benjamin Joslin and others contributing thereto, and upon its completion very generously deeding it to the church, after receiving from the members about one-half the cost. In 1866, in connection with the Congregationalists at the Junction, the Methodists of that locality joined in erecting the Union Church edifice which they now jointly occupy. Since its organization this church has received a membership of 443, and the pastorates have averaged one year and seven months.

In 1857 the Universalist Church was organized by Rev. Joseph Sargent, who was its first pastor. The church building was erected in 1859. The

prominent members of that society at its organization were Samuel Thrasher, James H. Delano, Peter Blood, Erastus and Joshua Whitcomb, Julius and Gilbert Shaw. These men contributed liberally in its construction; all save two have passed away. The Universalists had representatives among the earliest settlers of the town. John Knickerbocker, who settled on the farm occupied by Jason Hunt, was a leader among them. Their meetings were held at his house, and it was at this place that Joshua Babbitt, a minister of that persuasion, was ordained in the afternoon of the same day in which Rev. David Hurlbut became "the first settled minister in Essex."

Educational History.—The early settlers of the town, though none of them were educated in the higher acceptation of that term, appreciated the importance of education as a necessary element of their prosperity—and hence we find them at an early date making provision for the education of their children. In April, 1796, the first school district was organized by vote of the town. It embraced all the northeast part of the town, "extending from Westford south line, on the east of Brown's River, up said river to Alder Brook, and thence to the east side of said town." The first school in town was taught by one John Finch, an Englishman, who came along with the tidal wave of emigration and taught the young ideas of the town "how to shoot," in a log house near Jericho line. The second school-house was in the district whose limits are above described. At a later period, as the population increased, the town was divided into four and then into six districts. School-houses were erected in different portions of the town. At the present day there are twelve districts, with as many school-houses. In 1805 there were three hundred and twenty scholars in town, over four and under eighteen years of age. In 1813 the number was four hundred and twelve, and the number is little more than that to-day. From 1819 to 1826 a trustee for each district was appointed annually by the town, in town meeting, and the trustee thus appointed had the entire management of the school in his district. In 1828 the town appointed Rev. Asaph Morgan, Rev. Chester Ingraham, David Kellogg, Dr. Harmon Howe, B. B. Butler, and A. J. Watkins as superintending committee to examine schools and teachers. And such a committee was appointed annually by the town until 1833, thus carrying into practical effect the "town system" of schools. In these schools the common branches were taught. "Dilworth and Webster," "Pike and Adams," "Murray and Morse" were the text books in use. And they served their purpose well. But the leading men of the town were not satisfied with these schools. The progress of the age demanded others more efficient and more advanced. And hence when, in 1830, it was proposed to build a school-house at the Center, where hitherto there had been only temporary ones, through the enterprise and public spirit of a few individuals, notably B. B. Butler and F. W. Joyner, who contributed the larger portion of the expense, a second story was added to the stone building then be-



ing erected, which was occupied as a high school or academy for many years. It was not a very imposing building in its architecture, nor did it add much to the attractions of the village, but it answered the intended purpose. It was the beginning of higher school education in town. Rev. J. S. Edgerton, Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Miss Andalusin Lee were among the teachers. The writer calls to mind many who attended school in this building, who received here their first inspiration for a higher education, and who have since occupied prominent places of trust and confidence in professional, public and civil life. A few years since this venerable landmark of school days was demolished to give place to a more modern structure.

In January, 1808, "The Essex Library Society" was organized under a constitution, the preamble of which declares that "a public library is of the greatest benefit, as it enables all concerned to acquire literary knowledge and thereby become better citizens and more useful members of society." This constitution has the autograph signature of eighty prominent citizens of the town. Under this organization quite a large library was accumulated. It consisted largely of works by the prominent theologians of the day, sermons, discussions on the prophecies, history, biography, travels, and a few choice works of fiction. It was well patronized by the people, old and young. The books were read around the blazing fires upon the hearthstone, and had an educating power which has not yet lost its influence upon the descendants of those who inaugurated it. For many years it was a prominent institution, but as other matters attracted the attention of the people, the library was neglected, and its books are now kept as relics of a past age.

In November, 1853, the Chittenden County Institute was chartered with corporators in nearly every town in the county. The starting-point of the enterprise was the suggestion that Deacon A. J. Watkins and Samuel Douglas were disposed to endow an institution of learning for the higher education of the young. Following out this intimation a charter was procured and the first meeting of the corporation was held at the town hall November 24, 1853, at which the following corporators were present: Essex, Rev. J. D. Sands, Rev. Isaiah Huntley, Dr. Marcus Swain, Deacon A. J. Watkins, Alonson Bliss, John Faxon, Dr. J. W. Emery, S. H. Bliss, Daniel Morgan, D. C. Littlefield, Ira Barney, Dr. L. C. Butler, S. G. Butler, George Gates, A. B. Halbert; Jericho, Anson Field, John Lyman; Williston, H. Chapin; Colchester, J. E. Rhodes. The following were chosen officers of the corporation: President, Dr. Marcus Swain; vice-president, John Lyman; secretary, S. G. Butler; treasurer, A. J. Watkins; executive committee, Dr. J. W. Emery, Dr. L. C. Butler, S. H. Bliss, John Allen. In order to raise funds for the building, subscriptions were circulated and very cordially responded to, mainly among the Congregationalists and those outside of any church organization. During the following year a brick building forty by sixty feet was erected on land donated

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

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for that purpose by Deacon A. J. Watkins. In August, 1855, the school was opened under the charge of Henry Buckham, of the U. V. M., as principal. The pupils numbered one hundred and twenty-five. At a later period the building was remodeled inside, an addition made to it, and it was made in part a boarding-school, under the charge of Asa Anderson, as principal. Still later the building, with nearly all its contents, was destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt, its friends again subscribing liberally for that purpose. The school was interrupted only for a short time and has been in progress ever since. The history of this school, now known as Essex Classical Institute, from its inception to the present time, is the history of the progress of education in this town. Students have been graduated from it into all the walks of life. Some have become prominent as teachers; some in the professions of law, medicine and theology; and some in the ordinary employments of life. It is among the best established and permanent institutions of the State. Just previous to his decease Hon. T. R. Fletcher, who was for many years a merchant and citizen of Essex, but later of Burlington, gave to the institution the sum of \$10,000 as an endowment. The sum was invested in real estate under his direction, and yields an annual income equivalent to six per cent., which can only be used for the support of the school. At a later period his daughter, Mary Fletcher, donated the sum of \$2,000 to the corporation, which was appropriated to the purchase, repairing and furnishing the large building near the institute for a boarding-house, and is now used for that purpose.

Among the natives of the town who have been liberally educated are Samuel, son of Deacon Samuel Buell, who died when about to enter upon the preparation for the ministry, in 1819, after his graduation; Irad C. Day, son of David Day, who was eminent as a lawyer in town for many years and afterward at Muscatine, Iowa, where he died; Franklin Butler, eldest son of B. B. Butler, who was for many years pastor of the Congregational Church at Windsor, Vt., afterward agent of the American Colonization Society, and later editor of the Vermont *Chronicle* and Vermont *Journal*, and died at Windsor May 22, 1880; John E. Hamilton, son of Deacon David Hamilton, who taught school in Williston for a time, then went to Oswego, N. Y., where he was at one time mayor of the city, superintendent of schools in the city, and principal of the high school; Sanford Halbert, son of John Halbert, who became a minister of the Methodist Church, was for a time editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, and now resides in Buffalo, N. Y., where he is engaged in secular business; Henry E. Butler, D. D., youngest son of B. B. Butler, who was for seventeen years pastor of the Congregational Church in Keeseville, N. Y., and now of the Congregational Church in Jacksonville, Ill.; Milton R. Tyler, son of Daniel Tyler, who was at one time principal of the Chittenden County Institute, judge of probate in Orleans county, and afterwards city judge of Burlington, and is now practicing his profession of law in Minnesota; D. Sher-



wood Kellogg, who is a graduate of the medical department U. V. M., and is now practicing medicine in Plattsburgh, N. Y.; and Walter Freeman, son of Walter, who engaged in business West and died there. These were all graduates of the University of Vermont. In addition to these there are several persons who have been long-time residents of the town, and become identified with its associations and interests, who are also graduates and have received an honorary degree from the U. V. M. Among these are Silas C. Freeman, of the class of 1820; John R. Herrick, D.D., son of Russell Herrick, who for thirteen years was pastor of the Congregational Church in Malone, N. Y., then professor of theology and biblical literature in the Bangor, Me., Theological Seminary, then pastor at South Dudley, Mass., later president of the Pacific University, Oregon, and now president of the Dakota University, Vermilion, Dakota; George F. Herrick, brother of John E., who was ordained as a missionary of the American Board of Missions in Turkey, and was for a time a member of the Bible Translation and Revision Committee in that country, is now connected with its schools and college, and resides at Marsovan; Edward P. Butler, son of Dr. L. C. Butler, who is now pastor of the Congregational Church in Lynn, N. H., one of the largest churches in the State; Asaph M. Butler, son of B. B. Butler, who was for many years principal of the high school in Georgia, Vt., and of the academies in Franklin and Peacham, one of the professors in the New Hampton Institute at Fairfax, and for some years the efficient secretary of the State Sunday-school Association, and died September 20, 1883; Miss Laura Ann Day, daughter of Horatio Day, who was a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, and for many years has been a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., in South Africa. None of them — men and women — can be accounted great in the sense of wielding influence in the world, or in occupying stations of distinguished honor in the world's estimation, but they are mentioned with pride as representatives of the town of Essex, in positions which are beyond comparison more elevated, important and commanding, in which their influence is broadening and deepening toward the ocean of eternity beyond.

Professional History.—The first physician located in town was Elkanah Billings. The first town meeting was held at his house, and he was the first town clerk, but how long he was here, or what were his qualifications as a physician, it is not possible to ascertain. Dr. Garlick and Dr. Spelman succeeded him, the latter locating at "Hubbel's Falls." He is spoken of as an excellent physician, though quite eccentric and skeptical in his religious sentiments. Dr. Pearly Warner located in the eastern part of the town, and was the ancestor of Dr. Benjamin F. Warner, who was for many years a practitioner of the botanic system of medicine. He resided on the farm now occupied by C. H. Nichols, where he died. Drs. Truman Powell and John Perrigo were successively located at Page's Corners. In 1809 we find the latter mentioned in connection



with a claim upon the town for attending upon one Larkin Green, and that is all the information to be obtained of him. Dr. Powell was quite noted as a physician and was contemporary with Drs. Pomeroy and Cole, the older class of physicians. He spent his declining years at Essex Junction, where he died. Still later Dr. Mason Mead began practice at Page's Corners and afterward removed to within a few rods of the geographical center of the town. He was a very successful practitioner, moderate and very deliberate in his motions, too slow to satisfy the Johns who were his contemporaries, but he was well posted in his profession, safe and generally accurate in his diagnosis of disease and in the application of remedies. He removed to Plattsburgh, N. Y., in his later life, where he died at a good old age. Later still Dr. Harmon Howe located at Page's Corners. He was an excellent practitioner, a thorough student, kind hearted, sympathetic and a good citizen. He died, after a few years' practice, in the midst of the brightest prospects for future usefulness and eminence in his profession. After him came Dr. John W. Emery, who located also at Page's Corners, where he resided for many years. Dr. Emery was quite the antipode of Dr. Mead. He was wide awake, energetic, ambitious, well posted in professional knowledge. His practice was extensive in this and adjoining towns. In later life he went West and spent the evening of his long, busy and laborious life with his children at Paw Paw, Mich. Following him was Dr. Marcus Swain, who was a student of Dr. Emery. He located at the Center, and enjoyed largely the confidence of the people in his practice. Later he removed to Westford and thence he went West, residing and continuing practice at Waupon. Contemporary with them was Dr. Simon Tubbs, who was a student of Dr. Truman Powell. He occupied the old homestead near Page's Corners, where he died in 1859. He had the reputation of being a well-read physician, but his practice was limited. He was honored by his fellow-citizens with positions of trust and responsibility in town affairs and served faithfully and well. Dr. Ira Hatch was also a resident physician of the town. He removed to Swanton, Vt., where, after many years of successful practice, he died, leaving as a legacy to his heirs a noted preparation of his "Dr. Ira Hatch's Febrifuge." Succeeding these were Dr. H. N. Curtis, a good man and a successful practitioner, who later removed to Jericho and thence to Canada, where he died; and Dr. J. M. Work, who removed here from Huntington, and after a few years' practice died. Both of them were located at the Center. Upon the departure of the one and death of the other, Dr. L. C. Butler, a graduate of the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock in 1843, then just returning from a two years' residence in Philadelphia, in attendance upon the hospitals there, located at Page's Corners, establishing an office at the Center. Dr. Butler received the honorary degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College. Several years later Dr. C. M. Ferrin, a graduate of the medical department U. V. M. at Burlington in 1865, and hospital surgeon in the Eighth

Regiment of Vermont Volunteers in the late war, removed from East St. Johnsbury to Essex Junction, and they are at this date, 1886, the permanent, resident, active practitioners of medicine in town.

The legal profession was represented fifty years ago by David B. Webster, who located at Butler's Corners and occupied the present residence of Murray Fay. He was not in town many years, and was followed by Irad C. Day, a son of David Day, and a graduate of the U. V. M., who located at the Center, to which place he removed the building occupied by Mr. Webster as a law office. Mr. Day was thoroughly posted in his profession, a good citizen, highly respected and honored. Litigation was more common in those days than now, and Mr. Day had a very successful practice. Later he emigrated West and died. A Mr. Huntoon succeeded him, but soon left under a cloud connected with the post-office department. Then followed Jesse Carpenter, who remained in town several years, and was a fairly successful lawyer. Upon his departure West there was no lawyer in town for many years. Jacob Maeck was for a time a resident lawyer in town, but he soon removed to Burlington, where he became a leading lawyer at the bar. At this date, 1886, the legal profession is represented by M. A. Bingham, who resides at Essex Junction. For the first fifty years of its existence the town was unrepresented by any member of the legal profession. Litigation was comparatively unknown. The second fifty years was the era of law suits, long, bitter, uncompromising. The "appletree" and the "sheep" suits are among those which have passed into history as illustrating the tenacity of such contests.

Military History.—The Revolutionary soldiers who lived and died in this town were Samuel Bradley, Stephen Butler, David Day, Gideon Curtis, Wm. Ingraham, Jonathan Bixby, and Thomas Chipman. The first four named were pensioners. Mr. Bradley was in the battle of Bennington, and was distinguished for his courage and coolness in the hour of battle. He was one of the first deacons of the Congregational Church; pious and exemplary and regarded as a peace-maker by all who knew him. He held several important offices in town. Mr. Butler enlisted at the age of nineteen years, being then a resident of Litchfield county, Conn., and served until the peace of 1783, when with his entire family, the youngest two years old, he emigrated to Vermont and settled in this town. He was town treasurer for many years and held other offices of trust and responsibility. All these Revolutionary soldiers were true patriots and lovers of their country.

In the War of 1812 Essex furnished a number of men, who as volunteers were in the battle of Plattsburgh. Quite a number who volunteered to go were unable to reach the battle-ground for want of transportation. Among those who were in the battle were Colonel George Tyler and Ensign, afterward Colonel, Samuel Page. Colonel Tyler commanded a portion of the militia under General Strong. They were encamped near Salmon River,



awaiting orders to march. The order soon came, and they took up the line of march in quick time. Observing some delay and flagging in one of the companies, General Strong rode up to Colonel Tyler and with some spirit accosted him: "Why all this delay?" Colonel Tyler replied, "I've got a d—d coward on my left." "March on and leave him then," was the command. Colonel Samuel Page was one of the company of United States soldiers stationed at Swanton in 1808 to guard the frontier, to intercept smugglers and seize contraband goods. On one occasion, with a squad of men at Windmill Point, he discovered a boat loaded with potash in full sail for Canada. He ordered them to "heave to" or he should fire into them. They did so and surrendered their valuable cargo. Threats of recapture were made and sixty men were ready to carry the threat into execution. The little squad determined, prepared themselves for the encounter and resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible if attacked. But orders came to sail the vessel into Burlington, and saved the contest. In 1812 Colonel Page was one of the first to volunteer in defense of his country, leaving his newly-married wife and pleasant home to mingle in the strife and bloodshed, then quite likely to be fierce and prolonged. But a single defeat ended the war. Colonel John Parker, who was for many years a resident of Essex, was in the battle of Lundy's Lane under General Winfield Scott.

The following names have been sent to the editor as being the names of a part of the men from this town and Jericho who formed one company, and were present at the battle of Plattsburgh. We disclaim responsibility for mistakes in spelling:

Captain Joseph Sinclair, Samuel Strong, Calvin White, Samuel Page, Eli Smith, Henry Bliss, Daniel Hamilton, William Allen, Daniel Littlefield, Harry Hurlburt, Elijah Collinger, Elin Hamilton, Cormon Sinclair, David Pino, Orange Buell, Walter Fairmon, Charles Hapgood, Enoch French, E. Bliss, Amos Blin, Daniel Bliss, Nathan Barney, Uriah Brigham, Martin Hyde, Nathan Woodruff, David Hyde, Adolphus Knowles, John Thomson, John Bassett, Daniel Hoorkin, John Joyner, Samuel Stanton, Hazen Sinclair, Samuel Patten, Petiah Bliss, Moody Blood, Israel Blood, Ira Whitney, William Parker, Benjamin F. Holbrook, Benjamin Tubbs, William Burnett, John Blood, Joseph Chamberlin, Jacob Miller, Luther Freeman, Nathaniel Blood, jr., Hiram Barney, Charles McArthur, Ezra Galusha, David Sinclair, Joseph Ewers, Matthew Marvin, Jonathan Woodruth, Asaph Woodruth, Eli Wheaton, Theron Bradley, A. Wheaton, Ebenezer Thomson, John Hill, H. Day, David Tyler, Chester Henderson, Hermon N. Hurlburt, Henry Kelley.

In the war of 1861-5 this town had representatives in nearly every regiment that was raised in the State, and in a large proportion of the hard fought battle-fields. Some were buried upon the field of victory they helped to win. Some carry the evidence of their valor in the wounds they received.



Some passed unscathed through all the perils of camp, battle and prison. Essex had four representatives in the First Vermont Regiment. The whole number of men furnished by the town during the continuance of the war was 140. Of this number twenty-six died from diseases, and seven were killed in battle; nine were taken prisoners, one to die in Andersonville and one in Salisbury prisons; eight deserted, but none of them were natives of Essex; thirteen were wounded. One was elected captain at the organization of a company; two secured that honor by promotion; several were made lieutenants and sergeants in the same manner; many of them held minor positions; most of them were privates, and the large majority were not subject to draft on account of age. The amount expended by the town for bounties and attending expenses was \$37,567, equivalent to nineteen dollars for each inhabitant of the town, more than one hundred dollars to each voter, or nearly eight hundred per cent. of the grand list of 1865. At the close of the war the town directed the preparation and publication of a "Memorial Record" which was written by L. C. Butler, M. D., and contains a complete history of the part taken by her citizens in the war. A copy of this "Record" was placed in every family in town. By the generous liberality of Hon. Josiah Tuttle, a "Memorial Tablet" of Vermont marble was placed over the entrance of the town hall, on which is inscribed the names of the dead soldiers, and the following inscription: "In grateful remembrance of the brave soldiers of Essex, who lost their lives in the service of their country during the war for the preservation of the Union."

In General.—The town of Essex has always been more specially noted for its agricultural than for its mechanical or manufacturing industries. Its smaller streams, like Alder Brook, were, early in its history, utilized in running saw-mills spring and fall, but the Onion River, at Hubbel's Falls, was its principal water power, and has always been the center of its manufacturing industries. The manufacture of carriages and sleighs was for many years a large and prosperous industry at Page's Corners by Colonel S. Page, at Butler's Corners by M. Wool, and at the Center by Harry Aldrich. Other minor industries were carried on, such as the "tailor," the "shoemaker," the "blacksmith," the "tanner," etc., etc., but most of them have been rendered unprofitable by modern improvements and have been discontinued for other pursuits. The face of the town is diversified. The northern and eastern portions are hilly though not mountainous. The southern, central, and western are more nearly level, sinking in some parts to a swamp, soft and wet. There are no mountains or natural ponds in town. On the south the Winooski forms the boundary line. The eastern portion of the town is watered by Brown's River and its tributaries. It is extremely tortuous, running many miles in its circuit to make one in length. In its passage through the town it does not afford a single fall sufficient to make a mill privilege of any value, though they are found both above and below. On the borders of these rivers the soil is a rich

alluvial mould. In other parts of the town there is more of the clay formation, with a rich deposit of muck in certain localities. In general the soil is rich and exceedingly productive. There is scarcely any land but what may be cultivated, or is well adapted for grazing purposes. The attention of the people is hence directed mainly to growing stock and the products of the dairy; and these are the leading industries. The advent of the railroad was thought by many to be the forerunner of destruction to all the industrial pursuits of the town and the State; but the result has proved otherwise. They have been stimulated rather than depressed. The dairy interest has improved. Prices have ruled higher. The people are brought into more immediate competition with those who have long enjoyed the monopoly of the market, and prices of dairy and farm products. So far from injuring or depressing the business interests of the town, the railroads have developed our resources, opened new avenues of trade, and brought the great centers of trade and population within speaking distance of rural districts and population. The evidences of it are seen in the increase of population and business, the improvement of the farms, the introduction of new implements of farm work, the increase of production of all farm products, and in the general thrift and public spirit which is everywhere manifest.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF HINESBURG.

THIS town is situated in the southern part of the county, is bounded north by Shelburne, St. George and Richmond, east by Huntington and by Starksboro, in Addison county, south by Starksboro and Monkton, in that county, and west by Charlotte. The charter of Hinesburg was granted by Benning Wentworth on the 24th of June, 1762, to the following grantees:

David Ferriss, Abel Hine (from whom the town received its name), John Brownson, Zechariah Ferriss, Daniel Bostwick, jr., Thomas Oviatt, jr., William Goold, Moses Johnson, Benjamin Brownson, Isaac Canfield, David Hall, Josiah Brownson, Samuel Brownson, Samuel Brownson, jr., Samuel Canfield, John Carrington, Thomas Weller, Tilly Weller, Abel Weller, Ebenezer Hotchkiss, Isaac Baldwin, jr., Abel Camp, John Comstock, Samuel Hitchcock, jr., John Hitchcock, Isaac Hitchcock, Asahel Hitchcock, Zadok Noble, Benjamin Gaylard, Samuel Comstock, Asahel Noble, John Warner, Merton Warner, Orange Warner, Thomas Darling, Partridge Thatcher, James Bradshaw, Thomas Noble, William Vaughan, Joseph Wooster, Andrew Burritt, Isaac Bostwick, Noble Hine, Daniel Burritt, Job Goold, Job Goold, jr., David Goold, Amos Bostwick,

Joseph Underhill, Edward Burling, Samuel Underhill, Andrew Underhill, Thomas Underhill, William Van Wyck, William Van Wyck, jr., Hugh Rider, William Field, Joseph Pearsall, Thomas Pearsall, Benjamin Ferriss, "the Hon. John Temple, esq., lieutenant-governor, Theodore Atkinson, esq., Mark H. Wentworth, esq., John Nelson, esq., Benning Wentworth, esq."

The charter was recorded by Abel Hine, register, on the 18th of February, 1763.

In outline the town is very regular, being a perfect square, with each side six miles in length, enclosing a tract of 23,040 acres. Unlike most of the other towns in the State, Hinesburg at the beginning really contained the area ascribed to it, and has suffered neither increase nor diminution from then up to the present time. The soil in the western part of the town is principally clay and very fertile, while the surface is not mountainous, though in many places the limestone formations have been thrown up into small ridges or hillocks, some of which are rough and precipitous. In the eastern part the soil is a sandy or gravelly loam, overlying a talcose formation which meets the limestone layer of the western part, making a succession of north and south ridges extending through nearly the center of the town, which are some of them arable to their summits. Numerous streams afford ample irrigation, and contain excellent mill sites, which have been a source of great wealth to the town. The principal streams are Lewis Creek and La Plotte River.

The original forests of this vicinity were generally of the common varieties of hard timber found in Vermont, with scattering pines and small swamps of cedar. Several beaver meadows, one containing more than 100 hundred acres, were of value to the early settlers by furnishing considerable quantities of hay, though of a poor quality.

Early Records. — The fact that few of the grantees named in the charter entertained the thought of settling on the wilderness lands which had been granted them, is clearly betrayed by the early records of transfers of land. Within a few days after the date of the charter, Job Goold, jr., sold his original right to Benjamin Ferriss for eight shillings; and in December, 1762, David Hall sold one full right to Henry Franklin and Benjamin Underhill, merchants of New York city. Most of the proprietors lived in Litchfield county, Conn., and manifested no eagerness about their lands in Hinesburg, except to make them habitable for the sake of speculation. It is worthy of note, too, that while meetings were frequently held up to May 16, 1776, and at that date an adjournment was voted to "the first Monday of September, 1776," there is no record of that adjourned meeting, nor of any other until the 8th day of May, 1783. This is one proof showing how instantly and completely the whole interest and enterprise of the men of the Revolution were engaged in carrying on the war while it lasted.

The first meeting of the proprietors was held at New Milford, Conn., on the



last Friday of July, 1762, and their last meeting at that place was held on the 9th of May, 1783. One week later a warning was issued through the "public papers," signed by Ira Allen, at Sunderland, for a meeting to be held "at the House of Abner Chaffee, in said Hinesburg, on the fifth Monday of June next." At that time and place Noble Hine was chosen moderator, and Isaac Hitchcock clerk; whereupon the meeting was adjourned to the house of Isaac Lawrence, July 7, 1783. At this meeting, and at others held on the 9th and 10th of the same month, the following votes were recorded, among others:

"Voted to lay out a second division of land consisting of two lots each to the original proprietors, each lot to consist of 102 acres." Ira Allen, Isaac Hitchcock and Noble Hine were appointed a committee to lay out said division of land, and when complete to make a draft to each proprietor.

"Voted to rescind the vote passed at New Milford, January 10, 1775, giving to Colonel Ethan Allen and others 400 acres of land for making road—as they did not do it."

"Voted to give Isaac Lawrence, John McNeil, Elnathan Hubbell and John Bishop, jr., 100 acres of land each, for making road, they paying for surveying the same."

Elnathan Hubbell, jr., of Bennington, was appointed collector.

At a meeting held on the 8th of October, 1787, at the house of Eliphaz Steele, in Hinesburg, pursuant to a warning by Isaac Tichenor, of Bennington, Nathan Leavenworth was chosen moderator, and George McEuen clerk. At an adjourned meeting at the same place on "Tuesday, Jan^y 8th, 1788," Jacob Meacham, Josiah Steele and Elisha Barber were appointed to receive the proprietors' records "if sent into town." George McEuen was instructed to notify Abel Hine, the former clerk, to deliver the books here. At the next meeting, June 24, 1788, the records had been obtained.

For the most part the records after this refer to the raising of means for the construction of roads and bridges, with an occasional reference to schools and meeting-houses. On the first day of July, 1789, the following amounts were presented for payment, and allowed. They are given here in order to show the names of those who were living here at that time, many of whom are not remembered, because of the brevity of their residence:

Work on Highways, and Other Services to Proprietors.

	£	s.	d.
Nathan Leavenworth, (spelled Levinsworth).....	4	1	0
Eliphaz Steele.....	4	12	0
Elisha Meach.....	2	16	9
Amasa Dorwin.....	0	11	3
Thomas Farlans.....	1	10	9
James Cumins (Comings or Cummings).....	1	9	9
Enoch Hoskins.....	1	6	3
Lemuel Bostwick.....	4	3	6
Isband Noble.....	0	8	6
Seth Bassett.....	0	15	0

	℥	s.	d.
Gershom Bostwick.....	0	10	6
Elkanah Billings.....	0	4	0
Robert Beach.....	0	9	0
David Beach.....	0	13	0
George McEuen, for work on roads.....	0	16	0
And for going to New Milford after proprietors' records.....	1	16	0
Elisha Barber, for work on roads.....	11	7	4
And for advertising proprietors' meetings.....	1	1	0
Thomas Page.....	0	1	9
George Palmer.....	0	8	9
Cornelius Hurlbut ¹	1	16	0

On Monday, January 4, 1790, the following measure was adopted, showing the spirit of the times, and a weakness of one of Vermont's brightest men :

" Voted that we will choose a committee to refer a complaint to the commissioners appointed by the Legislature at their last session for the purpose of settling and adjusting the account of Ira Allen, esq., late surveyor-general, for an exorbitant charge against this town by sd Allen for cutting roads and *preambleating* the town lines." Thaddeus Munson, Lemuel Bostwick and Elias Barber were chosen this committee.

Early Settlers.—Andrew Burrirt was the only one of the proprietors that settled in Hinesburg, though many of them are now represented by descendants. Mr. Burrirt settled on his original right in the southeastern part of the town, where he lived to the age of ninety-six years and three months, while his wife survived him and attained the age of ninety-five years and eight months. He was blind for a number of years previous to his death. His son, Tilly W., occupied the farm for years afterwards, and also reached a great age. The place is occupied at present by Marquis Burrirt, a great-grandson of Andrew.

The only settlers known to have lived in the town previous to the Revolution were Isaac Lawrence, from Canaan, Conn., and Abner Chaffee. Lawrence was granted 100 acres of land by the proprietors in consideration of services rendered in building roads, and settled on lot 26, about three-fourths of a mile north of the present village, on the farm now owned by Orson Wright. His house stood about on the site of the house now occupied by Charles Wright. Mr. Lawrence left town during the war, and returned after its close, remaining until 1793, when he sold out to Epaphras Hull and went to Canada. He and his family, in their isolated condition, suffered incredible hardships here. Epaphras Hull, from Wallingford, kept a tavern for years on this place.

Abner Chaffee lived at the south end of the village, on the place now occupied by William J. Douglass. General Nathan Leavenworth afterwards owned the property for a long time, though he never lived on it.

In 1784 Mr. Lawrence was joined by Jacob Meacham, from Rutland, Hez-

¹ In the foregoing list and in the list of grantees, the writer has followed the spelling of the record, which will account for a difference that may be noticed in the later pages of this chapter.



ekiah Tuttle, from Williamstown, Mass., and Amos Andrews. Meacham lived about two and one-half miles southeast from the site of Hinesburg village, on the place now occupied by the descendants of Samuel and Prince Peters. Hine Meacham, son of Jacob, born on the first day of April, 1785, was the first white child born in town, and from that circumstance was named *Hine*, after the town. There were no physicians in town at the time, but Mrs. George McEuen, afterwards Mrs. Royce, acted as midwife, and was drawn to the scene of this birth on a hand-sled.

Hezekiah Tuttle settled about two miles south of the village, on the east side of the road, where his house stands yet, used as a tenant house. John Partch afterwards occupied the same farm, but resided on the opposite side of the road.

Amos Andrews lived on the Center road about a mile north of the Monkton line in a house still standing. He died of camp fever during the War of 1812-15. His wife was an aunt of Dr. Elmer Beecher.

In 1785 the population of the town was increased by the following arrivals: George McEuen, from New Milford, Conn., George Palmer, from Stonington, Conn., Elisha Meech, Eliphaz and George Steele, Thomas Place, Thomas Butler, Joseph Wilcox, Thomas McFarland and Elkanah Billings.

George McEuen located on the first farm north of Amos Andrews, a little south of the center of the town. He married Mercy Wright, at Shaftsbury, Vt., on the 12th of November, 1783, and in the following summer assisted in the construction of the first saw-mill in Ferrisburgh; later in the season he came on to his land in this town and built his cabin. In the following February he moved his family from Shaftsbury, on an ox-sled, with a yoke of oxen, two cows and a horse. They arrived here on the 26th of that month, after overcoming arduous difficulties interposed by the depth of snow and lack of roads. Their first meals were taken on the cover of a wash-tub. In the summer of 1785 Mr. McEuen built a log house in which they lived until July 19, 1797, when their two-story brick house, the first of that material in town, was completed. George McEuen, who, besides attending to all the duties of his household, had served several years as proprietors' clerk and afterwards as town clerk, died of the epidemic of 1813, on the 27th of February. He left six sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead, though numerous descendants are now living in Hinesburg and in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. In March, 1815, Mrs. McEuen became the wife of Nehemiah Royce, who survived the marriage but about two years. She died December 26, 1847, aged eighty-three years. Owen Cogan now occupies the site of the McEuen homestead.

George Palmer was a soldier of the Revolution, and a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He settled in the vicinity of Rhode Island Corners, where he lived seventy-one years, dying March 15, 1856, aged ninety-four years, four months and eight days. He left nine children, thirty-nine grandchildren and thirty-four great-grandchildren.

Elisha Meech brought his family from Bennington to Hinesburg, reaching here on the 9th of March, 1785, traveling in a wagon over rough roads, the wagon being overturned and Mrs. Meech and a child seriously injured, in the latter part of the journey. In the spring the horses died for lack of food; in the following summer, August 25, the corn was frost-bitten; there being no mill nearer than Burlington or Vergennes, Mr. Meech manufactured a hand-mill from a spring-pole and pestle suspended over the hollowed stump of a tree, in which he pounded the frost-bitten corn for the family; and in the sugar season, their only cow died from drinking syrup. Such were the sufferings of the early life of Hon. Ezra Meech, son of Elisha, afterwards one of the most prominent men of Shelburne. Many of the members of this family have been noted for their *penchant* for hunting. The old homestead is in the west part of the town, and is supposed to be the place now owned by Lyman Partch.

Josiah Steele, who has been called "the father of the Congregational Church," because of his prominence in its organization and early history, was the father of Eliphaz Steele, and died in 1801, aged seventy-seven years. Eliphaz came with his father from East Hartford, Conn., in 1785, and settled about one-half mile south of the village on the farm now owned by Andrew Curry. He was clerk of the Congregational Church from 1802 to 1818, during all which time the church had no pastor and only occasional preaching. He was a man of consistent and unbounded piety, religion being always the common theme of his conversation. He died in 1839, aged eighty-one years.

Thomas Butler lived on the Center road, near George McEuen, on the farm and in the house now occupied by Joseph Landon. White Butler, his son, lived on the same place for years after Thomas died.

Joseph Wilcox settled on the same place, at Rhode Island Corners, which his grandson, Cyrus Wilcox, now owns.

In 1786 there were added to the settlement Alfred Smalley, Job Spafford, Azariah Palmer, Elisha Barber, Zadok Clark, Andrew Burritt, Jonathan Green, David Gates, Nathan Leavenworth, Nathan Leavenworth, jr., James Gates, Zalmon Wheeler, Cornelius Hurlburt and Enoch Haskins.

Alfred Smalley and Job Spafford did not remain in town long. Azariah Palmer settled at Rhode Island Corners. Elisha Barber was not many years a resident of the town, but was quite prominent while here. He owned and occupied the farm next west of the place now owned by Orson Wright, back some distance from the present road, the lot still being known as the Barber lot. Jonathan Green was for a number of years a merchant on the Burlington road, his store occupying land now owned by Charles and Enoch Weed.

Nathan Leavenworth, jr., came with his father from New Milford, Conn., when he was twenty-three years of age, and with him settled on the place now occupied by Mrs. R. Lucretia Willson, and her son and grandson. Mrs. Willson is a daughter of Nathan Leavenworth, jr. General Leavenworth, having



passed his early life among the stirring scenes of the Revolution, formed his character on the best model of those times. He was one of the largest land owners ever in town, and while he lived owned nearly all the land now forming the site of the village. He gave two acres to the town for a public common, with a proviso that the Congregational Church edifice should be erected thereon, which was done. His distinguished worth did not go unappreciated. From 1796 to 1830 he was chosen at twenty-one different times representative in the Legislature. He was a member of the State Senate two years, and once an elector from Vermont of the president and vice-president of the United States. He died in September, 1849, aged eighty-five years. He was twice married.

Cornelius Hurlburt lived on the west road, on the place now owned by Charles Boynton.

In 1787 the population of the town was increased by the arrival of the following, most of them bringing their families with them: Elijah Peck, James Comings, Seth Basset, Jonathan Marshal, Knaptaly Bishop, Lemuel Bostwick, Joseph Farrand, David Hill, Nathan Stuart, Thaddeus Stuart, Abraham Stuart, Eleazer Sprague, Lockwood Mead, Alpheus Mead, Simeon Hine, Robert McEuen, David Weller, Samuel Dorwin, Stephen Spalding, Ezbon Noble, David Spencer, Ebenezer Stone, Moses Smalley and Jonas Shattuck.

Elijah Peck, whose granddaughter, Mrs. Dr. Elmer Beecher, is now a resident of this town, was born in Litchfield county, Conn., on the 3d of September, 1761, and came to Hinesburg when he was twenty-six years of age. He built a tavern on the site of the present hotel, a part of the frame of which still stands, and for a number of years kept tavern there, the first on the site. He was a prominent man here and was for years a merchant. He built the store building on the site of the one now occupied by H. M. Hull. He was twice married. His first wife was a victim of the epidemic of 1813. He died near the line of Charlotte September 29, 1843.

James Comings, or Cummings, lived in the old red house on the northeast corner of the roads that intersect in the village, now occupied by Mrs. Bell. Cummings sold out to John Beecher in 1800.

Seth Basset lived on the Center road about half a mile from the exact center of the town, and reared a large family there. He removed from town about 1835. Jonathan Marshal settled in the extreme west part of the town. Knaptaly Bishop located in the northeast part of the town.

Lemuel Bostwick came from New Milford, Conn., where he had lived while acting as master of a coasting vessel. He settled in Mechanicsville, on a lot of which his father, Isaac Bostwick, was the original proprietor. In 1790 he shifted his situation to Pond Brook, the most important water power in town, and there erected the first saw-mill in 1791, and a small grist-mill in 1793, and soon after a carding machine, which he occupied until 1814. In 1816 he



removed from town. He was the first representative in the Legislature from Hinesburg, and was justice of the peace in town.

Nathan Stuart settled on a farm on the site of the village, probably the same premises now occupied by Colburn Pierce, and afterward removed to the Center road, to the farm still later owned by Dr. Elmer Beecher. His descendants removed to Dorset street, now South Burlington. Thaddeus and Abraham Stuart lived in the west part of the town.

Lockwood Mead settled about one and a half miles south of the village, on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Clark Mead. Lockwood's brother, Alpheus, settled about half a mile nearer the village, on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Oscar A. Mead.

David Weller settled on the exact geographical center of the town, on land now intersected by the four corners.

Samuel Dorwin was born in Lanesboro, Mass., on the 16th of March, 1747, came to Hinesburg in 1787, settled about two miles directly south from the village, and there died in 1800. His brother Amasa came before 1800, but soon after left town. Thomas, another brother, came in 1805 and died in 1810. His wife died of the epidemic of 1813.

David Spencer lived in the first house east of the present residence of Cicero G. Peck. Ebenezer Stone lived directly west of the village, near the line of Charlotte.

Edmund and Orange Baldwin, brothers, came from New Milford, Conn., in February, 1797, and settled on the first division, of which their father was proprietor, on the Center road, the latter opening a store in the center of the town, where it was supposed that the future village was to be. After a time he failed and thereafter devoted himself to his trade, that of a carpenter. He died in New Haven, Vt. Edmund was born in New Milford, Conn., July 6, 1774, and learned the trade of a tanner. He was prominent in the affairs of the town. He was once elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and twice a member of the General Assembly. He was early appointed a justice of the peace, and acquired distinction in trying cases. He was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Hinesburg. He died February 25, 1856, and has numerous descendants in town.

Amos Leonard came to Hinesburg about 1788, from Worthington, Mass., where he was born in 1767, and settled in the west part of the town. He was by trade a carpenter. In February, 1799, he married Lucy, daughter of Elisha Meech. He accumulated a handsome property, and died in 1850, aged eighty-three years. One of his two children, Harriet, widow of Heman R. Smith, still lives in town.

David Beach came from New Milford, Conn., in 1788. He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving first as recruiting sergeant and afterwards as lieutenant.

John Miles, the father of Carleton and J. W. Miles, came from New Mil-

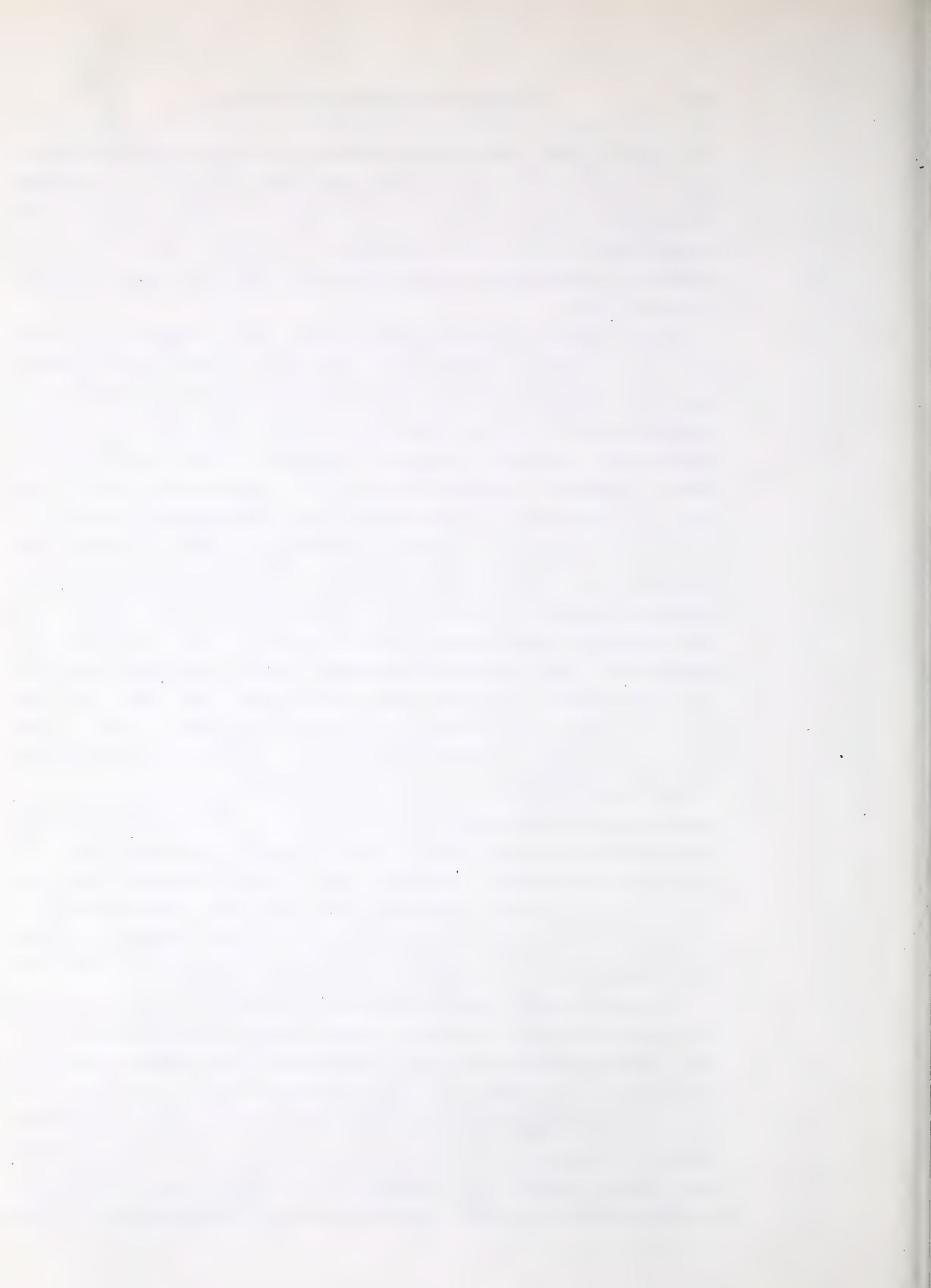


ford, Conn., in 1802, and made his residence in the south part of the town on the Center road. His first log house was erected right in the forest, within reach of standing trees. He continued to reside in Hinesburg until his death, in April, 1857, aged eighty-four years. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and a deacon thereof for many years. The two principal practicing physicians now in town are the one a son, and the other a grandson of Deacon Miles.

Erastus Bostwick was born in New Milford, Conn., August 31, 1767, and was bred to the trade of a carpenter. On the 24th of May, 1790, in company with Austin and Noble Bostwick, he started for Hinesburg, with a pack on his back, and reached here on the first day of June. After a journey to Jericho and Waterbury he returned to this town and hired himself to Abel Leavenworth for four months as a journeyman carpenter. At the expiration of this time he returned to Connecticut on foot. In the winter of 1793 he came again to Hinesburg, and at once entered upon his business of building. On the 10th of February, 1795, he married Sally, daughter of Rev. Whitman Welch, a minister who died at the siege of Quebec. Shortly after the return of Mr. Bostwick with his wife he was elected first constable of Hinesburg, and from that time to 1838 he was not for a year free from official duty, holding every office in the gift of the town save that of grand juror. He was town representative two years, postmaster nine years, justice of the peace twenty-two years, town treasurer thirty-five years, and town clerk forty years. He completed his history of Hinesburg at the age of ninety-three years. He was long a member of the Congregational Church. He died on the 3d of March, 1864, aged ninety-six years, six months, and four days.

John Partch, born at Danbury, Conn., on the 29th of September, 1780, came to Hinesburg with his parents in October, 1796. He was for some time the oldest person in town, dying at the age of nearly ninety-three years. In early life he worked at the carpenter's trade, but later followed farming, and lived on the farm formerly occupied by Hezekiah Tuttle. During the War of 1812 he entered the army, and was stationed for a time at Burlington. He has six children living, two sons and four daughters. Deacon Noble L. Partch now lives in the second house north of the one his father occupied.

Deacon Oliver Post came from West Hampton, Mass., in 1801, and located in the southeast part of the town, near the present residence of Mrs. Susan Ray. He was a tanner, currier, and shoemaker by trade, and was prominently connected with the affairs of the Congregational Church. He served in the War of the Revolution, and at one time was stationed in a fort on the Susquehanna River, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., for six months. Of his family of seven children who came with him to this town, the youngest, A. H. Post, died here May 3, 1881, aged nearly eighty-eight years. He represented the town in 1856-57, including the extra session after the burning of the State-house, procured



the charter for the first cheese factory in town, and for the present cemetery association, besides contributing largely to the support of these enterprises. He was twice married, and had four sons and two daughters.

Job Place, from Providence, R. I., came to Hinesburg in 1789, locating upon the farm now owned by his grandson, S. C. Place. His son, Harry J., married Miss Mary Clement, and resided upon the old homestead all his life. He had a family of eight sons, of whom S. C., A. C., and W. W. are residents of the town.

Charles Russell came from Washington county, N. Y., in 1795, and located upon the farm now owned by Noble R. Mills. He was twice married. By his first wife, Percival Perry, he had two sons and a daughter, and by his second wife, Huldah Videtto, he was blessed with three daughters and one son. He died here in January, 1849. Perry, a son by his first wife, married Hannah Irish, of Charlotte, and located upon the farm now owned by his widow. On the 3d of October, 1868, he was murdered by Henry Welcome, who subsequently suffered the penalty of his crime, being hanged at Windsor, Vt., after acknowledging his guilt. Perry's son Elwood now lives on the old homestead, with his mother, who is eighty-eight years of age. He has one son, Charles, living at home.

Daniel Patrick came to Hinesburg from Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1797. His trade was that of manufacturing spinning-wheels, an article then in great demand. During the season of 1797 he obtained a supply of timber suitable for his purposes, and after placing it in a condition to season, returned to New Hampshire to work up a quantity of lumber he had left there. During the following spring he returned to Hinesburg and resumed his business, boarding with the family of Lemuel Bostwick, who then occupied the present site of Daniel Patrick's residence. He continued in the family of Mr. Bostwick until February, 1800, when he married Susannah McCleabe, of Lynn, N. H., and located upon the farm now owned by Mr. O'Brien. During a long life of industry he succeeded in gaining a competence, and in securing the respect of his townsmen, whom he served in many trusts. During the War of 1812 he served a short time in the army, acting as lieutenant of cavalry, and was present at the battle of Plattsburgh. He died on his seventy-first birthday, November 6, 1843. Of his five children, three only are now living, as follows: Daniel, jr., Elizabeth (Mrs. Orran Murray), and Rufus. He had also twenty-one grandchildren, seventeen of whom are now living.

John Beecher, a deacon of the Baptist Church in Hinesburg, came from New Milford, Conn., in 1800, and located where Royal Bell recently lived. He had a family of eight children, John, Lydia, Lyman, Austin, Rebecca, Polly, Lucy, and Harvey. In 1816 he removed to Shoreham, Vt., where he died at the age of seventy-four years. His widow returned to Hinesburg, where she died, aged eighty-six years. The only representatives of the family now in town are two grandsons, Dr. Elmer Beecher and Harmon Beecher.

Organization of the Town. — The meeting at which the organization of the town was effected was warned by Isaac Tichenor, of Bennington, and was held at the house of Eliphaz Steele, on the third Tuesday of March, 1787. Josiah Steele was chosen moderator; Elisha Barber, town clerk; Elisha Barber, Geo. McEuen and Eliphaz Steele, selectmen; Jacob Meacham, constable; David Hill, grand juror; Isaac Lawrence, lister; Elisha Barber, Isaac Lawrence and George McEuen, surveyors of highways. Elisha Barber was then and there chosen to be recommended to the General Assembly as a justice of the peace, and was accordingly appointed. The first representative, Lemuel Bostwick, was not elected until 1789.

On the 24th of March, 1788, at a town meeting held at the house of Elisha Barber, it was voted to erect a public sign-post near the house of David Hill. This was undoubtedly at the south end of the village, not far from the present residence of W. J. Douglass, though David Hill did not occupy this exact site. The sign-post and whipping-post stood at that end of the village until nearly 1840.

The War of 1812. — The following company went from Hinesburg to serve in the American forces during this memorable war:

Captain Thomas M. Dorwin, Lyman Dorwin, Carlton M. Erwin, Stedman H. Weight, Caleb Hull, jr., Bartemas Stearns, Philo Wray, John Partch, Bostwick Lockwood, Oliver Wray, Wanton Joslin, Dared Eddy, Isaac Church, Martin Mead, Doctor Partch, Elisha Booth, jr., Levi Canfield, Ezekiel Sweet, Nathan Brown, Daniel King, David Brand, Moses Pelton, Ephraim Bishop, Sylvester Kenyon, William Wells, jr., Daniel Congar, Henry Howard, Levi Sweet, Stephen Boynton, Thomas Carpenter, Enoch Bauchorn, Calvin Spaulding, Samuel Bachelor, Bill Hamilton, Asa Wells, Francis Spear, Stephen Stoddard, Simon Bailey.

Hinesburg in 1825. — Between the period of which we have spoken and the end of the first quarter of the present century, many things happened which would deserve record in a more detailed history of the town. The events of the War of 1812, however, so far as they refer to the county, are set forth in a chapter devoted to the subject, and need not be repeated at this place. Hinesburg suffered considerably from the epidemic of 1813, which carried away many victims, among them being, as before mentioned, George McEuen and Mrs. Miles. The next period of suffering occurred in the summer of 1816 and continued until harvest-time in 1817. Every month in 1816 had a frost, and nearly every month had a snow-fall; consequently corn and most of the other crops were ruined, not enough being raised to furnish seed the following spring. There was great suffering in the town, county and State. Wealthy people were without bread for months. Jedediah Boynton and William Hurlburt, merchants, kept a team on the road all the time distributing rice to the sufferers, which they bought in Troy. They distributed it in proportionate quantities and rendered justice to all, thus alleviating the distress to a gratifying degree.

Notwithstanding these and other untoward events, the town continued a healthy and steady growth. In 1825 the population contained, for the most part, a different *personnel* than that of twenty-five years earlier, though many of the old settlers were still active and prominent. Erastus Bostwick was town clerk; Nathan Leavenworth, Jared Byington and Erastus Meech were selectmen; William F. Marsh, son of Dr. William B. Marsh, was constable; Jedediah Boynton, William F. Marsh and Austin Beecher were listers; William B. Marsh and William Hurlburt, overseers of the poor, and Lyman F. Clark and Eli Norton were grand jurors. Probably the most prominent man then in town was Jedediah Boynton, who came here from Shelburne in 1807, and established his residence on a beautiful eminence in the center of the village, which he purchased of Elijah Peck. He erected a store on the present site of the store of H. M. Hull, and was for years the most prominent merchant in the vicinity, furnishing goods to the inhabitants of Hinesburg and several of the surrounding towns. He was a man of great enterprise, a kind neighbor, a liberal citizen, and generously devoted to the growth, prosperity and honor of the town. He became the owner of considerable land in and about the village, and disposed of building lots on favorable terms to purchasers, and encouraged liberally all improvements upon them by mechanics and others. About 1820, in company with Mitchell Hinsdill, he opened the canal from Pond Brook to the north end of the village, and built on it a factory for cotton and woolen goods, which added greatly to the productive industry of the town. He made liberal donations for public purposes. He gave deeds for the land occupied as a cemetery in the village, for that occupied by the academy, and that occupied by the Baptist Church. He died in 1848, aged seventy-four years.

Jared Byington was at this time living about a mile south of the village, and deserves mention as being the patentee and inventor of the first steel pitchfork ever used in the United States. He also invented a nail machine of value, but never had it patented.

Hinesburg village was smaller in 1825 than it is now, though it was comparatively more active. Among the more prominent residents, besides Mr. Boynton, was Nahum Peck, a sketch of whose life appears in later pages of this work, and who at this time was a young man just entering upon his professional career. Lyman Clark lived on the site now occupied by Dr. J. F. Miles, and was followed in that place by Rev. William Arthur, father of ex-President Chester A. Arthur, who himself passed several of his childhood years here. Lyman Clark was a blacksmith, and worked in a stone shop on the site of the present store of Louis Sanctuary. Rev. Otto S. Hoyt then owned and occupied the Congregational parsonage, the same building now used for the same purpose. The house now occupied by James Miner was then standing, and occupied by William Hurlburt, partner of Jedediah Boynton. Boynton & Hurlburt then owned and operated a distillery and a grist-mill about one and



a half miles south of the village on Baldwin Brook. F. W. Baldwin, son of Edmund, owned and operated a tannery on his father's farm, which he and his successors conducted prosperously until recent years. Another tannery was operated on the north bank of La Plotte River in the south part of the village, by Henry Benson and Allen Beach, the former of whom resided over the tannery. The building still stands there. Robert Beach kept a tavern in the south part of the town, where Edgar Degree now lives.

The village school was then kept in a two-story building which had been erected in 1815, on the site occupied by the present new structure, its successor. The old building was used for a school and as a Masonic Hall until it was removed in 1885, and the present structure erected. The old school-house now serves as a hall for the Grand Army Post of this town.

John Allen then lived where his son of the same name now lives, and kept a harness shop there, having moved from Main street, in the village. Thomas Gibbs also had a harness shop in the north part of the village. He built and occupied the house now used as the Baptist parsonage. He was postmaster for a long time. Bateman Stearns kept a hatter's shop in the first house north of the present store of Leonard Andrews. Another hatter's shop, kept by Eleazer Mead, stood nearly opposite that of Stearns. John Wheelock was a cabinet-maker and had a shop in the south part of the village, near the present dwelling house of Mrs. Julia Gage.

General Nathan Leavenworth owned a saw-mill on the place now occupied by Benjamin Adams, who operated it for him, and a saw and grist-mill and clothing works on Lewis Creek, just over the line in Charlotte. Nathaniel and Elijah Austin had a saw and grist-mill on Lewis Creek about where the cheese factory now stands and near the site of the old mill of Lemuel Bostwick. The Austins also had a blacksmith shop and kept a few goods for sale, such as tobacco and the articles that were purchased frequently and in small quantities. Edmund Clark, in 1825, was running the clothing works established years before by Giles Hard, near the Baldwin tannery.

Until the town hall was built, in 1840, town meetings were held either in the Congregational Church or the school-house.

There was never but one store of any importance outside of the village, and that was kept by Dr. William B. Marsh & Son. It was a small concern in the south part of the town, but had considerable local trade.

Mechanicsville, or Murray & Patrick's Corners, as it was then called, was of the same manufacturing importance that it is now, though the products of its factories were of a different kind. In 1816 Colvin Murray, father of Orrin Murray, who was born in Williston, June 1, 1800, came to this settlement with his family and erected a grist-mill for custom work on the site of the present woolen-mill. In 1825 this mill was operated by Orrin and David Murray, brothers. In 1822 Brigham C. Wright and Colvin Murray built a saw-mill at





Isaiah Daw



the outlet of Hinesburg Pond, and ran it a number of years. Among the more prominent men then living in Mechanicsville were Colvin, Orrin, David Murray, Daniel Patrick and Truman Averill, the last of whom manufactured chairs. Murray & Patrick had a shop for turning wheels in the frame of the old Bostwick mill, and in the same building carried on the carding and dressing of cloth. Orrin Murray then lived on the site of the house now occupied by Daniel Patrick, jr. Daniel Patrick lived more than a mile east of Mechanicsville, on the Patrick farm, now carried on by John O'Brien. Truman Averill lived on the site of the present dwelling house of Isaiah Dow. (For a sketch of Isaiah Dow and his father, see biographical sketches in the latter part of this volume.) These were the most important industries the hamlet then possessed.

Present Business Interests.—Such is the past of Hinesburg. Its present interests are briefly enumerated below, with sketches giving an idea of their origin.

The Flanagan House occupies the site of the old tavern of Elijah Peck, built before 1790. The present frame was erected by R. W. Post, in 1860, since which time the town has not been without a good hotel. Nathaniel Miles was one of its earliest proprietors, and was followed successively by Baldwin, Burritt, Crandall, Lewis Ray and others. The present proprietor, George W. Flanagan, succeeded Reuben Wickware on the 10th of January, 1870. Mr. Flanagan keeps a good house, and has capacity for entertaining sixty or seventy guests. The house that stood here in early days was a favorite resting-place for drivers and passengers of the old stages.

Mercantile Interests.—The business now carried on by H. M. Hull and H. W. Fraser, under the firm name of Hull & Fraser, has succeeded to the oldest mercantile business now in the town. Elijah Peck kept a store on this site and perhaps in the same building in the very beginning of this century. A few years later Boynton & Hurlburt enlarged the business and kept a store here for years. Meanwhile, in 1826, Marcus Hull, father of H. M. Hull, started a store in the north end of the village, and after a time succeeded to the trade of Boynton & Hurlburt. At his death in April, 1873, H. M. Hull became proprietor of the business and carried on the store in company with P. J. Murphy several years, after which he was alone until the present partnership was formed in the summer of 1885.

The building now occupied as a store by E. L. Douglass was erected by A. S. and G. D. Weller in 1838, who kept store in it until about 1855. The last occupant before Mr. Douglass was P. J. Murphy, after whose departure the store was vacant until Mr. Douglass came. Mr. Douglass began to trade at the north end of the village in 1878, and came to the present building in 1880.

Leonard Andrews came from Shelburne, where he had for several years been engaged in the mercantile business, in September, 1863, and began to trade in the same building that he now occupies.

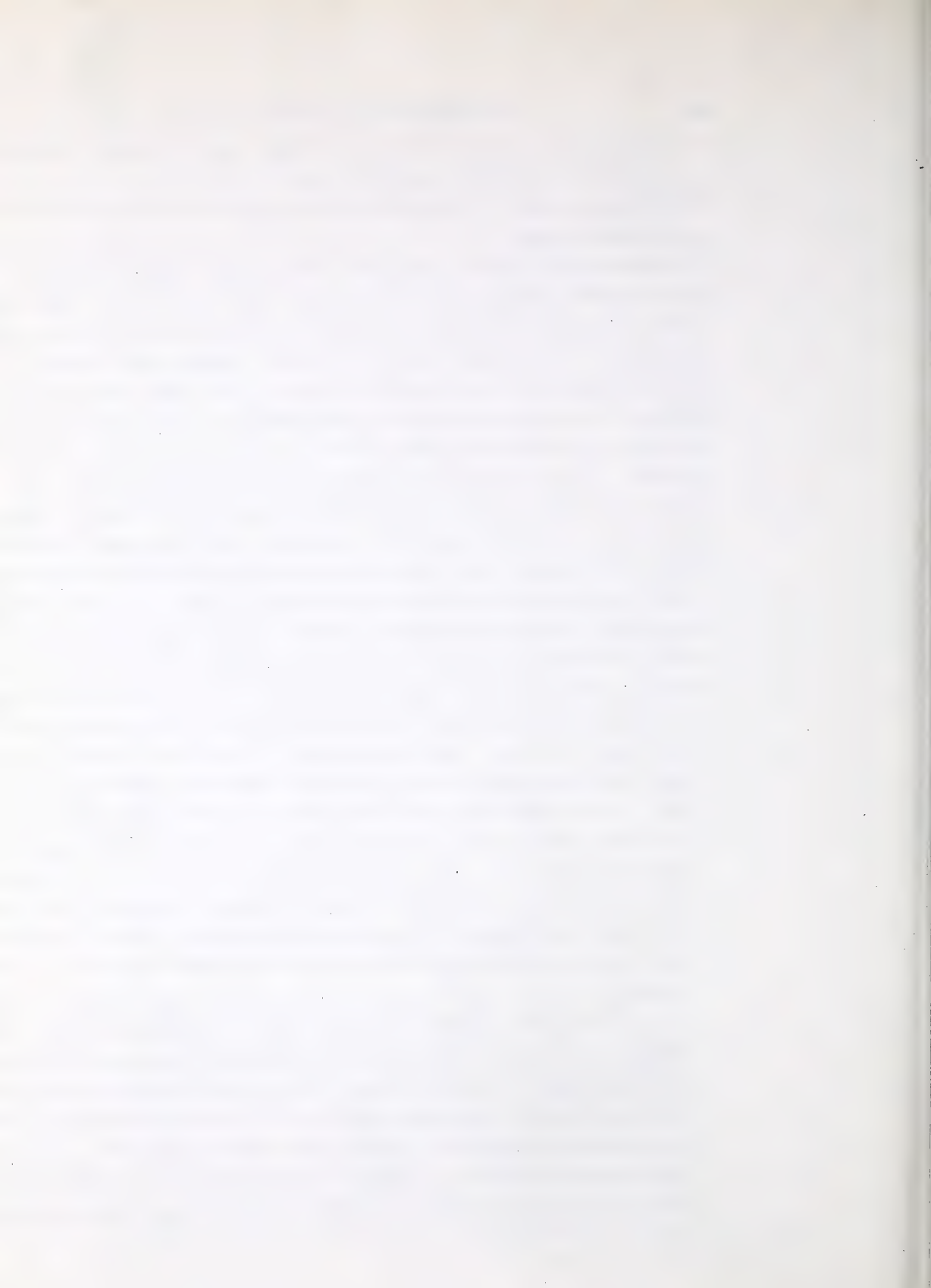


Louis Sanctuary has kept a shoe store in the village about ten or twelve years, and carries a good assortment of goods.

The hardware trade of Read & Patrick was established about fifteen years ago by Allen & Read.

Manufacturing Interests.—On Pond Brook, which contains excellent mill sites, was erected the first mill. It is a small stream heading in Hinesburg Pond. The outlet of the pond is at the south end, where a dam seven feet high and three rods long is built, forming a good reservoir for the mills on the stream below, which courses along in a general southwesterly direction. It originally joined the La Plotte to the southwest of the village, but now joins just west of it, as its course was changed by building a canal, through which its waters are carried to the village, where they afford a water power of sixteen feet head. From the pond to the bridge near Rufus Patrick's, the brook has a fall of about thirty feet, and from there, in flowing three-quarters of a mile, it falls 250 feet, affording mill privileges which are unexcelled. The lots containing the best of these mill sites were purchased of the proprietors by Beriah Murray, of Claremont, N. H., a famous hunter, who probably became acquainted with the spot on some of his excursions in search of game. He never located here himself, but sold the property to Lemuel Bostwick, and became an early settler in Williston. In 1791 Mr. Bostwick, in company with Daniel Sherman, erected a saw-mill just above the site now occupied by Daniel Patrick's mill, the first built in the town. It was a cheap affair, and lasted but a short time. In 1793 Mr. Bostwick erected a grist-mill just above the shop now occupied by John Edwin. It was a two-story structure. Some time between 1793 and 1800 Mr. Bostwick built a carding-mill on the site now occupied by the grist-mill. It was a matter of no small importance to the inhabitants, as previous to this all their carding had to be done by hand, or taken to Vergennes. About this time Joseph Wilcox built a saw-mill thirty or forty rods below, where the rocks formed a sort of natural dam, affording a head of eight or ten feet. About 1801 Mr. Bostwick, in company with Messrs. Eldridge and Peck, built a saw-mill a little to the northwest of the site now occupied by L. Murray's excelsior-mill. In 1812 the bearings to the grist-mill wheel again were ground off and it stopped.

In 1814 Thomas Wilcox rebuilt the John Wilcox mill, and during the following year sold it to Colvin, Celah and Allen Murray, and Harmon Anger. Colvin Murray bought out Lemuel Bostwick, and Brigham Wright ran the carding-mill for him that year. In 1816 Murray built a grist-mill where the factory now stands, the wall on a part of the south and west side being the same then built. Brigham Wright bought out Celah and Allen Murray and Anger. The carding-mill and the Bostwick, Eldridge & Peck saw-mill, being in ruinous condition, were taken down and the carding-machines stored in a barn. In 1817 Captain Bacon built a wood-working shop midway between the two bridges,



on a little brook that runs into the grist-mill pond, and in 1820 Boynton & Hurlburt put a "still" into this shop and manufactured liquor for several years thereafter. During this year Boynton & Hurlburt built the factory at the village which is now called the skating rink. In 1820 Abijah Lake put a set of carding-machines into the old grist-mill. In 1821 B. Wright took down his saw-mill and removed it to the site of the mill which burned.

During the year 1822 Samuel Hurlburt built a saw-mill just south of the present grist-mill. In 1823 Orrin Murray and John S. Patrick formed a partnership, and finally came into possession of all of Colvin Murray's property on the stream, and continued the cloth-dressing business after Murray's engagement with Wright closed. During the year 1824 Murray & Patrick bought B. Wright's saw-mill, thus coming into possession of the pond. Colvin Murray had built a dam at the outlet so as to hold the water back for his grist-mill years before. In 1827 Murray & Patrick bought out Wiley & Lake, Wiley taking the present grist-mill privilege in part payment, and, in company with L. F. Clark, built a large blacksmith shop, which they sold during the following year to Elanson Lyon, who added a wagon shop. In 1829 Murray & Patrick built the shop occupied by J. Edwin for their carding and cloth-dressing business. In 1830 they commenced manufacturing cloth, with two power looms. In 1831 Lyman Huntington erected a tannery on a little brook near the present residence of Joseph Bissonnett, whose house was then used for a bark and finishing shop.

In 1832 Lyon's shops were destroyed by fire, and Rufus Patrick and Loren Murray built the foundry where it now stands, and also bought the old carding-mill of Murray & Patrick for a shop. In 1833 the trestle-work that had served the old Bostwick mill as a foundation gave way. The machinery was taken out and the building used as a store-house, and a portion of it as a machine shop. Rufus Patrick and Mr. Murray commenced the manufacture of plows, laying the foundation for D. K. Patrick's business.

In 1835 Clark Whitehorn purchased a site just below Rufus Patrick's shop, where he established a small carding and cloth-dressing-mill. In 1840 Clark Whitehorn built the factory now known as the F. F. Lyman factory, and put into it two sets of carding-machines, using his old building as a dry-house. During 1842 Murray & Patrick purchased the factory building of Colvin and Loren Murray, and moved their machinery into it, and also built another set; they also moved their machine shop to the factory. In December, 1844, Murray & Patrick's factory burned down, the fire originating in the carding-room. During the following year they re-erected their factory upon its present site, and removed the grist-mill, converting it into a dwelling. Mr. Hull built a potato starch-mill also during this year, between L. Murray's mill and the road, a part of the foundations of which still remains. In 1847 L. Murray sold his carding and cloth-dressing business to E. Hoadley, who added to it the manufacture of cheese-boxes.

In 1848 B. & H. Boynton failed and the factory at the village ceased operations, and was opened the following year by David Frazier. In 1850 Rufus Patrick built the shop now occupied by D. K. Patrick. In 1851 Murray & Patrick closed up their factory business, and the property passed into the hands of J. & J. F. Peck, of Burlington. In 1853 Daniel and Rufus Patrick, Herman Murray, Walter Abbott, and Morton Crossman built the grist-mill now owned by Russel Cary. In 1854 Murray & Patrick built a saw-mill where the old Bostwick mill had stood. In 1855 Loren Murray commenced the manufacture of cheese-boxes in the carding-mill. In 1857 Murray & Patrick dissolved partnership, Patrick retaining the mill property and most of the farm. In 1859 A. D. Rood and W. K. Patrick bought J. S. Patrick's machine shop and continued the machinist and millwright business. In 1863 C. C. & H. Post bought the starch-mill property, took down the old saw and starch-mills, and built the shop now occupied by L. Murray, starting the business of manufacturing sap buckets and pails. In 1865 Mr. Murray purchased the property, and subsequently commenced the manufacture of excelsior, being still in the business.

The Hinesburg Woolen Mill was purchased in the spring of 1856 by Andrew Dow, Nelson M. Nay and Isaiah Dow, who then began the manufacture of woolen goods. They and their successors have conducted this manufacture with varying degrees of success until the present time. It is now considered the best equipped mill of its size in the State. For a more detailed sketch of the concern, see biographical sketch of Isaiah Dow in later pages.

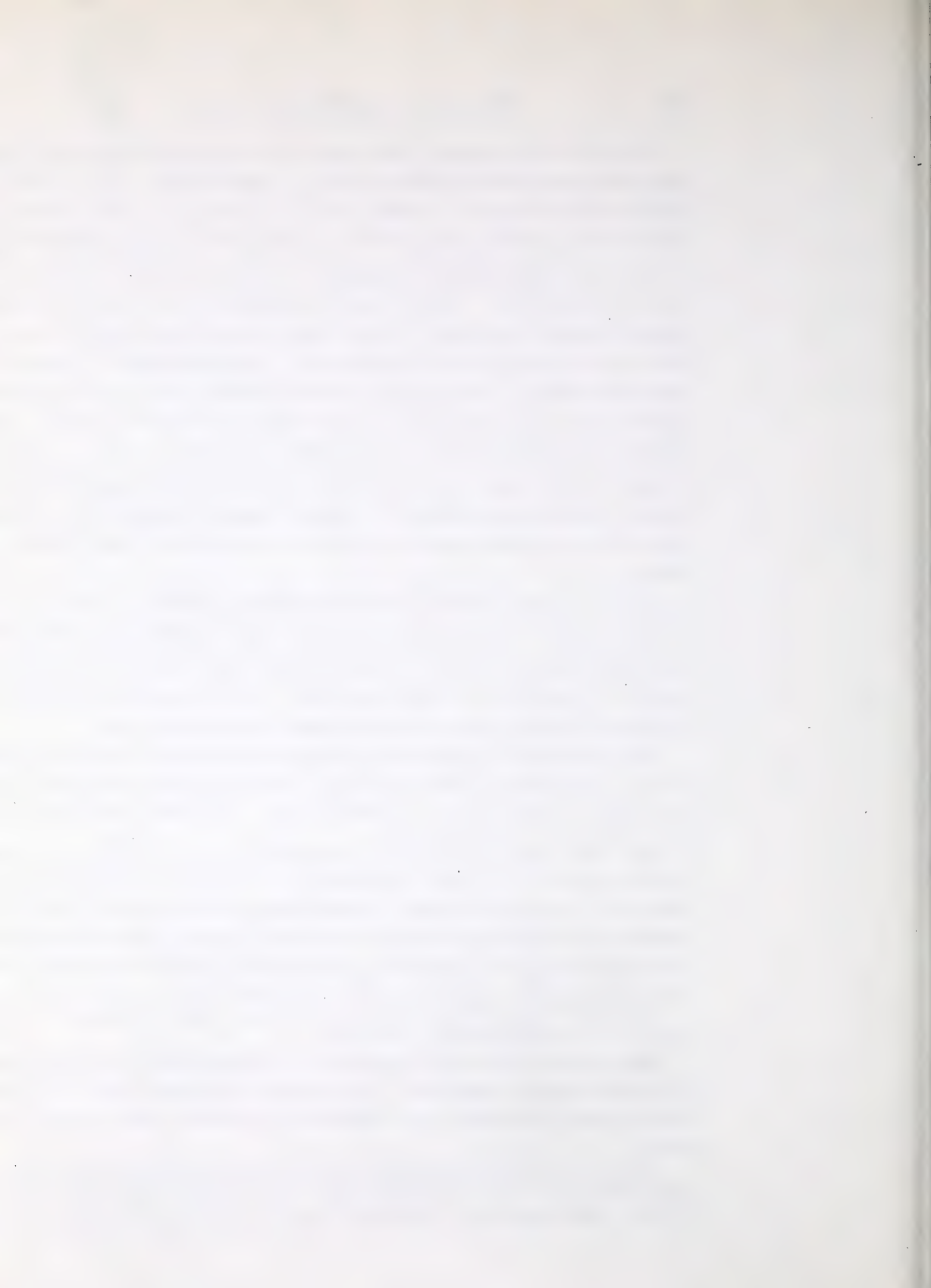
The grist-mill at Mechanicsville, now owned and operated by Russell Corey, was built by Murray & Patrick and Daniel Patrick in 1852 or 1853, who ran it for several years and sold out to Russell Wells. The present owner succeeded Samuel Fletcher several years ago.

The Valley Cheese Factory was established by a stock company in 1866. It is now owned by C. G. Peck, Herman Post, the estate of Frederick Maeck, Albert Ray and Eli Brownson. While this was the only factory in town it used the milk from about 1,000 cows, but other factories in this and neighboring towns have reduced its business to some extent, though it now turns out an excellent quality. It uses the milk of about 400 cows.

The Union Cheese Factory was also started by a stock company in 1871, and is now owned by Daniel J. Walston.

Charles Murray's excelsior manufactory, on Pond Brook, was commenced in 1873 by its present proprietor. He employs two or three men and manufactures about one hundred tons of excelsior per annum, using basswood and poplar.

Patrick's butter-tub and cheese-box manufactory and saw and cider-mill was established by R. Patrick & Sons in 1868. The works now employ from three to six men, who manufacture 5,000 feet of lumber a day, 3,000 butter-tubs and



12,000 cheese-boxes per annum, while the cider-mill has the capacity for making sixty barrels of cider per diem.

Patrick's iron foundry, at Mechanicsville, was built in 1832 by Rufus Patrick, and operated by him until 1876, when he was succeeded by his son, D. K. Patrick, who still carries on the business, manufacturing agricultural implements, and employing two or three men.

Professional Men.—The first physician to practice in Hinesburg, after Mrs. George McEuen, was William B. Marsh, who was born in Windham, Conn., May 23, 1769. He came to Hinesburg in 1788 to practice, then a boy of nineteen years. In 1792 he married Esther Holcomb, a native of Canaan, Conn., who had come with her parents to Starksboro two years before. Besides his eminent success in his professional life, he was an active citizen and shared largely in the confidence and good will of his townsmen. He was chosen three times to the Legislature, and filled other offices of trust to the satisfaction of his constituents. He died December 2, 1827. His residence was less than a mile directly south of the village. Dr. Sylvester Church, who lived on the same road farther south, came here in 1811, and died in 1812. Dr. George Dudley, father of Mrs. Dr. Beecher, came early from New Hampshire, and boarded in the village until he built the house in which Dr. J. W. Miles now lives, about 1820. He died in 1822. Dr. Daniel Goodyear came from Cornwall in 1816, and occupied the brick house in the village now occupied by his granddaughter, Emma Boynton. He died about 1877, aged eighty-seven years. Dr. David C. Deming lived a few years where John Gilbert now resides. About 1833 he went to Michigan. Dr. John Work also practiced a short time in town, having his residence in the village. He left town about 1838. Dr. Hugh Taggart studied and lived about half a mile west of the village. He died in Shelburne a few years ago. Hector Taylor is also one of the physicians of the past. Dr. Carleton E. Miles was a brother of Dr. J. W. Miles, and lived in the house now occupied by Dr. J. F. Miles, afterward building a house in the north end of the village. He died in 1848.

The oldest physician now in town, though he has not for years engaged actively in the practice of his profession, is Dr. Elmer Beecher, who was born on the place now occupied by his cousin, Harmon A. Beecher, about half a mile north of the village, on the 10th of June, 1811. In 1813 his father, Lyman Beecher, removed to the south part of the town on the Center road. He studied medicine with Dr. Goodyear, and took a full course at the Castleton Medical College, receiving his diploma in June, 1835. After a year or two spent at Havana, N. Y., he began to practice in Shelburne, Vt., where he served as town clerk for a time. In March, 1840, he came back to his father's farm, where he remained until 1860. He then took up his residence in the village. He has not practiced actively for a number of years. He was elected to the offices of town clerk and town treasurer every year from 1865 to 1880

inclusive, and was two years in the Senate of the State, in 1860 and 1861, a contemporary with Senator Edmunds. He was first married in 1836 to Ruth Dorwin, who died June 9, 1839, and a second time to his present wife, Emeline Dudley, June 16, 1842.

Dr. J. W. Miles, son of John Miles, was born in Hinesburg on the 14th of April, 1812, and was educated in the schools of his native town and the Williston Academy. He studied medicine with his brother Carleton, and was graduated from the Woodstock Medical College in 1839. Excepting the first six months, when he had an office in Monkton, he has practiced in Hinesburg.

Dr. J. F. Miles, son of Nathaniel Miles, was born in Hinesburg on the 2d of January, 1820, and studied medicine with his uncle, Carleton E. Miles. In 1839 he attended a course of lectures at Woodstock, and in 1843 at Castleton, but was not graduated from either institution at that time. He practiced, however, until he received his diploma in 1860, and afterwards received another from Dartmouth College. He has always practiced in Hinesburg, excepting the first three months, when he lived in Williston.

Dr. E. B. Whitaker was born on the 29th of December, 1845, in Bethel, Vt., and received his medical education at New York and at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating from the New York Homœopathic Medical College on the 1st of March, 1868. He came at once to Mechanicsville to practice.

Dr. Charles J. Russell was born on the 31st of March, 1859, in Bridport, Vt., and received an academical education at New Haven and in the Normal School at Castleton. He received his medical education in Howard University at Washington, D. C., from which he received his diploma on the 6th of April, 1883. He was a resident student in the hospital at Washington for a time, and after a few months in Monkton came to Hinesburg in July, 1884.

Hinesburg has not for some years afforded very great encouragement for the residence of attorneys. The only names of those who have resided here as members of the Chittenden county bar are Nahum Peck, John M. Eldredge, John E. McVine, Joseph Adams, Mitchell Hinsdill, Newell Lyon, Elisha F. Mead, and Edward Vansicklin. Most of these were residents of the town for only a short period.

John M. Eldredge, the first attorney in town, was very prominent. He removed to Burlington about 1835. While here he built and occupied the house in the south part of the village now owned by Mrs. Thompson, of Burlington.

For a sketch of Nahum Peck see sketch of C. G. Peck, in the latter part of this volume. There are no attorneys now in town.

Present Officers.—Following are the officers elected at the annual March meeting in Hinesburg for the year 1886: Dr. J. F. Miles, clerk and treasurer; W. R. Patrick, Andrew Somers, and S. W. Pierce, selectmen; G. D. Boynton, constable; Daniel Patrick, 2d, overseer and poor-farm director; Guy D. Boynton, Russell A. Corey, and Dr. Elmer Beecher, assessors; H. M. Page, E. W.

Whitaker, and F. W. Perrey, auditors; Dr. J. F. Miles, trustee of the surplus money; Frederick Maeck, R. Wickware, and Charles Livermore, fence viewers; Andrew Curry and Joseph Landon, town grand jurors; William Sanctuary, inspector of leather; O. H. Wright, pound-keeper; C. F. Mead, inspector of wood and lumber; Elmwood Russell, agent to prosecute suits; J. H. Allen, Jacob Rood, Charles H. Weed, C. F. Mead, S. C. Ray, grand jurors to the County Court; George R. Ray, Josiah Barker, Frank Perry, street commissioners; A. H. Weed and M. J. Finney, school directors.

Postmasters.—The first postmaster in Hinesburg was Erastus Bostwick, who received his appointment June 7, 1803, and served until March 31, 1812, when he was succeeded by Mitchell Hinsdill. Samuel Hurlburt followed Hinsdill, and in 1829 was followed by Thomas W. Gibb, who retained the office until 1853. From 1854 to 1857 Edward W. Gibb was postmaster, and was then succeeded by Marvin Leonard, who was himself followed by Nathaniel Miles. In 1865 Leonard Andrews was appointed, and remained in service until January, 1886, when the present incumbent, A. H. Weed, succeeded him.

Educational History.—The people of the town have always given much attention to the means of education and general instruction. Common schools were established at an early day in every neighborhood. For years, and until the recent adoption of the town system, there were thirteen districts in the town, and now thirteen schools are maintained as before. (See Chapter X.)

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Congregational Church in Hinesburg was organized on May 20, 1789, in the very infancy of the settlement of the town, and only two years subsequent to its first town meeting. The church was organized by the Rev. Nathan Perkins, laboring under the direction of a missionary society in Connecticut, and consisted at first of the following members: Josiah Steele and his wife, Eliphaz Steele from the church in West Hartford, Conn., Nathan Stevens, Eleazur Sprague and his wife, Elisha Barber and his wife, Samuel Dorwin and his wife from the church in Lanesboro, Mass., and Thankful Stewart, received by profession of faith. Josiah Steele was chosen the first deacon. In 1791, February 23, the Rev. Reuben Parmalée, from Connecticut, was ordained the first pastor of the church. He was dismissed by advice of an ecclesiastical council October 9, 1794. From this time to the spring of 1818, the church had only occasional preaching and administration of its ordinances.

Probably the most prominent pastor of the church in its early history was Rev. Otto S. Hoyt, who was ordained pastor September 29, 1818, was dismissed February 23, 1829, reinstated February 29, 1838, and finally dismissed April 18, 1854. The first church edifice was built of wood in 1800, and did service until 1837, when the present brick house was erected at a cost of about

\$6,000, nearly twice its present value. It will seat 300 persons. A Sabbath-school was established about 1826. The present pastor of the church, Rev. A. C. Field, came to Hinesburg in December, 1880. The present membership of the church is about eighty-seven. The officers now are Henry Page and Noble Partch, deacons; Joseph Landon, clerk and treasurer of the society; and Henry Page, Sabbath-school superintendent. The average attendance at Sabbath-school is about eighty.

A Methodist Episcopal class was formed here in 1799, consisting of six or seven members. They were well supplied with circuit preachers in early days, and with regular pastors in later times. Among the most prominent of their earliest members may be mentioned Alpheus and Lockwood Mead, David Norton and Jared Byington. Their house of worship was erected in 1837, and repaired in 1858, and has undergone necessary changes since then. The society also owns a convenient parsonage in the central part of the village. The present pastor, Rev. George Kerr, succeeded Rev. E. L. Walker in May, 1885. The membership of the church is now a little more than 100. The church property is valued at about \$7,500, including the parsonage. The average attendance at Sabbath-school is about forty. The superintendent is Newell Clifford. The present officers of the church are: Stewards, Elmwood Russell, Noble Miles, C. G. Peck, Orson Kenyon, Alexander Fraser, Perry Miles, Jerome Coleman, Charles Russell, Henry Russell, George Leonard and Ransom Pierce. The class-leader is Charles Coleman.

The Baptist Church in Hinesburg was organized May 10, 1810. The council assisting was called by the church in Monkton, and consisted of delegates from the churches in Cornwall, Bridport, New Haven and Charlotte. Elder Henry Green, of Cornwall, was moderator, and Elder Starkweather clerk. Eighteen members united in the organization of the church, viz.: John Beecher and his wife Lydia, Asa Moon and his wife Hannah, John Miles and his wife Mary Ann, John Beecher, jr., and his wife Clarissa, Elisha Booth and his wife Elizabeth, Stephen Post and his wife Hannah, Amos Dike, Mercy McEuen, Anna Willard, Rhoda Bostwick, Hulda E. Booth, Lydia Andrews. The church has had the services of a large number of different preachers, most of whom have served it for only a few years.

Of the early pastors Rev. Peter Chase was the most prominent. Other pastors were Revs. Ephraim Butler, Alanson Covill, Sylvester S. Parr, John Ide, William Arthur,¹ Amasa Brown, W. G. Johnson, A. H. Stowell, M. G. Hodge, William S. Picknell, Archibald Wait, Truman Gregory, Reuben Sawyer, Ira D. Burwell, who was here about eleven years, and the present pastor, Rev. A. S. Gilbert, who came here in May, 1878.

The present membership of the church numbers about eighty-six persons, while the average attendance at Sabbath-school is about forty-seven, the super-

¹ Father of ex-President Chester A. Arthur.



intendent being J. H. Allen. The estimated value of the church property is \$4,000. The present officers of the church are H. A. Beecher and William Sanctuary, deacons, and Miss Mary A Miles, clerk.

The house of worship was erected in 1826.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF HUNTINGTON.

HUNTINGTON is a mountainous town of irregular outline in the extreme southeastern part of the county, and is bounded north by Richmond and Bolton, east by Duxbury and Fayston, in Washington county, south by Buel's Gore and by Starksboro, in Addison county, and west by Starksboro and Hinesburg. The town was chartered by Governor Benning Wentworth to the following named grantees on the 7th of June, 1763 :

Edward Burling, Samuel Treadwell, Jesse Lawrence, John Underhill, Joshua Hunt, Thomas Downe, Cornelius Davoe, Charles Hunt, Benjamin Cornell, Uriah Travis, William Giffers, Benjamin Bowne, David Guion, Oliver Besley, jr., Joshua Antunes, James Antunes, John Angwin, George Antunes, Jacob Coutant, Samuel Crawford, Thomas Oakley, Isaac Oakley, Marmaduke Palmer, Peter Huggesford, James Davis, Marmaduke Hunt, James Ferris, Thos. Ferris, James Ferris, jr., John Ferris, John Ferris, jr., William Ferris, Aaron Quinby, Aaron Quinby, jr., Israel Honeywell, Jonathan Fowler, John Fowler, John Cornell, Joseph Cornell, John Burling, Hugh Rider, Jonathan Pinkney, Gilbert Pinkney, Charles Pinkney, David Pinkney, Joseph Cornell, jr., William Cornell, Benjamin Ferris, James Ferris, son of Benjamin, Benjamin Ferris, jr., Matthew Franklin, Thomas Howland, Richard Titus, Caleb Griffin, Edward Burling, jr., Samuel Averill, the Hon. William Temple, John Nelson, Thomas Atkinson, Major Jonathan Moulton, Christopher Tappan, esq., Colonel Clement Marsh.

The township was originally called New Huntington, and was supposed to contain the orthodox area of six miles square, or 23,040 acres ; but this supposition, like that of most of the early proprietors of new towns in Vermont, proved to be fallacious.

Originally the township included all the southern part of Richmond lying between Winooski River and within one or two lots of Hinesburg's east line, thence down the Winooski to the north line of the farm adjoining the river, formerly owned by Peter Crane and since by Oliver and Thomas Cutter, and last by Alfred Crane, about half a mile above the old meeting-house, following a line running west, and approaching not far from the farms owned



by Royal Briggs and John Williams. The original western boundary was separated from the Hinesburg line by a narrow strip of land running from the southeast corner of Williston (as it then was called Williston Leg), which was afterwards annexed to the respective towns of Richmond and Huntington. The act by which this change of territory was effected was passed by the Legislature October 27, 1794, which took the easterly part of Burlington, the southerly part of Jericho, the town of Williston, together with the portion of New Huntington mentioned, and a part of Avery's and Buel's Gores, forming the whole into three towns. In addition to the part taken to form the new town of Richmond, another part was annexed to Bolton, while a portion of the gore on the south was annexed to this town. Other than these no changes have occurred in its area. On October 27, 1795, the name of New Huntington was changed to Huntington by the Legislature.

The surface of the town is broken by hills and precipitous mountains, and contains but little level land, except along the fertile intervalles of Huntington River. The highest elevation is Camel's Hump, one of the principal peaks of the Green Mountains, its summit standing within the eastern boundary of Huntington; while next to it in eminence rises North Mountain, just within the north line of the town, east of Huntington River. The western edge of the town is also skirted by a small range of hills. The soil is various and, unlike most mountainous towns, produces abundant quantities of grass and grain. The town is watered by Huntington River and its tributaries, the former flowing across the entire length of the town north and south and affording the best of water privileges.

Owing to the fact that the proprietors' records have either been lost or destroyed, the proceedings of the early settlers cannot be given at such length as otherwise might be. No doubt the proprietors organized and endeavored to make their town a popular place for early settlers, as their competitors in the other towns were doing. From records in possession of Solomon Johns, it is learned that William Hill was the first proprietors' clerk, and Jehiel Johns, Adolphus Walbridge and Sylvester Russell were the first committee to attend to the surveying of the town and all those affairs looking to a rapid sale and settlement of the land. From the same source the following is substantially taken:

Statement of the condition of New Huntington before the proprietors' meeting was warned and the division made by the committee appointed by the Legislature: No division had been made before Ives's Vendue. Between four and five thousand acres was then sold and pitched and surveyed, called Ives's Vendue. Pitches of 150 and 200 acres were made on such rights as he sold. In the year 1789 a survey of 100 acres to each right was made by Silas Hodges and Leonard Hodges, and called Hodges' division. This did not interfere with the vendue pitches. Hodges' division was soon considered illegal and unjust

by many proprietors, and they wholly disregarded it. It became a practice among them and the settlers to get a surveyor and pitch and survey on any land not settled or surveyed by the settlers without any regard to Hodges' division, in all manner of shapes, on or across said division, on any other land not claimed by the settlers. At the proprietors' meeting, 18 April, 1808, it was voted that a shaded plan (so called) should be made, showing all the pitches and Hodges' division in different colors, with the respective claims thereon. A committee was appointed for this purpose, and William Allen was sent to every man to survey his claim as he wished to hold. On the 27th of June, 1808, a committee of five persons was chosen to examine into all claims and report in writing in all cases where there were interfering claims, with their reasons in all such cases. In this way, after much difficulty, the conflicting claims were at last adjusted and the rights of the inhabitants and landowners settled.

Early Settlements.—The first settlement made within the present limits of Huntington was begun in the spring of 1786 by Jehiel Johns, who came from Manchester, Vt., in March, bringing his wife and portable effects by way of Otter Creek to Lake Champlain, following it down to Burlington, and thence up Winooski River to what is now a part of Richmond. Here he left his companion and such effects as he could not carry with him in the care of Joel Brownson, an early settler in Williston, and proceeded by marked trees through the woods to his pitch, which he had purchased the fall before, being lot No. 58, original right of Isaac Oakly, lying on Huntington River, just south of the site of the village. Here he built the first log cabin in the town. In the latter part of his work he had the assistance of Stillman and Samuel Bradley, early settlers in Williston. He was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., February 19, 1756, and on the thirtieth anniversary of his birthday he married Elizabeth Sexton, of Manchester, Vt., who bore him five sons and a daughter. He was early chosen to prominent positions in the new town, being moderator of the first town meeting, first justice of the peace, first representative, and filling various other offices. He died August 12, 1840, and his widow survived him until March 25, 1851. Her epitaph, written by her son, the well-known James Johns, reads as follows:

First of my sex brought to this town,
To keep a house was I;
Here by my partner I'm at rest,
For we were born to die.

James Johns, one of the children of Jehiel Johns, who was noted for his intelligence and independence of thought, and for the peculiar ability with which he edited the *Vermont Autograph and Remarker*, mentioned in the chapter devoted to the history of the press, died on the 26th of April, 1874, aged seventy-six years and seven months.

Jehiel Johns was followed the same year by Elisha Bradley, from Sunder-

land, Vt., who built the second log house in town. In the following winter, however, he removed to Williston and left Mr. Johns alone until the spring of 1787, when Charles Brewster and Ebenezer Ambler, with their families, came on from Tinmouth and began settlements in the vicinity; Ambler on lot 59, next north of the farm of Johns, and Brewster on that next north of Ambler. In a year or two the next settler, Asa Gillet, arrived and settled on the lot next north of Brewster's, partly adjoining the town line. John Martin came soon after and made the first pitch on the hill in the east part of the town. The first settler in the western part of the town was Jacob Snider, who made his pitch on what was then called Williston Leg. The three last-mentioned settlements were established about 1788. They were closely followed by Thomas and Rufus Williams, who each pitched next to John Martin on East Hill, the one north and the other east of him. About 1789 the first settlements were effected in Buel's Gore by Abel Turner, John Fitch and Samuel Fargo. About the same time Jacob Fairman and Lawrence Ravelin settled on Southeast Hill, south of Brush's Brook. As early as 1790 Stephen Squires pitched in what is known as Sherman Hollow. In 1794 came Oliver Russell, John Raymond, Jonathan Shepard, John Teft, Jabez Fargo, David Caswell, Joseph Carpenter, Elias Farr, and Zebediah Joslin, some of them proving merely temporary squatters. Settlement was very slow and it was at least forty years before any portion of the town assumed the nature or appearance of a village or place of business. In 1791 the population was 167.

As before stated, Deacon Charles Brewster came to this town from Tinmouth, Vt., in 1787. He purchased lot 60 and upon it settled his son, Charles, jr. He also purchased a farm in that part of the original town which was afterwards set off to Richmond, upon which he placed another son, Ozem. Mr. Brewster himself returned to Tinmouth, where he remained until his death. Charles, jr., built the first framed buildings in town in 1795, which are still standing on the old Brewster farm. After the death of her husband Mrs. Brewster removed from Tinmouth and took up her residence with Charles, where she died in 1790, aged sixty-six years, being the first adult person to die in Huntington. Charles, jr., had a family of ten children, none of whom is now living, though their descendants are numerous. He died March 15, 1809, aged fifty-four years.

Among the other settlers who came in before 1800 may be mentioned John Fitch, from Hartford, Conn., who came in 1789 to Buel's Gore; John Thomas, from Tinmouth, Mass., who came to Huntington in 1789 and settled on the farm now in possession of his grandson, John Sprague; George Small, from Tinmouth, Vt., who arrived in 1793 and located on the place afterwards and recently owned by the Butler estate; and Nathaniel Pierce, from Hollis, N. H., who came in 1795 and remained until his death in 1821 on the east branch of Huntington River, in Buel's Gore.

Elisha Bradley was a native of Connecticut, and adopted very peculiar views of religion, said to resemble the faith of the Quakers, only "more ultra." He was an honest and exemplary man.

Ebenezer Ambler, son of John Ambler, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., April 26, 1756. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Charles Brewster, in Tinmouth, Vt., and came to Huntington in 1787. He had only two children, John and Elizabeth, or Betsey. At the organization of the town Ebenezer Ambler was chosen first selectman, and was for several years one of the justices of the peace of the town. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and was once taken prisoner by the Hessians. He died April 26, 1826.

Jacob Snider, or Schneider, was born of German parents in Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y., April 12, 1758. His father was John Snider. Jacob married Rebecca Hart, by whom he had twelve children. He served a short time in the American cause in the War of the Revolution.

John Fitch was born in Coventry, Conn., in December, 1754. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and after the war was over received a pension from the government to the time of his death. He represented Huntington in the Legislature several years, and for several years also served as justice of the peace and constable. He married Anna, daughter of Major Elias Buel, original proprietor of the gore, and had several children. He died in 1850.

John Thomas was a native of Staffordshire, England, and was impressed into the service of the English during the War of the Revolution, but deserted and betook himself to more peaceable employment. After the war he married Mary McDonald, stopped a while in Tinmouth, and in 1789 settled in this town. He died in December, 1836, leaving three children.

William Hill was an Englishman, born near the borders of Scotland, and came to America about the period of the Revolution. He was, during the latter part of his life, inclined to the religious views of the Quakers. In 1820 he removed to Farnham, Canada, where he soon after died. His wife was Patience, daughter of Joseph Carpenter.

War of 1812.—The following company, commanded by Captain A. Farr, and made up from Huntington and Richmond, were stationed at Burlington during the year 1813 as a part of the regiment of Colonel Taylor: James Ambler, Nathan Sherman, Alexander Frasier, Salmon Johns, Leemon E. Landon, Joseph Dike, as drummer, Aaron A. Fairman, Brigham Bradley, Comfort Brewster, Elijah Hurlburt, Elin Bunker, Gideon Taft, George Molton, Hall Estes, Elijah Abeel, J. F. Fairman, John Snider, Joseph Hamlen, Joseph Ellis, Terry Shattuck, Manley Newlins, Noah Johnson, Nathaniel Norton, Otis Taft, Peter Shattuck, Merlin Derby, Sanford Williams, S. Roberts, T. Willis, William Hall, jr., Frederick Fish, John Butler, Jo. Johns, Samuel Johnson, Elisha Williams, Z. Gay, Samuel Cooper.

The Organization of the Town took place at the house of Owen Brewster on

the 29th of March, 1790, when Jehiel Johns was chosen moderator, Charles Brewster, sr., town clerk; Amos Brownson, jr., constable; and Ebenezer Ambler, Ozem Brewster and Parley Starr, selectmen. The early records of town meetings, a fruitful source of historical information, are evidently very meager in Huntington and some of them so disconnected as to give rise to the suspicion that they have been mutilated and partly destroyed or taken away from the clerk's office. One of the first meetings recorded after the organization of the town was held on the third day of March, 1797, at the house of Jabez Fargo. William Hill was then town clerk. At the March meeting for 1798 it was voted that a pound be built at Joseph Carpenter's house, at the most convenient spot. In March, 1799, it was voted that "the Selectmen are to Build a Temporal Pound and purchase a Burying Ground and Fence the same, to Erect a Sign Post and Guide Posts." Further measures were also adopted looking to the institution of an inquiry concerning the most suitable place for the "burying ground, sign post and guide posts," and to present the result of the inquiry at a future meeting. Either nothing came of this for some time, or what was done proved insufficient, for on the 2d of June, 1800, a tax of one cent on a dollar was voted to "build" the "burying-yard," pound, sign-post, stocks and guide-posts; and a few months later it was voted that this tax be payable in cash, wheat, rye or corn. Again on the 25th of August, 1801, it was voted that Joseph Clark build the guide-posts for two dollars a post for "erecting, building, lettering and painting, according to law." And Enoch Terril was authorized to build the stocks and sign-post for two dollars and fifty cents, and to have them finished by the 10th of November of that year. It was also voted that the selectmen divide the town into two districts, for the more convenient arrangement of "burying-yards," each district to have its own ground.

Little else occurs in the early records to throw light upon the early methods of proceeding to improve the internal affairs of the town, unless the following extract from the record of the meeting last above mentioned:

"Voted—The Districts are nullified and made void, and are at Liberty to convene together for the singular advantage of teaching their Children as most convenient."

First Industries, etc.—Abel Turner erected the first mill in town—a grist and saw-mill—about the beginning of the present century, on Huntington River in the southern part of the town. About the same time Samuel Buel built a saw-mill on one of the tributary brooks flowing into the river from the east. Turner's mill was ruined by a freshet in 1804. Another grist-mill was built about this time for Orrin Polly in the western part on a brook which enters the town from Hinesburg. It was discontinued in 1819 and the site used for a saw-mill. The first carpenters and joiners were Josiah and Thomas Miller; Jonathan Dike was the first kitchen chair-maker; James Weller was the

first blacksmith; Rufus Williams was the first tailor and Benjamin Brownell was the first resident shoemaker. The first carding-machine was built and started by Roswell Stevens, in 1821, at the north village, where cloth-dressing was also done.

Present Manufacturing Interests.—The industries above mentioned were the most prominent early interests, excepting perhaps the grist and saw-mill of Solomon, Jacob and Almon Rood on the west side of the stream in the north village, opposite the site of the present mills of Dr. Chessmore, which was carried away by the freshet of 1858, and the starch factory of Alexander Ferguson, near by, which suffered destruction from the same agency. The abundant water power in the town has been instrumental in keeping its inhabitants supplied with mills. Among the present interests may be named the saw-mill of Dr. A. H. Chessmore, which stands on the site of the old mill of Roswell Stevens, built about 1821. Soon after 1828 Joseph Johnson bought and repaired the building, operating a saw-mill in it until about 1856, when it was burned. He and his son, W. M. Johnson, immediately rebuilt and ran it until it was carried away by the freshet of 1858, after which it went into the hands of H. Shattuck and L. A. Norton, who rebuilt it. W. M. Johnson went into partnership with Mr. Shattuck and retained an interest in the concern until 1878, when the present proprietor bought it of him and of the estate of Lyman Norton. In 1883 Dr. Chessmore added shingle and clapboard machines to the mill and made various other improvements, and in the summer of 1885 replaced the old run of stones with a new grist-mill apparatus, and now does custom work of the best kind. In this mill are sawn annually about 200,000 feet of dimension lumber, while about 300,000 shingles and 100,000 feet of clapboards are made every year. By its enlargement in dimensions and in the volume of its business it shows the spirit of enterprise which possesses its owner.

Norman J. Mix's saw-mill, on Huntington River, was built by Harry M. Small in 1875. Here are made annually about 100,000 feet of clapboards and 500,000 staves, in addition to the common lumber sawn.

The saw and grist-mill of Howe & Dumas, in the south part of the town, was recently purchased by A. C. Dearborn, and does a fair business.

The steam saw and grist-mill at the south village, of Sidney Gillett, was started about April 1, 1886, and promises to become one of the leading manufacturing factories of the town.

Mercantile Interests.—The first store in town was opened at the house of Jabez Fargo, on consignment as a branch concern by John Thorp, of Charlotte, about the commencement of the present century. It was continued until about 1805, in the fall of which year another concern was started in that line, in a room of Ebenezer Ambler's then new framed house, by Ross & Conger, from Monkton, and was the first store at the north village. In the fall of 1807

it was transferred to a new building erected partly for the purpose on the east side of the river, the firm name changing to Ross & Ambler, and the business finally going into the hands of Ira Ladd, of Monkton, who kept it up until 1809. After this no regular trading was done in town until 1822, when Guerdon Taylor engaged in the business in a room of John Ambler's house. Other early merchants were Nathan Stewart, Ephraim Randall, and Amos Dike.

The oldest of the present stores is that of G. W. & H. L. Sayles, which was established by their father, Stephen Sayles, in the present building, in 1854. The building has been used for mercantile purposes more than half a century. The present firm succeeded Stephen Sayles in 1862. They carry a stock valued at from \$3,000 to \$6,000, according to the season and demand. G. Bickford opened his general store in the north village in December, 1875. E. W. Ellis built the store building he now occupies, and established the trade which he now conducts in the south village, in the fall of 1876. He carries about \$1,500 or \$2,000 worth of goods. The store of W. M. Johnson was started by the present proprietor in the north village in May, 1879, and he now carries between \$2,000 and \$3,000 worth of goods. The building was formerly occupied by Justin Taylor. H. M. Small and George W. Brewster entered into partnership and opened a store at the south village in the spring of 1886, and now carry a stock worth about \$3,000. The building was erected by Amos Dike many years ago, and was last occupied before the present occupancy by Lawrence Sweeney.

Hotels.—The first tavern in Huntington was opened by Jabez Fargo, who kept it for many years and nearly to the time of his death in 1827. The next was opened at the north village in 1826 by Guerdon Taylor, and is the same building, with some changes, now occupied by Edmund T. Collins, proprietor of the Green Mountain House. Among the landlords who followed Taylor were Sanford Eddy, Alexander Ferguson, Jonathan Dike, Charles Lovekin, John Cook, Hiram Cook, Truman Wood, James Wood, Daniel Hill, Ansel Eddy, Solomon Johns, Edward Irish, Melvin Heath, and the present proprietor, who succeeded Heath in the fall of 1865.

The hotel of M. J. Ellis, at the Center, was built by Benjamin Allen not far from 1828, who kept the house for some time, and was followed by John Derby. After a long period Derby was succeeded by Joseph Rounds. Gershom Conger kept the house nine years, and was followed by George Conger, who, after the lapse of one year, was himself succeeded by the present proprietor in March, 1865.

The Professions.—The first physicians who made Huntington their field of practice for any time were Drs. William Ambler, brother of Ebenezer Ambler, and William Hewett. They soon left for other parts. Those who have since made the town their residence successively are Jesse P. Carpenter, Winter Hewett, Seth Hitchcock, Samuel Fargo, 2d, Gail Nichols, Enoch A. Smith,



A. H. CHESMORE.

Matthew Cole, Pliny P. Green, Charles H. Swift, Rial C. Stevens, Reuben Nims, Pierce Standish, John Work, George W. Bromley, Chauncey L. Case, and Abel Sweet. Besides these there were many years ago two others, Ebenezer Lamb and Richard Estes, who professed to administer medicine on botanic principles. About twenty-five years ago, too, Dr. Ira Hodge was residing in town, and doctored on the Indian, root and herb system. At present there is but one practicing physician in town, viz., Dr. A. H. Chessmore. A detailed sketch of Dr. Chessmore appears in the later pages of this book.

There are no lawyers now practicing in the town, which, with its proper propensity for litigation, has never had the harboring of but two of that description. William S. Hawkins practiced here from about 1831 to about 1839, and Daniel B. Hale left town in 1850, after a residence of two years.

Postmasters.—The first post-office opened in town was established near the commencement of the century, at the house of Jabez Fargo, who was postmaster. As it did not quite pay expenses it was soon discontinued, and no other took its place until 1828, when Amos Dike received the appointment and opened an office at the south village. In 1829, on application to the general department, it was transferred to the north village and Alexander Ferguson was appointed. Since then the postmasters at the north village (Huntington), have been as follows: 1829 to 1841 inclusive, Alexander Ferguson; 1842, Cyrus Johns; 1843 to 1845, Orange Dike; 1846-47, Stephen Bartlett; 1848-49, John E. Woodworth; 1850-54, Mrs. Ruth Crane; 1855-61, Solomon Johns; 1862-68, J. M. Johnson; 1869-71, George E. Johnson; 1872-75, R. C. Bromley; 1876-85, G. W. Sayles; and the present incumbent, Solomon Johns, who received the appointment from the present administration.

An office was established at the Center in 1862, by the appointment of A. H. Loveland to the position of master. He was succeeded in 1872 by E. M. Kent, and Kent in 1873 by C. Dearborn. In 1874 M. Ellis was appointed and retained the appointment until 1876, when he was followed by E. W. Ellis. The present postmaster at Huntington Center (the south village) is H. M. Small, also appointed under President Cleveland.

Present Town Officers.—The officers elected for the year 1886 in this town are as follows: G. W. Sayles, clerk, treasurer, and trustee of the surplus fund; G. D. Ellis, A. E. Bates, and John Fargo, selectmen; overseer of the poor, Warham Brewster; first constable, George W. Brewster; listers, Henry Brewster, Frank Strong, Smilie Kenyon; auditors, O. H. Ellis, Isaiah Strong, G. B. Andrews; fence viewers, Warham Brewster, Daniel Gorton, Stephen Sprague; town grand jurors, Enoch Gregory, G. L. Williams; agent to prosecute and defend suits in which the town is interested, Henry Brewster; superintendent of common schools, Rev. E. B. Fuller; sextons, north village, Montraville Ross; south village, John B. Ellis; street commissioners, Warham Brewster, George A. Baker; inspector of leather, Stillman Johnson; pound-keepers, south

village, Harry M. Small; north village, A. H. Chessmore; surveyor of wood and inspector of lumber and shingles, Sidney Gillett.

Educational.—The first school opened in Huntington was started in the summer of 1794, in the log barn of Ebenezer Ambler, of which Betsey, wife of Darius Fargo, was the teacher. The first winter school was opened in the following winter in one of the rooms of Ebenezer Ambler's log dwelling house, and was taught by Dr. William Ambler, his brother. Other schools were after this opened, and in a few months log school-houses might be seen here. The first framed school-house was erected in 1806 on the high ridge near Sherman Hollow, and was burned in 1808. No other was built until 1816, when one was erected at the south village. There are now seven districts in town.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Probably the first ministers of the gospel to preach in Huntington were a Mr. Sabin and Abraham Hall, the former a Methodist and the latter a Congregationalist. The noted Lorenzo Dow also paid this town a visit, and preached several times, and it was probably by his means and Mr. Sabin's that the first seeds of Methodism took root here, though how many were gained for the church at that time we do not learn. These men were here some time between 1790 and 1795. The first house built expressly for purposes of worship was erected at the north village in 1836 by the Methodists and Freewill Baptists. Another smaller house was built at the south village in 1841, and was owned chiefly by Calvinistic Baptists. Nearly all the denominations have at one time or another sustained services in Huntington, though the only regular organization now acting in town is the Freewill Baptist. The first preacher of this persuasion in town was Elder Charles Bowles, colored, who came here in the summer of 1817, and at various times has been succeeded by the following preachers: Benajah Maynard, Josiah Wetherbee, Orange Dike, Joshua Tucker, Ezra B. Fuller, Samuel Webster, Samuel Lord, Porter Thomas, Nathaniel Ewers, Daniel Batchelder, Mark Atwood, Jarius E. Davis, John Gould, D. S. Frost, C. J. Mott, Lyman Sargent, and since the spring of 1877, Ezra B. Fuller. The present number of Freewill Baptists in this town and the mission at Jonesville, is about eighty-eight, and they own property valued at about \$10,000 in all. The present officers of the organization are: Pastor, E. B. Fuller; clerk, R. A. Norton; deacons, N. F. Tomlinson, and H. R. Norton; Sabbath-school superintendents, R. A. Norton, at the north village; O. J. Tomlinson, at the south village; and Mr. Frary at Jonesville.

The Methodists have no church here, though they have a class which is ministered unto by the pastor of the Starksboro church. The two houses of worship now in use, one at the Center and the other at the north village were built respectively in 1861, at a cost of \$2,500, and in 1870, at a cost of \$9,000.

BUEL'S GORE.

Buel's Gore, a triangular piece of land containing an area of about three thousand acres, forms the southeastern corner of the county, and is bounded north by Huntington, east by Fayston, in Washington county, and south and west by Starksboro and Lincoln, in Addison county. It was granted by Vermont on the 4th of November, 1780, to Elias Buel and fifty-nine others, and then contained 4,273 acres; but was curtailed by the Legislature on the 27th of October, 1794, by the annexation of a portion of its territory to Huntington. The first settlement was made about 1789 by Abel Turner, John Fitch, and Samuel Fargo. From that time until 1850 the population increased to eighteen, and now is estimated at about twenty-four.

The Gore has never been organized as a town, has no church building and no post-office. Its residents all depend upon the adjoining towns for these matters, mostly upon Huntington; and, indeed, it might almost be said to be a portion of that town.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF JERICO.¹

THE town of Jericho, lying in the central part of Chittenden county, bounded north by Underhill, east by Bolton, south by Richmond and Williston, west by Essex, was granted by New Hampshire to Edward Burling and seventy-five associates on the 7th of June, 1763. The township consisted of 23,040 acres, and was divided into seventy-two shares. The charter was witnessed by Benning Wentworth, governor and commander of the Province of New Hampshire, and signed by T. Atkinson, secretary. By the terms of the charter the grantees were to have and to hold the territory granted, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, they and their heirs and assigns forever, on conditions in substance as follows: (1) Every grantee shall plant five acres within five years for every fifty acres granted, and shall continue to plant, cultivate and improve his grant, under penalty of forfeiture to the grantor. (2) White and other pine trees fit for masts in the royal navy shall be kept for that use, and none shall be felled for other purpose except by permission, under penalty of forfeiture. (3) A tract of land as near the center of the township as may be suitable and convenient shall be marked out and reserved for town lots, one of which shall be allotted to each grantee, to the contents of one acre. (4) Each of these shall pay annually for ten years the rent of one ear of Indian corn. (5) After the expiration of ten years there

¹By J. S. Cilley, A. M.



shall be paid one shilling proclamation money for every one hundred acres any one may own, and the rents shall be paid in the council chamber at Portsmouth, or to such officers as may be appointed to receive the same. How much the conditions were respected by the grantees, or how long they were complied with by the purchasers of the soil, we may not know; certain it is, however, that about the year 1776 the few that dwelt among these hills had but little respect for the power that imposed the conditions, and ere long they had no fear of his authority in executing them.

The surface of the township is quite uneven, and the great variety of hill and valley, meadow, pasture and woodland, brook and river, gives great beauty and interest to the scenery. There is nothing of special importance attached to the mineral productions of the town, save as they furnish the farmer solid material for fences and enable him to act the part of a wise man in building his house upon rock. There is great variety of soil in Jericho; some parts of the town have rich, productive soil, and afford the husband *rich* returns for care and labor; other parts handsomely remunerate labor; while others present no attractions to him who must eat his bread in the sweat of his face, though they may charm the eye of him who loves the woody hill or rocky height. Jericho is indeed a goodly town, rich in the character of its inhabitants, though that be somewhat varied, as are the products of the soil. The homes of most of the people give evidence of thrift and plenty, and some of even luxury, while nothing indicates that one should hesitate to come down to Jericho from any other part of the country for fear of falling among thieves and being stripped of raiment.

But we turn from the view of fine meadows, cultivated fields, green pastures, pleasant homes, and abundant harvests and give our thought to the primeval forest, the log cabin in the wilderness, the scanty fare and the severe trials and hardships of the first settlers of the town, one of whom, Joseph Brown, with his wife and children, came to Jericho in 1774. Having suffered all the fatigue and privation incident to so great an undertaking, coming as they did from Massachusetts, they settled at last in the north part of the town, building a log house just south of the river that now bears his name, on a spot near the road that leads from the present residence of Hiram Day toward Underhill Flat. There was then no other settlement nearer than those of Roderick Messenger and Azariah Rood, who came to Jericho in the same year as Mr. Brown, and pitched their tents on or near the banks of the Winooski, some six or seven miles from him.

Hardly had Mr. Brown begun to secure for himself and family something of supply and comfort, when British domination caused the Revolutionary War, and sent the Indian to dog the steps and terrify the hearts of the pioneers of Vermont. A young man, Gibson by name, had been hospitably entertained by Mr. Brown for some time, and at length, going to pursue his work in hunting, had fallen into the hands of Indians. He told the Indians if



they would let him go, he would lead them where they could get a whole family of white people. The Indians, having agreed to his proposition, were led by the base betrayer of those who had sheltered him to the house of Mr. Brown. At noon of a day in September, 1780, six savages entered the house and took Mr. Brown, his wife and two children then living with them but not their own, as prisoners. A man by the name of Old was residing with Mr. Brown for a little time, who, seeing the Indians enter, jumped from a window and ran for life and freedom, pursued by the tomahawks of the Indians. He escaped, but with such powerful exertion and terrible fright as to cause great protrusions of his eyes from their sockets, and it is said they never regained their normal condition. When the sons of Mr. Brown returned home at night from a hunting excursion they were taken prisoners by six other Indians lying in wait for them and led in pursuit of those first taken. All were taken to Montreal, where they suffered with cold and hunger and in various ways, until their escape and release in 1783. The sons, Joseph and Charles, fled from British service and imprisonment in the spring of that year, and returned to the place where were the ashes of their home burned by the savages who had torn them from it, and at once began to build another home. To this the father and mother came, when they had been released upon the declaration of peace. Nor yet were the days of privation and suffering passed; for three weeks at one time the family lived wholly upon the juice of cornstalks obtained by wetting and pressing them. But better days were in store for them, and ere long plenty and comfort were the reward of labor and manly endeavor. The descendants of Mr. Brown have been quite numerous and many of them have lived and died in the immediate vicinity of his home, and some still remain to bear his name with the honor which has always been accorded to it in the history of the town.

Soon after the return of this family other settlers came in quite rapidly. Prominent among them was Nathaniel Bostwick, who built near Mr. Brown the house long owned and occupied by Joseph Kingsbury and subsequently by Josiah Bass. In process of time his son Arthur built and long occupied the hotel near by, and called by his name. Since his occupancy great additions have been made, and it is now a large, pleasant, commodious and well-kept house under the direction of L. M. Dixon, and is a remarkably fine place for summer resort. In beauty and sublimity of view few places, if any, surpass this. Clark Bostwick, son of Arthur, lives but a few rods from the house built by his grandfather, and he is the only one of the name now in town—a true man and a good citizen. A half-brother of Clark, Samuel B., will long be remembered by those who knew him well. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont, a fine scholar, an eminent minister of the Episcopal Church, a *Christian gentleman*. He died but a few years ago in Sandy Hill, N. Y.

In 1776, the inhabitants being warned by Ira Allen for the Council of

Safety, Roderick Messenger, of whom we have already spoken, went with his family in a canoe down Winooski River with a view of reaching Lake Champlain to embark on transports sent to pick up and bear away the fleeing inhabitants. After much difficulty his object was accomplished, and during the war his family found support and safety in different places in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. Mr. Messenger returned and was employed by the Council of Safety in defense of the settlements on the "grants" at a block-house on his farm in Jericho, which was occupied as a military post until the approach of Burgoyne, when the company stationed there went to meet the enemy at Hubbardton and Bennington. After the war Mr. Messenger again occupied his farm, and was postmaster and news-carrier for the pioneers. Here he lived to advanced age, an industrious and respectable farmer and a good citizen.

Azariah Rood, the other of the three settlers of 1774, died in 1795, but left to fill his place his son, Thomas D., who served the town in various official positions, and proved himself an energetic man, ready and decided in action, firm and wise in council.

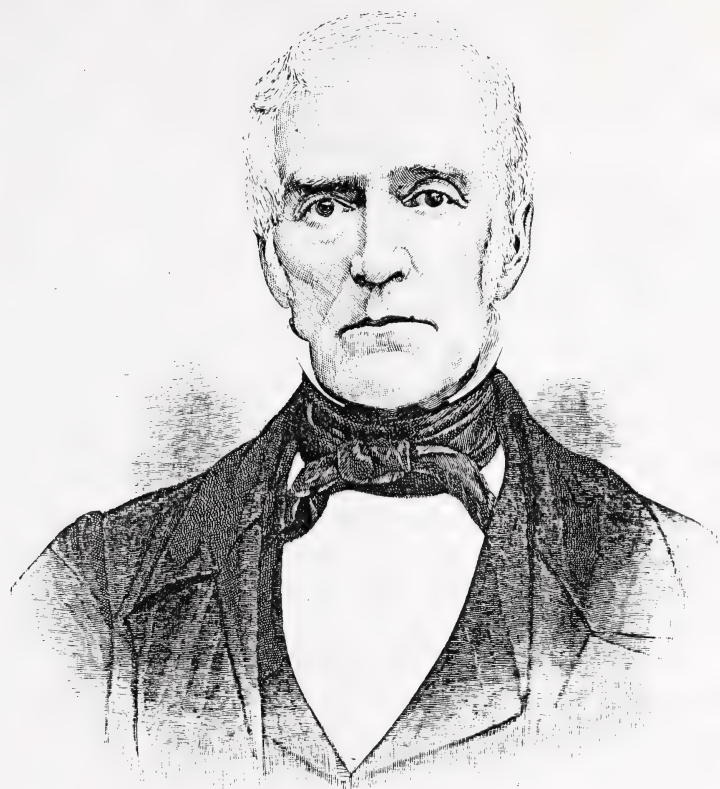
The town was organized March 22, 1786, at which time was held a meeting warned by John Fassett, judge of the Supreme Court. At this meeting James Farnsworth was chosen moderator; Lewis Chapin, clerk; and Peter McArthur, constable. At another meeting, June 13, 1786, Azariah Rood, Joseph Hall and Jedediah Lane were chosen selectmen.

A register of freemen was begun in 1785 with six names, and about the same number were added in 1786. On the 29th of November, 1786, Jedediah Lane was chosen representative.

Lewis Chapin, the first town clerk, was born September 30, 1755, and in the year 1786, in company with his brother Ichabod, he purchased a tract of wild land in Jericho, on which was what is now the "Green," at the center of the town, and the cemetery just south of it, both of which he gave for public use. Lewis Chapin and his brother Benoni were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and thus faithfully served their country. Coming to Jericho, Lewis built a log house near the southeast corner of the lot given for a cemetery, in which he lived until able to build the large and commodious house a little south of the former, where his grandson, Milo H. Chapin, now lives. This house stands on a beautiful spot, commanding an extensive and beautiful view, and is proof of the sound judgment and good taste of the builder, as well as the present owner, shown in its care and preservation. Mr. Chapin was an earnest Christian, a strong supporter of religion, and a messenger of good to the poor.

Jedediah Lane, the first representative of the town, was a man of considerable wealth. He owned a large amount of land at and in the vicinity of Jericho Corners, had a family of ten children, five of whom, Jedediah, jr., Lovicy, Lydia, Cyrus and Stevens, settled in Jericho. Among the descendants of these





John Smith



five are those who have at various times filled almost every town office, and have represented the town in the State Legislature. Particularly noticeable among them all are Lucius L. and Edgar H., sons of Stevens, the first of whom was an intelligent and excellent farmer, the last an active and successful merchant. Both have been representatives of the town, and the last named has been a member of the Senate and assistant judge of the County Court. In the business interests and improvements of the town both were deeply interested and eminently useful; and the town has suffered a loss in their removal, one to Winooski, the other to Burlington.

David T. Stone, born in Connecticut, October 9, 1769, came to Jericho about 1791, and purchased land on Little River, three miles east of the Center, and there settled. On the 29th of September, 1792, he married Thankful Smith, who lived a few miles away, and immediately they started on their wedding trip for his cabin in the wilderness, on the bank of the river — a fashionable trip in those days. Their furniture was neither elaborate nor costly, but having made a table of a plank supported by legs inserted in holes bored through it, it seemed good to Mr. Stone, upon retiring for the night, to tie it by a rope to the ladder leading to the chamber, lest through fright from its own looks it should flee and leave no support for their breakfast. So life had its mirthful side even then in the forest. Mr. Stone had two sons and a daughter. The sons, Hiram and Harvey, lived upon the land purchased by their father, many years side by side; but at length Harvey moved to Swanton, where he still lives. Hiram died April 3, 1874, in the town and near the home of his birth. They were noble, intelligent, Christian men, an honor to the town, and strong pillars of support to the church. None of the name now lives in Jericho, save Deacon Isaac C. Stone, son of Hiram, a much respected citizen, elected representative of Jericho in 1884. Gaius Pease, a man of about the age of Mr. Stone, and coming to Jericho at nearly the same time, became a near neighbor and fast friend of him, as did also George Butts, before many days. These three were the first settlers in this part of Jericho, and all, by industry, economy and fair dealing, acquired a competence for their families, and what is better still, transmitted a good name to their posterities, some of whom still bear and preserve it.

Of the many incidents that took place during the early days in town of these pioneers, we mention the following: At night of a harvest-day a hunter and his dogs had by close pursuit driven three bears to find refuge in a tall tree standing near the house of Mr. Pease. Being unable to shoot them on account of the darkness, or otherwise to dislodge them, those at the tree sent for help to Mr. Stone, who came from the field with pitchfork in hand, ready for action. Strong, active and full of courage, he determined at once to climb the tree and dislodge the brutes. Accordingly, fastening a band around his waist, and attaching thereto the pitchfork, he began the ascent of the tree,

whose first branch was thirty feet from the ground, and ere long gained the desired position, and with the cry "Stand from under," he pitched the bears from the tree, two of which were killed by men and dogs as they came tumbling down, while the third escaped.

These men, Stone, Pease and Butts, believed in exact justice to deserving men, as was shown in the treatment of one Casey, a hired man of Mr. Pease. For some offense, real or supposed, Casey took a son of his to the woods at night, and after a dreadful whipping left him tied to a tree until his screams brought a neighbor to his relief in the early morning. Next day notice of the case was given to "Billy" Young and a Mr. Prouty, executors of the law in this case, who appeared at the abode of Casey the next night, and with the "beech seal" and rawhide well laid on sought to change the spirit of the savage to milder form, while David and George stood by to witness that the conviction was sufficiently deep to produce genuine conversion, and Gaius stood at a little distance, peering through the darkness to be satisfied of the same fact. These men were law-abiding citizens, but in this case could not wait the coming of tardy justice — and perhaps they were right.

John Lyman, from Salisbury, Conn., settled in Jericho soon after the Revolutionary War, in which he had been a brave and faithful soldier. He was a man of deep thought, sound judgment, and Christian character. It is said that "he was a mighty hunter and an accurate marksman, and that perhaps his skill as a hunter, his erect stature, dark complexion, and small black eyes, justified the idea of a deacon in a certain place that Mr. Lyman was the Indian preacher sent to supply their pulpit the next Sabbath after his coming to the place." He was positive in his convictions, firm in his purposes, and not to be turned from his pursuit of the right course when once his opinions had been deliberately formed. These characteristics of the father were prominent in his children, two of whom, John and Daniel, honored, beloved and useful citizens, spent their long, prosperous and happy lives in Jericho, dying but a few years ago. Charles, a son of Daniel, worthily bearing the honored name of his father, is the only descendant now living in town.

David and Jedediah Field, brothers, came to Jericho from Guilford, Conn., about 1797, and were among the most honored of the early settlers. None of the children of David, of whom he had seven, is now living; and Erastus, son of Jedediah, is the only member of his family still a resident of Jericho. He has held most of the town offices, being justice of the peace thirty years, and having been representative of the town. He is a man of great wealth and highly respected. He is eighty-eight years old.

But want of time and space forbid extended mention of all the earlier settlers of the town, among whom are prominent, besides those already mentioned, Martin Chittenden, John Lee, Caleb Nash, Benjamin Day, Polli C. Packard, Jesse Gloyd, Jesse Thompson, James Marsh, Isaac Benham, Oliver Lowry, Truman

Barney, Truman Galusha, Nathaniel Pliny, Lemuel Blackman, Elias Bartlett, Hosea Spaulding, Timothy Bliss, all honorable men, to some of whom we may have occasion to refer hereafter. Nor are these all. Compared with many men of these days and in this country, the early inhabitants of Jericho were very peculiar men. They had a high sense of honor, respect for their word of promise, considering it as valid as a bond, believed in fair dealing and honest work; they were industrious, frugal, economical, paid their debts, trained well their children, honored their wives, and in action were true to their convictions both religious and political. Peace to their ashes!

It will not be amiss, perhaps, to refer again briefly to the first meetings and first officers of the town. I find by reference to the town records that at a town meeting, March 12, 1787, "David Stanton was chosen tavern-keeper," and March 20, 1788, "Azariah Rood and James Farnsworth were chosen committee to hire a candidate, and voted that we will raise money to pay a candidate for preaching two months." On the 28th of September, 1789, "Town tax was granted to pay Mr. Reuben Parmelee for preaching the past season, £6, 5s. 10d." September 7, 1790, "Chose Martin Chittenden representative, and voted to give Mr. Ebenezer Kingsbury a call to settle in the ministry." November 18, 1795, "Chose Noah Chittenden, esq., superintendent to take care of and superintend the building of a meeting-house." March 8, 1798, "Voted that the pole now ready to be raised be the town sign-post." March 2, 1801, "Voted to give liberty to the town to set up the small-pox next fall under the direction of the selectmen." It is presumed that the town made a profitable speculation from this "set up" by the selectmen, and that they did the work faithfully.

The office of town clerk, first given to Lewis Chapin, was at length conferred upon Jonathan Castle, and he was soon succeeded by Lewis Chapin, and he again by Jonathan Castle. These two men evidently believed in "rotation in office." Castle rotated Chapin out, then Chapin rotated himself in, until finally, in 1798, Thomas D. Rood obtained the office; but Mr. Chapin "turned the table" upon him in 1802, and afterward held the place for many years undisturbed. The records show that in 1801 James A. Potter was chosen representative; Martin Chittenden, in 1802; James A. Potter, in 1803 and 1804; Thomas D. Rood, in 1805; James A. Potter, in 1806. Mr. Potter believed in rotation too, and so did the people. At the election of Mr. Potter in 1806 there were five candidates, and the election was made on the second ballot by one majority. The successor of Mr. Potter in 1807, was Salmon Fay.

Having now found the people active and earnest in their political action we turn our attention to their means of communication in regard to roads, bridges, etc., and to their progress in agriculture, manufactures, science, art. With the removal of the forest, and the coming of the plow, the hoe, the scythe and the rake, the sowing and the reaping, and with the slow but ever-increasing advent

of new settlers, there came also the beginning and the gradual increase of roads, in the making of which the people seem to have been guided by the directions of nature and the dictates of reason; and therefore, in but few instances, I think, have there been any material changes in the places of roads as first laid out. From the nature of the soil in most parts of the town, and from the character of the localities of the roads, they were, as a general thing, easily made, and have been easily kept in repair. Some of the roads in town are remarkably good, affording easy and exceedingly pleasant drives. Especially so is that along Little River, and that in the valley of Mill Brook, that along the bank of the Winooski, and again that extending from Jericho Corners to Underhill Flat. Some of the cross roads, however, extending from valley to valley, are by no means inviting to the traveler, but they seem to justify the expression that "the longest way round is the nearest way home." Of this character is the road extending south from the house of Martin V. Willard to Nashville, on Mill Brook. It is in surface rough; in height, prodigious. Again, looking upon the beginning of the road leading from the home of Milo Douglass, on Little River, northwest, toward Underhill Flat, we may be reminded of "such getting up stairs I never did see." The ascent of the hill is dreadful, the descent, terrible.

The streams of water flowing through the town are small; consequently, though there are many bridges, there is none of very extended dimensions, the length of the largest being not more than sixty feet, probably.

Early in the life of the town, while agriculture flourished, various mechanic arts obtained vigorous growth, and manufactures of lumber, leather, cloth, potash, starch, and even whisky and cider brandy sprang into being. On Little River, just above the settlements of Stone, Pease and Butts, there was a saw-mill operated by Daniel Hale; afterwards by Joseph Butts, then by Samuel Andrews, since and now, by Edgar Barney. On the same river, about one mile from the center of the town, there is a building used many years ago by Ephraim Stiles as a fulling-mill. In it there was also a carding-machine, and later on, wool carding was the principal business of the shop. It is now used by Lyman Stimson, an old and respected citizen, as a carriage and paint-shop. On Mill Brook were some mills and shops doing considerable business years ago, but they are doing very little now. At North Jericho, which forms a large part of the village called Underhill Flat, there is a steam saw and grist-mill owned and operated by Hon. Buel H. Day and Edward S. Whitcomb, jr. Near this mill they also have a large cheese factory in successful operation. There is another factory of the same kind in the valley of Mill Brook, about one mile and a half south of the Center. As there is no water power at the Center, there is entire lack of any extensive manufacturing interest in that place, and so it has been from the first, though there was long ago a tannery near by, and a manufactory of potash of some importance. But these fell into disuse long ago.

At the Corners, a pleasant and flourishing village in the southwest part of the township, on Brown's River, there are several fine mill privileges. Hence the most important and useful manufactures have flourished here from the first; though at one time, long ago, there was here a most destructive establishment, a *whisky mill*, destructive alike of corn, rye and *men*. Here Hon. David Fish successfully carried on the business of tanner, and boot and shoemaker for several years, but his works have perished, and he himself lives only in the respectful remembrance of neighbors and friends who survive. Here also a mill for carding wool was early established, and has been generally managed by sons of Truman Barney, who in his day was the owner of much land and other property in the village. Martin Mead, who runs the carding-machine this summer, worked in the same mill and at the same business *sixty-three years ago*. Near this mill and on the opposite side of the river Eugene Curtis has a saw-mill and a planing-mill, and is doing a fair amount of business. Just above this, on the same side of the river, is a mill belonging to L. B. & F. Howe, of which special mention will be made hereafter. A little further up the river is a building used long ago and for many years as a grist-mill. Some eight or ten years ago it was converted into a chair factory, and having been much enlarged by the owner, Henry M. Field, it did a large and prosperous business for a while; but soon Mr. Field gave up the enterprise and moved West. A few rods above this factory are mills belonging to Anson Field. At this place the manufacture of wood pumps and water-tubing was begun by Simon Davis about the year 1840. They were then made in a crude manner and bored by hand with a "pod auger." Soon machinery was introduced for turning and revolving in a lathe while boring. This slow process continued for many years, but about the year 1863 new and improved machinery was built, and the business was so increased that several thousand more pumps and many miles of tubing were made and sold every year. The property changed hands several times, and finally in 1875 it was purchased by Anson Field, the present owner, who built most of the improved machinery, and who has since added much to the property by the erection and arrangement of buildings and other facilities. Mr. Field has also purchased a large tract of timber on Mansfield Mountain, which supplies his saw-mill and shops with lumber. This is the only industry of the kind in Vermont, and the goods manufactured are sent all over New England and to other parts of the country. Field's pumps and water-tubing are widely known and highly appreciated. Too much honor cannot be accorded to Mr. Field for his great contribution to the business interests of the town. Still further up the river is a mill operated by Thomas Buxton. He has arrangements for grinding corn, oats, etc.; for sawing, making shingles, hoe handles, fork handles and the like, and is doing good business.

Twenty-one years ago L. B. Howe, one of the most thorough and enter-

prising business men in the town, in company with F. Beach, another thorough man in business, bought the grist-mill which was built, owned and run for several years successfully by James H. Hutchinson. The partnership continued for five years, at the end of which time Mr. Howe became sole owner, and so remained until a few years ago, when his son, Frank, became a partner. Desiring to do more and better business than they had facilities for doing, Mr. Howe and son determined to make large and important additions to their works, and began to do so in June, 1885. Beginning at the foundation they have carried on the work to its completion with the most satisfactory and gratifying results. The works are called "The Chittenden Roller Mills," and they are the first and only mills of the kind in the New England States. The main building is forty by seventy feet on the ground, with a wheel-house adjoining, eighteen by fifty feet. In this department are four water-wheels, two of which are used for feed work, and the others for the new flouring machinery. All the floors of the mill from the basement to roof are filled with machinery of perfect and even artistic design. In connection with this system of milling wheat, there is here a new system for manufacturing corn-meal on rollers, which is far superior to the old system. A new process of reducing buckwheat by rollers has been discovered while operating this machinery, and certainly it is a great improvement.

The machinery for these mills was furnished by the Case Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., and the manufacturers claim it to be the finest line of machinery ever sent out of Columbus. In placing it in the mill no pains or expense has been spared to make it first-rate in every particular. The superintending millwright having built twenty-seven mills of this system, declares this to be one of the best. The water-wheels, shafting, pulleys, gears, and all machinist work, over twenty tons' weight in all, were furnished by Edwards, Stevens & Co., of Winooski, Vt. The basement and first story of the main building are of stone; the second story, fourteen feet high, is of wood, the walls being six inches thick. The roof and sides are covered with iron. The working capacity of the mills for a day of twenty-four hours is estimated to be the production of sixty barrels of flour, seventy-five barrels of table meal, forty barrels of buckwheat, fifteen hundred bushels of meal and feed. The whole establishment in form and finish is an ornament to the village and an honor to its builders.

Ecclesiastical History.—The religious denominations in Jericho are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian and Universalist. Nine persons united to form the first Congregational Church, March 31, 1791. Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury became pastor of this church soon after its organization, and remained such until May 17, 1808. Meetings were held in private houses until 1797, when the first meeting-house, a large wooden structure, was built in the middle of the "Green," around which the village of Jericho Center now

stands. This house was demolished in 1835, and the "Brick Church," now standing on the north side of the "Green," took its place. In 1878 this house was thoroughly repaired and extensive changes were made in the interior. It is not often that in either town or city there is found a church edifice more appropriate in design or finish than is this; and so long as it stands as now, it will continue to show the good judgment and excellent taste of Hon. Edgar H. Lane, under whose careful and faithful supervision the work was done.

In 1809 Rev. John Dennison succeeded Mr. Kingsbury as pastor, and he was followed by a long line of noble men and excellent ministers, most of whom had short pastorates. Rev. Austin Hazen, an able minister, beloved by the people at large, closed his pastorate of this church in the summer of 1884. He was pastor for twenty years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. K. Williams, a man of ability and excellent spirit, who is the present pastor.

The second Congregational Church, located at the Corners, was organized in 1826, and reorganized in 1874; and the church building having been thoroughly repaired was re-dedicated in 1877. The building was erected by aid of the Baptists, and was used in part by them from 1826 to 1858, when they built a good church of their own. Rev. D. B. Bradford is the present pastor of the Congregational Church, and Rev. Mr. Coombs of the Baptist. Both are good men and able ministers. There are two Methodist meeting-houses in town, one at the Corners, the other at North Jericho. At the latter place there is also an Episcopal Church, in which service is held most of the time. There is a Universalist house at the Center, now seldom used. So there are in all seven houses for public worship in Jericho.

Educational.— Soon after the settlement of the town, and upon the necessity of the case, Jericho was divided into thirteen school districts, which remain about the same, and with no material changes in their limits. Some of the school buildings are poor, but most of them are good, and especially so is that at the Corners. It has two stories, each story high from floor to ceiling, is about sixty-five by thirty feet in extension, is pleasant and convenient, being divided into two rooms on the lower floor, with a hall above. As it is kept in good repair and handsomely painted, it is an ornament to the village and an honor to the town. The people of Jericho have always been blessed with good opportunities for common school instruction, but whether they have always fully and wisely improved them it is not for the writer to say. He will say, however, that he fails to see generally, either in the quantity or quality, any marked improvement in modern teaching over that of former years. It is presumed that Jericho is not alone in this regard.

In 1825 an academy was built at Jericho Center, but did not go into successful operation until the spring of 1827, when Simeon Bicknell, A. M., took charge of it and remained the principal for five years. He was a good scholar,

a fine teacher, an excellent disciplinarian, a cultured gentleman. Under his charge the school stood second to none in Northern Vermont, and was patronized largely and widely. With promise of larger reward, Mr. Bicknell went from Jericho to take charge of an academy in Malone, N. Y., and with his going the glory of Jericho Academy began to fade away. Nevertheless it held high rank among the academies of the State for several years under Principals E. J. Marsh, John Boynton, James T. Foster, and others. But its light went entirely out in 1845, and the building now stands a reminder of departed glory, but dear to those taught therein, who may still look upon it. And it is pleasant to remember that some of the most prominent men of the State and the nation received their academic training here. Among these are A. B. Maynard, an eminent lawyer of Detroit; George Bliss, of Jericho, afterward member of Congress from Ohio; Hon. John A. Kasson, Charles A. Seymour, Hon. L. P. Poland, men of national reputation; nor would I fail to mention the name of C. C. Parker, of Underhill, who became in due time an eminent minister of the gospel, but is now gone to his reward. Besides these, very many men and women that have been and still are useful members of society, were educated wholly or in part at Jericho Academy. Its life though short was not utterly in vain, in further proof of which we will give in addition the names of a part of those who fitted here for college — names of those we knew and remember: George Lee Lyman, Edwin, George, James and John Blackman, Paraclete Sheldon, Whipple Earl, Torrey E. Wales. Most of these were graduated from the University of Vermont, and all have made good and honorable records in their various pursuits and callings.

Professional, etc. — The first physician in Jericho was Matthew Cole, but his residence here was short. The first to practice medicine permanently in town was Dr. Eleazer Hutchins. He settled here in 1791 or 1792, was an energetic man, a good physician, and was surgeon of the regiment raised in this section engaged in the battle of Plattsburgh. He died in town in February, 1833, aged sixty-seven years. The second physician permanently settled in town was Dr. George Howe. His settlement was in 1810, and his practice extended over a period of nearly fifty years. Dr. Howe was a fine man in look and manner, cordial in his intercourse and benevolent in spirit. His skill secured him a large practice and his character gained him universal respect. He died in 1857, aged seventy-six years. Dr. Jamin Hamilton was the third prominent physician. He settled at the Center, and for many years did a large and successful business, by which he gained both wealth and honor. He moved from Jericho to Albany, N. Y., several years since and died there. After these physicians came B. Y. Warner, F. F. Hovey, C. W. B. Kidder, A. C. Welch and George Lee Lyman, all of whom were skillful practitioners. Dr. Dennison Bliss, a man of good native ability, and with a skill that promised the fullest success, having practiced a few years in fulfillment of the promise, because



of failing health retired from practice, but still lives in town. And others there were of whom we cannot speak. The physicians now in active practice in town are A. F. Burdick, A. B. Somers, E. P. Howe, and F. H. Cilley, all of whom are able and successful practitioners. Dr. Burdick lives at North Jericho, Dr. Somers and Dr. Howe at the Corners, and Dr. Cilley at the Center.

It is said that Martin Post was the first lawyer in town, but his stay was short and nothing of importance can be said of him. The most eminent lawyers of early times who lived in Jericho and began practice here were Jacob Maeck, David A. Smalley, E. R. Hard. All these going to Burlington, still held high rank at the bar of Chittenden county, and Mr. Hard still holds it. Mr. Maeck and Mr. Smalley long since passed away. C. S. Palmer, who went from Jericho to Dakota some four years ago, gained here a good practice and a fine reputation as a lawyer; and L. F. Wilbur, who moved to Burlington in the fall of 1882, was inferior to none in legal ability and successful practice. Mr. Wilbur is emphatically a self-made man, and has been eminently successful in his profession. M. H. Alexander, a young man of promise, is the only lawyer now practicing in Jericho. But higher in honor than any other, pre-eminent in knowledge of the law, administering it as a member of the Supreme Court of the State for many years, and finally elected governor, was Hon. Asahel Peck, who spent the last years of his life on a farm in the south part of Jericho, and died there a few years ago. The farm was not specially attractive to Mr. Peck because of its position or the promise of abundant harvests, but the quietness of the place and the supervision of the farm seemed to gratify and delight him.¹

Passing thus from the beginning to the present we have found vast changes in some respects. From the largest portion of the town the forest has been removed by the hand of toil, and abundance has taken the place of want. It would be well, perhaps, if some of the primeval forest were still standing. Quite a portion of the town was originally covered with large, beautiful pine trees; especially fine were these in the south part of the town upon lands owned by Hon. Noah Chittenden, Jesse Thompson and others. Perhaps the following incident may show the reason of their early removal. Messrs. Chittenden and Thompson, neighbors, were in the woods on a certain day, looking over their lands and talking of their possessions, when Mr. Chittenden, pointing to a beautiful pine one hundred feet high, said, "Mr. Thompson, the day will come, I believe, though you and I may not live to see it, when such a tree as that will be a dollar in cash!" The reason is found, then, in their high estimate of money, or low estimate of pine.

From very small beginning in number, there is now a population of about 1,700, with a grand list of \$9,585. At the Center of Jericho there has been

¹ A more extended sketch of Mr. Peck appears in later pages of this work. See biographical sketches.

very little change in affairs for the last fifty years. As then, so now, there is one store in that place, and that the same as then. The proprietors are Jordan Brothers, who are doing extensive business. Aside from this there is no important business enterprise, though the place is beautiful for situation. North Jericho is a place of considerable business. Here besides the kinds of business before mentioned, are two stores, one of general merchandise, L. C. Chapin, proprietor, the other a drug store in charge of Dr. W. S. Nay, a practicing physician. There is here also a tin-shop of some importance, and a good meat-market. It is a beautiful place, gradually improving in interest and beauty. From the time of the first settlement the Corners has been the chief place of business, as it is now, and in this respect there has been slow but constant improvement. In addition to what has been already said of business, there are here now two boot and shoe shops, a harness shop, a wheelwright shop, three blacksmith's shops, a tin and hardware establishment, a butter market, two jewelers, a printing office, two dry goods stores, a large grocery and boot and shoe store, and milliners' shops.

Such is the town of Jericho at the beginning of the second century of its history. The first century has been marked by a steady growth in wealth, in intelligence, in social and moral elevation and in religious interest. May it be the privilege of the historian of the second century to record much greater growth, higher exaltation, and wider and deeper interest.

CHAPTER XXV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF MILTON.

THE town of Milton, situated on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, is in the northwestern corner of Chittenden county, and is bounded north by Georgia in Franklin county, east by Westford, south by Colchester, and west by Lake Champlain. Its name is supposed to have been given to it in honor of the blind author of *Paradise Lost*, as many of the towns in New England and throughout the east were named from English originals before the separation of the colonies from the mother country. The charter of the town was granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, on the 8th of June, 1763, to the following grantees: Samuel Rogers, James Wilmott, jr., Isaac Silvester, Isaac Rogers, Josh. B——, Josh. Kirkbird, Wm. Proctor, Alex. Moore, Peter Cone, John Imlay, Josh. Haviland, James Haviland, Tim McCarty, Carden Lee, Samuel Dodge, John Burroughs, James Burroughs, Wm. Burroughs, Wm. Popplerdorf, jr., Josh. Zabrisker, John Zabrisker, Richard Cornwall, Daniel Bates, Thomas Liscum, Wm. Smith, Wm. Smith, jr., Ja-



L. van Burges

cob Smith, Thomas Willett, John Willett, Ralph William Miller, Josh. Royal, Benj. Lintott, William Ferguher, Richard Sharp, Richard Evans, Samuel Kemble, Michael Duff, Paul Miller, Paul Miller, jr., Christopher Miller, Thomas Shreave, Philip French, Philip French, jr., Adolphus French, Henry Franklin, Benjamin Underhill, David Buckley, Benjamin Blagge, John Bogie, John Gifford, John Gifford, jr., George Wood, John Turner, John Turner, jr., Alexander Baker, Joshua Huckins, Henry Dickenson, Hon. Richard Wilbird, John Downing, esq., Daniel Warner, esq., Samuel Emerson, jr., Major Richmond Downing.

The town was not settled, so far as can be learned, until after the worst of the War of the Revolution was over, though undoubtedly proceedings were taken to encourage immigration soon after the granting of the charter, as the land could not be much increased in value until some improvements were made. Even the records of the proceedings of the proprietors previous to the Revolution are lost, however, and it will therefore never be known what line of policy they at first pursued. The first meeting of which a record has been kept was held at the house of Nathaniel Mallory, at Middletown, in Rutland county, on the 2d of August, 1786, at which Augustin Underhill was chosen moderator, Nathaniel Smith proprietors' clerk, and James Everts clerk *pro tem*. At an adjourned meeting held at the same place on the 5th of that month it was voted that the proceedings of the committee in "lotting out" the first division lots in Milton be accepted, together with the bill of costs presented for their labor. A tax of one pound and ten shillings was laid upon each proprietary right to defray these expenses, and Nathaniel Smith was chosen collector thereof, while Nathaniel Mallory was elected treasurer. At this meeting Abdiel Webster and George Alford were appointed a committee to make a division of the first lots, and prepare a draft of this division. On the 4th of September, at the same place, it was voted that the proprietors have the "privilege" of "repiching" their home lots at their own expense on or before the 15th of June next.

The earliest evidence of an attempt to attract settlers by offers of unusual privileges appears in the record of a meeting held at the same place as were the foregoing, on Monday, the 14th of November, 1786, when the following vote was passed:

"That Medad and Theodore Newel have full liberty to Lay out and Possess twenty acres of Land on the Second Devison to any Right that they Shall hold by virtue of a good title in the Most Convenient Place for erecting a Sawmill on Condition of their Building or Causeing to be built on Said Land Good Saw mill in two years from this day and to be kept in Good Repair for the term of ten Years after build other wise they are not to Receive any Benefit from this Vote."

On the 2d of May, 1788, Noah Smith, J. P., published a warning for a

meeting to be held on the 25th of June, at the house of Colonel Stephen Keys, at Manchester, Vt. At that time and place Noah Smith was chosen moderator and Amos Mansfield clerk. It was voted to make a second, third and fourth division of the undivided land in Milton, reserving five acres out of each one hundred acres for public highways. Amos Mansfield was appointed to allot and survey these divisions, and was to receive four dollars on each right actually surveyed. On the first Monday of May, 1789, the first proprietors' meeting in Milton was held at the house of William Irish, when Aaron Mathews was made moderator. On the 3d of July, 1789, a number of the settlers having settled on lots comprised in the rights of another owner, whose title was recognized by the proprietors, were excluded from the liberty of lawfully possessing their pitches. Another vote of greater interest, because it reveals the name of the enterprising man who first erected a grist and saw-mill in Milton, and enables us to place a just estimate upon his worth in early days, reads substantially as follows: Voted to make an allowance to the person who has built the first grist and saw-mill in said town; that No. 4 in the second division be allowed to Amos Mansfield, and that Nos. 5 and 33 in the second division and No. 63 in the third division be allowed and granted to the above said Amos Mansfield for his services in building the above said grist-mill and saw-mill. From all that can be gathered, it appears that these mills were situated a short distance northwest from the site of Checkerberry village, and were transferred to William Woods about the year 1800. Amos Mansfield died a short time before the year 1798, leaving Amos, jr., Alpheus, Nathan and Theophilus Mansfield and John Jackson heirs of his property. He was buried in the town of Georgia, it seems, and probably lived not far from the line of that town.

Such were some of the proceedings of the proprietors of the town before it was thickly settled. No reason can be given for the tardiness of its settlement, for it was calculated by nature to attract to its shores and fields and unsurpassed water privileges the best of pioneer thrift and energy. The surface, though rather uneven, is not so rugged as to render cultivation unprofitable. The eastern part of the town is elevated some two or three hundred feet above the general level of the other portions, affording many excellent views of the lake and the country that bounds it. A sand bar leading from the southwestern part of the town to South Hero, in Grand Isle county, renders the lake fordable between the two towns a great part of the year. In 1849-50 a toll-bridge was built across this bar at a cost of \$25,000, making communication at all times possible. The principal elevations in town are Cobble Hill in the southern, and Rattlesnake Hill, in the northern part, with altitudes of about 800 or 1,000 feet each. The largest stream is Lamoille River, which takes a sinuous course through the town from northeast to southwest, and has many tributaries. These, with several smaller streams which discharge their waters into Lake Champlain, provide many fine mill privileges and sufficiently irrigate the

soil. Two ponds in town are also worthy of mention — Long Pond, in the northwestern part, about a mile in length and from twenty to sixty rods in width, and Round Pond, a little to the east of it, and about half its size. The soil of the town is of the best, varying in different places from the stiffest clay to fine productive alluvium, yielding abundant crops of wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, etc.

Early Settlements.— Milton was first settled by William Irish, Leonard Owen, Amos Mansfield, Absalom Taylor and Thomas Dewey, in February, 1782. Irish located on what was afterwards the old stage road, in the east part of the town (which for convenience we will designate as the east road). After the road was opened, his house was some distance back from it. He died early in the century. The land is now owned, though not occupied, by John McIntyre, and is known as the Cary place.

Leonard Owen settled several miles south of the site of Checkerberry, on the place now occupied by Eli Nelson. The farm was originally a large one, but has suffered many subdivisions. Mr. Owen died early in the century.

Absalom Taylor lived at the lower falls, on the farm now owned by Charles Osgood. He died towards the middle of the century at the home of his son, in Canada.

Thomas Dewey was the eldest son of Major Zebediah Dewey, of Poultney, Vt., who took an active part in the battle of Hubbardton, and probably also in the battle of Bennington. Major Dewey was born in Barrington, Mass., in 1726, and was probably descended from one of the proprietors of Poultney. He was a great lover of hunting. He died at Poultney on the 28th of October, 1804. Thomas married an Ashley, and moved to Milton on the 15th of February, 1782, settling on the farm now owned by Mrs. Lucretia B. Witters, about one and a half miles south of Milton Falls. He was soon followed by his brothers Zebediah and Azariah, and three sisters — Beulah, wife of Elisha Ashley, Anna, wife of Samuel Murdock, and Keziah, wife of Warren Hill and grandmother of Mrs. Witters. Zebediah Dewey settled on the farm on the corner just east of the village, on the old stage road, now the property of Jed P. Clark. The two brothers took a prominent part in the improvements of the town when they came, and were respected by their townsmen. They both died of the epidemic of 1813; Thomas in January and Zebediah on the 16th of April. Many of their descendants still reside in Milton, though there is none by the name of Dewey.

Gideon Hoxie was born at Richmond, R. I., on the 9th of September, 1759, and came very early to Milton, settling on the farm which still bears his name, on the east road, now occupied by Eli Holbrook. He is best remembered for his services as town clerk, a position which he filled with credit from 1797 to the day of his death, June 14, 1836. His son Stephen became his successor in this office.

Enoch and Elisha Ashley, brothers, came to Milton in 1784, the former locating on a tract of land on the east road, which includes the farm now owned by Edward W. Allen, and the latter east of Milton Falls, on the corner of the east and west and north and south roads. Enoch, who served as first town clerk, remained here until 1820, when he removed to Western New York, the place of his death. His son Beaman was born in Poultney in 1784, came here with his father, married Lucy Prentiss and had a family of ten children, five of whom are now living. He died in September, 1852. His widow survived him until 1885, when she died at the age of ninety-seven years. Elisha, as before stated, married Beulah Dewey and reared a family of twelve children, who are now represented in town by five descendants. Elisha Ashley built and for years kept a tavern in the house now owned by Rev. John H. Woodward.

Isaac Drury came from Pittsford, Vt., in 1782, and settled about a mile southeast from Checkerberry, on a by-road. Here he was a long time engaged in the lumber business, in the manufacture of potash, and in general mercantile business. He died in 1825, leaving seven children.

David Austin came from Rhode Island to Milton in the fall of 1786, with his brother Joseph, and established himself in the east part of the town, on the farm now owned by Heman Allen. In 1788 he walked back to Rhode Island, and in the following spring brought his family to their new home in the wilderness. He died in 1813, leaving a family of twelve children. His grandson, A. N. Austin, is now proprietor of the Austin House, at Milton Falls. Joseph died in 1838, leaving a family of five children.

Nathan Caswell was one of the earliest settlers, coming from Connecticut and locating in the northeast part of the town, on the farm now owned by Abram Rugg. His son Solomon, who came with him, was born in Connecticut on the 5th of December, 1763, and died in this town February 16, 1845. He was three times married and had a family of seven children, one of whom, Horace, was born on the 30th of April, 1813, on the farm which he now occupies.

Daniel Meeker, from New Jersey, settled in the southeast part of the town, on the farm now owned by his son, Daniel S., in 1788, the farm having been given him by his wife's uncle, Isaac Tichenor, the second governor of Vermont, and upon which Daniel resided until his death, in 1844. He was a blacksmith. He was married twice and had a family of eighteen children, of whom Daniel S. is the only one now living in town.

Aaron and John Swan came from New Hampshire to Milton in 1790, and settled in the northeastern part of the town, in that vicinity known as "Hardscrabble." After living with his brother for several years, John removed to Ohio. Aaron married Azuba Bullard, raised a family of nine children, and died on the 26th of February, 1826, aged fifty-four years. His wife died in



1868, aged ninety-one years. His only surviving son, Riley, is now a retired farmer, whose son, Charles L., carries on a large farm.

John Bean, from Goffstown, N. H., was an early settler in Burlington, and afterwards removed to Milton, settling about four miles northwest from the falls, on the farm now in the possession of his grandson, Joseph, where he died about 1840.

John Sanderson, from Whately, Mass., settled early on a piece of land now off the road, about one and a half miles northwest from the falls, a part of the land now cultivated by Anson Wheelock. Hiram Sanderson came about the same time, and was drafted into service at the time of the battle of Plattsburgh. He was a blacksmith and plied his trade at what is now called Milton Falls.

Hawley Witters was an early settler in Georgia, whither he came about 1790. He worked in earlier days with Ethan Allen, and was with that hero when the latter died. His son Horace afterward settled in this town, and married Clarissa Basford, had a family of four children, and died August 26, 1878, about six weeks after the death of his wife.

John Jackson came from Weybridge, Vt., in 1794, and settled in the western part of the town on the place now in the hands of his grandson, Lucius A. Jackson. He died before 1830.

Jonathan Woods came from Goffstown, N. H., previous to 1800, and passed the greater part of his life on the farm in the west part of the town, now occupied by his grandson, Henry L. Woods.

Asa Newell also came before 1800, and located near the Colchester line, on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, L. N. Smith. He had a family of nine children, and his descendants are quite numerous in Milton. He died previous to 1830.

Mark Watson made Milton his home about the year 1800, coming from New Hampshire and locating on the place in the southwestern part of the town called Camp Watson. Here he remained until his death, soon after 1830. His son David was born in 1803, and remained on the old place until his death, August 22, 1878, leaving his widow and son in possession of the homestead.

Seth Rice, from Hardwick, Mass., came to Georgia, Vt., after 1790, and about 1793 removed to the western part of Milton, on the farm now owned by Jeremiah Flinn. He married Mary Hammond, raised a family of six children, and died June 2, 1859.

John Mears was an early settler in this town, immigrating hither in the latter part of the last century, and locating in the west part of the town on the farm now owned by his grandson, Rodney B. Mears. He had a family of five sons and four daughters. He died at an advanced age, on the 8th of February, 1860.

Isaac Blake was born at Strafford, Vt., February 3, 1781, and settled, about



the year 1800, in the west part of the town, on the farm now owned, though not personally occupied, by Jeremiah Flinn. He married Phebe Ladd, had a family of four sons and three daughters, and died on the 25th of May, 1870. His wife died in 1826.

William Powell, a soldier of the Revolution, located just before 1800 about three-fourths of a mile south of Milton Falls, on the land now forming part of the property of Jed P. Clark.

Amos Ives settled about the year 1800 near the old farm of Jonathan Woods, in the west part of the town. He came from Wallingford, Conn., and was of the same family of Ives that settled in the town of Wallingford, Vt. He died in 1867 at the age of eighty-nine years. His grandson, Charles Ladd, is now a merchant at Milton Falls.

Warren Hill came from Poultney, Vt., in 1804 to Milton Falls, and by industry and gradual acquisitions became owner of all the water power in that village, which he sold to Joseph Clark in 1835. He died in 1854. Mrs. Lucretia Witters is his granddaughter.

Among other early settlers may be named the Mansfields, who were very numerous here in early days, but who seem to have entirely disappeared from the town. Amos Mansfield has already been mentioned as one of the most enterprising of the first residents of the town, and from all records was owner of a large estate. Theophilus Mansfield was an early lawyer in the village, and removed to Georgia; Alpheus Mansfield was one of the first wheelwrights in the village of Milton Falls. Other prominent settlers were William Woods, who, in the beginning of the present century owned a large saw-mill and factory at the lower falls, and was one of the wealthiest men in town. Stephen Mansfield was an early farmer on the old stage road, on the farm now owned by Samuel Howard. Isaac Castle was an early settler on the lake shore. Eli Hyde lived early about three miles southwest of the falls, on the place now owned by Isaac T. Sanderson. Levi Grannis was a wagon-maker residing near the Sand bar at first, and afterwards removing to Colchester Center. Levi Tomberson lived in the northwest part of the town, on the place now owned by Homer Jackson. He was a man of considerable means. Zebediah Wheeler kept a public house in Checkerberry, near the bridge. He removed to Georgia when an old man, and died there previous to 1830. Truman Fairchild, an uncle of Dr. Benjamin Fairchild, erected a large public house in early days just west of Snake Hill, and kept it for years in connection with a farm. He died about twenty years ago, though he had long before relinquished the life of a hotel-keeper. The place is now in the hands of Rinaldo W. Ballard. Friend Beeman was an early settler on the Lamoille River, about three-fourths of a mile north of Milton Falls, on the place now owned by Hardy H. Fuller.

Andrew Van Gilder, called "Old Man Gilder," was half Indian and half Dutch, and lived for years near the Georgia line. He was the son of an Indian



chief. His farm was on the bow of Lamoille River. Joseph Soper lived on the farm now owned by Zebediah Everest, in the midst of a settlement called Sopertown. About 1815 Philo Fairchild erected a saw-mill there, which was propelled by a stream now nearly dried up. Erastus Soper lived on the summit of the hill below the lower falls, the place being now owned by Charles Osgood. Colonel Ovid Burrell owned with Judge Noah Smith a half interest in the mills at what was then called Upper Falls, in contradistinction to the settlement at Woods's Mills, which was called Milton Lower Falls. Colonel Burrell is said to have sold out \$20,000 worth of property near Hartford, Conn., to come here and build up the milling interests. He and Noah Smith failed not far from 1820.

N. M. Manley was one of the first tavern-keepers at Checkerberry. The town records as early as October, 1807, mention the sign-post near Manley's tavern. He remained there many years afterwards.

Town Organization.—Such were the names and places of residence of some of the early settlers of Milton. Many of the most important have been purposely omitted at this place, because it is deemed better to mention them in connection with the early milling and professional interests. The town was organized on the 25th of March, 1788, William Irish being moderator of the meeting, by the election of the following officers:

Enoch Ashley, town clerk; Samuel Church, Elisha Ashley, and Absalom Taylor, selectmen; Thomas Dewey, treasurer; Enoch Ashley, constable and collector; Thomas Dewey, Silas Rood and Elisha Farnum, listers; Nathaniel Alger, grand juror; William Irish, Elisha Farnum, and Thomas Dewey, highway surveyors; Silas Rood and Samuel Church, fence viewers. At this meeting it was voted "that the Dower of Enoch Ashley hous shall be the Sine Post for this year." Milton was represented in the Legislature this year by Aaron Mathews, who was also the first justice of the peace.

About the year 1795 the question of building a house in which to transact the town business and to meet for public worship was agitated, resulting in the hiring for a short time of a house before that occupied by Alpheus Mansfield, standing near the center of the town. The town-house was not erected until some years afterwards, as will be shown in later pages. On the 9th of March, 1795, Amos Mansfield, Enoch Ashley, Edward Brigham, John Jackson, and Samuel Hall were appointed a committee to "set a stake for the center of the town," and reported that they had set such stake "about two rods from the northwest corner of Alpheus Mansfield—lot 10 so called—being about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Mr. Dean's mills." Among other amusing and quaint extracts, which need no explanation, the following have been selected as revealing the methods of public business and something of the spirit of the times:

October 7, 1796.—"Voted Not to Set of aney Part of Milton to be an-nected to Colchester."



March 6, 1797.—“Voted that Samuel Levitt Buildings may stand in the highway if not incroach their upon.”

“Voted that Samuel hull gate may arect a potash in the highway if the same Do not encroach their upon.”

“Voted that if any person or persons shall cut or girdle any timber the Lower Side of the Dugway on the Road Between William woods and william powels shall pay a fine of twenty pounds L money.”

In the last years of the last century the system of inoculation for the fore-stallment of small-pox was as yet an experiment which the people in this country were slow to adopt. And when at last they were imbued with faith sufficient to give the new-fangled notion a trial, the concession was made in fear and trembling, and under the strictest surveillance of the law. Witness the following from the early records of Milton: On the 19th of November, 1799, a warning was published for a town meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of passing the following vote: “For to have a nocilation for the small Pox set up in said Town of Milton.” At the meeting thus warned, held on the 1st of December, it was voted “that they will agree to set up a inoculation for the Small pox in sd town under the Regulation in such case provided by Law.”

At this meeting it was also voted “that they have nothing against Samuel Hull making a dam across the north branch of the River Lemile a little Below the Bridge over Soper’s Fall.”

Among the hardships which the early settlers suffered in this town should be mentioned the epidemic of 1813, which carried away a number of the residents of Milton, among them being, as already stated, Thomas and Zebediah Dewey; and the cold season of 1816. During that entire summer frosts were frequent and snow storms not unknown, while the consequent damage to crops was even greater than might be expected. Corn was ruined; and other crops were so injured that in the following spring there was not enough for seed. The families in town, especially in the early part of 1817, were destitute of breadstuffs and of nearly everything that goes to sustain human life, and could not sufficiently supply themselves at any price.

The War of 1812.—Following is the roll of a company of militia which went from Milton into the War of 1812, under command of Captain J. Prentiss, excepting from September 25 to November 18, 1813, when it was under Colonel Luther Dixon, of Underhill: Jonathan Prentiss, captain; John Dewey, ensign; Luther Partch, sergeant; E. Pratt, sergeant; Arch. Ashley, corporal; William Ashley, corporal; Orange Hart, Elijah Herrick, Arch. Cook, William A. Nay, Ira Huntley, Ethan Austin, Henry Austin, Levi Smith, Rufus Brigham, Silas Brigham, Mackson Burdick, Chauncey Dudley, Chauncey Wheeler, Sterling Adams, William Duncher, Hiram Sanderson, William Wilcox, Smelton Huntley, Aaron Wheeler, Elmer Gould, Elisha Ashley, Irvin Newell, Jed-



ediah Wheeler, Ephraim Herrick, Judson Parker, William Powell, jr., Joseph Wilcox, Robert Cook, Orrin Potter, William Brigham, Russell Durham, John M. Dewey, E. O. Goodrich, Orrin Weed, William Knapp, Nathan Sherwood, Isaac Monger, Rufus L. Barney, Samuel Kinson, Levi Stebbins, Stephen Borgner, Benjamin Kinson, N. Powell, Abram Major, Isaac Keeler. The following have been mentioned as being present at the battle of Plattsburgh under Captain Luther Taylor: Luther Darling, Sylvanus Murray, James Powell, Jersey Woodruff, A. G. Whittemore, Arch. Ashley, and one Holbrook.

Warnings to Depart Town. — In accordance with an ancient custom in New England towns, this town by its selectmen frequently commanded the constable by lawful precept to warn certain inhabitants, therein named, to depart town without delay. This was the means adopted to free the town from supporting those whom indigence, misfortune, or indolence had rendered necessitous. Very many of these precepts were served every year from 1812 to about 1825; the greatest number seemingly having been served in 1816.

Milton from 1825 to 1830. — This period may almost be said to have been the transition period, between the first and the second generation of those who developed the resources of the town. Among the names mentioned in the records are found those of the earliest settlers, in close proximity with those of a younger generation, who fast filled the vacancies left "by the dying and the dead." Observe the following list of officers for the year 1825:

Heman Allen, moderator of the March meeting; Gideon Hoxie, town clerk; Jesse Woodruff, Moses Ayres and Isaac Blake, selectmen; John W. Dewey, first constable; James Miner, town treasurer; Alford Ladd, Moses Davis and Stephen Hoxie, listers; Timothy P. Phelps, Alpheus Mansfield, jr., and Daniel Drury, grand jurors; Elisha A. Woodruff, Joseph Clark, John Dewey, Timothy P. Phelps, Lorin Bingham, Elisha Ashley, jr., Ross Coon, James Miner, Alford Ladd, Orrin Potter, Moses Ayres, Samuel Carr, Samuel Huey, Joseph Barney, William Howard, 2d, Nathan M. Manley, John Jackson, jr., Lewis Lyon and Solomon Caswell, surveyors of highways; John Dewey, Elijah Herrick, John Jackson, jr., fence viewers; Luther Fullam, Rising Dewey, Stephen Mears, pound-keepers; John Jackson and Lyman Drake, leather sealers; Lemuel B. Platt, sealer of weights and measures; David Lamson, Luther Searl and Jarius C. Mears, tythingmen.

There were at this period and for years before and after, two villages in town of nearly equal size, though Milton Falls was always a little in advance of its neighbor, Checkerberry. The largest store at the "Upper Falls" was that of Lyman Burgess and Rodney Hill, who, under the firm name of Burgess & Hill, did a large business in a building which stood on the east side of the river, a little east of the site of Jed P. Clark's residence. It was years ago removed, and now forms a part of Austin's Hotel. Juda T. Ainsworth traded also in a building which stood on the south side of the street, and west of the



present bed of the railroad. On the other side of the river "Brad" Vernum and George Ayres carried on a store, and were soon after succeeded by George Ayres alone. There was but one tavern at the upper falls, which stood on the site of the present hotel of Patrick Maxfield, on the west side of the river. Moses Ayres, who kept it, had erected it about 1815. About 1830, he retired and rented the place to Judge Edmund Wellington. The house was afterwards kept by Solomon Cushman, Warren Sibley, Sylvester Ward and others.

The grist and saw-mills at the upper falls were owned and operated by Warren Hill, who also owned a large tract of timbered land in this vicinity, but the mills at this time were not doing a very extensive business, because of so great competition on the other streams in town. William Ward owned and operated a carding and cloth-dressing machine on the falls, which was afterwards converted into a woolen-mill and owned by Harvey Colton. A paper-mill was also operated here by Judge Edmund Wellington and Arthur Hunting, on the west side of the falls. Chauncey Goodrich, of Burlington, afterwards owned it, and disposed of it to Lyman Burgess, who owned it when it was destroyed by fire, thirty or forty years ago. Lyman Burgess owned and operated a saw-mill on the west side of the falls. Moses Bascom and Benjamin Woodman owned a distillery at the lower end of River street. It was at this time an old concern, and lasted for some years after this, but the business finally became involved in financial embarrassments, and Woodman, who had always been deemed a shrewd and successful business man, was so downcast by the failure that, in imaginary fear of apprehension by officers, he committed suicide. Two tanneries were then in operation here, one opposite the distillery, on River street, where the blacksmith shop now is, carried on by Silas B. & Warner Sibley, which did a large business, and another farther north, operated by Orra Holbrook, and still in the hands of his son Eli.

Checkerberry village was then a thriving place, and afforded a cheering prospect of future growth and prosperity; a promise which time has failed to fulfill. At the period of which we are speaking, A. G. Whittemore had already risen to his merited prominence, and by his property and influence contributed greatly to the business of the village, as well as of the town. Those were days of continual litigation, a condition which may always be taken as an indication of thrift and enterprise. It was not uncommon for justices of the peace to call and in one way or another dispose of twelve or fifteen cases in a day. The merchants then there were George Skiff and William Locey, from Georgia, Vt., who, after several years of promise, separated and left town. Two taverns were open at Checkerberry, one kept by Eaton Smith, and the other by William Locey. About three-quarters of a mile north of Checkerberry was a grist and saw-mill, owned and operated by James Miner, sr., who had been a great lumberman of former days, and had accumulated a large property. He was heavily in debt, it seems, and after his death the property went into the hands



of Joseph Clark and Phelps Smith, the former of whom succeeded in making it pay.

There were other business interests in the town, outside of either village, of considerable prominence. At what are known as the lower falls was the general store of Hiram and Joseph Clark, which did nearly all the business for that part of the town. Hiram Clark died a few years after this, and was succeeded in the partnership by Samuel Boardman. A few years later, too, Elijah Her- rick built up a good trade at the lower falls, in company with his son Moses D. Here, also, were two saw-mills operated by the estate of William Woods and a woolen-mill belonging to the same estate. The Champlain Canal had then but recently been opened, and these mills cut a large amount of lumber which was rafted down the river and up the lake without the labor of drawing. There were two saw-mills at Sopertown; one operated by Mr. Leonard, and the other by Isaac Blake. They were small affairs and did not run many years after this period. A small grist-mill stood on the lake shore on a small stream just north of the present Camp Everest, which had for many years done all the custom grinding for South Hero and even other portions of Grand Isle county. It was owned and operated by Phelps Smith. In former years there had been many other mills in town, but they had all disappeared. As the forests were cleared the streams diminished in volume, and the water power was destroyed. Where Mansfield's mills once stood, has been since the memory of middle-aged men pasture land, not even traversed by a highway. The last mill at Soper- town ceased running more than thirty years ago. The drying of the streams killed most of these, while the business of Checkerberry was diverted by the opening of the railroad through Milton Falls.

The Town-house.—As stated in a previous page, the question as to whether a town-house should be erected was mooted several years before 1800, and re- sulted in the renting of the old house of Alpheus Mansfield, near the geo- graphical center of the town. This was not well adapted for the purpose, how- ever, and by the year 1800 a movement was again afoot looking to the erec- tion of a town hall. This building was finished in the latter part of 1805, and the first meeting in it was held in March, 1806. It stood on one side of the square in Checkerberry. In 1849 Joseph Clark, Lyman Burgess, Dr. Benja- min Fairchild and George Ayres, in the interest of Milton Falls village, gave a bond conditioned that if the town would vote that meetings should thereafter be held in their village, they would furnish a room suitable for the transaction of town business for the period of ten years, without charge. The vote being accordingly passed, these gentlemen erected a house by subscription, which served the purposes of its construction until it was destroyed by fire a few years since. There is now no town hall, the meetings being usually held in the hall of Curtiss B. Pratt.

Present Business Interests.—Hotels. There are only two hotels open now in



town, the Elm Tree House, on the east side of the river, at Milton village, now kept by Patrick Maxfield, who, after a vacancy, succeeded William Landon, being the same hotel mentioned in an earlier page as built by Moses Ayres; and Austin's Hotel, near the railroad station, erected by the present proprietor in 1879 for a hardware store and converted to its present use in a few months after its construction. The proprietor, A. N. Austin, built the Central House in 1867, and kept it about ten years, calling it Austin's Hotel. The Central House is now vacant.

Present Mercantile Interests.—The early stores in Milton have already been mentioned. Probably the most prominent merchant ever in town was Lyman Burgess, who kept a store open at Milton village for many years. (See sketch of his life in later pages of this work.) The oldest store now in town is that of H. H. Rankin and C. A. Pratt, at Milton village, who, under the firm name of H. H. Rankin & Co., have engaged in trade here since 1871, succeeding to the business of O. W. Bullock, who has been here since 1866. His predecessor was Henry H. Woods. George Ashley built the store many years ago, and himself kept it for some time.

A. P. Comstock has dealt in general merchandise at Milton village about twenty-five years, and has seen the generation of merchants that were here when he began pass away and another take their place.

D. F. Quinn has been proprietor of a tinshop and a hardware store in town for more than twenty years, on the same site that he now occupies, though the old building was burned several years ago, and the present one erected in its stead.

E. L. Whitney, dealer in books, stationery and fancy goods, began a general trade in Milton in 1866. He restricted his stock to the present assortment in 1869. He now carries a stock of about \$3,500.

N. S. Wood has manufactured and sold boots, shoes and findings at Milton for twenty years. In the spring of 1883 he took his son, C. C. Wood, in partnership with him.

The drug store of J. S. Benham was opened in 1876 by its present proprietor.

Ell Barnum, formerly mail agent between Richford, Vt., and Concord, N. H., has been engaged for three or four years in a general trade at Milton village.

J. H. Boothe has traded here a little more than three years.

On the 7th of December, 1885, E. A. Frost succeeded to the interest of O. B. Landon, in the drug store of Milton village. Landon had occupied this building a little more than a year.

At West Milton (Lower Falls) George Granger has been engaged in trade nearly two years. Mr. Granger is also the postmaster at that place.

Manufacturing Interests.—Since the first settlement of the town a most





Geo. P. Clark



radical change has taken place in the nature of its principal interest. Many of the early settlers turned their attention to cutting and preparing for the Quebec market the pine timber that covered the surface of nearly the entire town. Accordingly, mills were erected on every available site, and rafts of lumber were continually floating down the lake and through the rivers Sorel and St. Lawrence to the great Canadian market. After the opening of the Champlain Canal, in 1824, much of this timber found its way to New York; and so extensively did the early settlers engage in clearing the forests, that not many years sufficed to leave the surface nearly destitute of heavy timber. The streams, therefore, shrank in volume, water privileges were destroyed, and the people were forced to direct their energies to the more quiet activities of farm life. Compared with its former manufacturing importance, therefore, Milton can scarcely be called a manufacturing town. The most important industry in town is that of Jed P. Clark, whose father, Joseph Clark, in 1845 built the saw and grist-mills now standing, having purchased the site of Warren Hill. The saw-mill, which originally had an up-and-down saw, is now supplied with circular and gang saws, and has the capacity for cutting a large amount of lumber. The grist-mill operates six runs of stones, and is used as a custom mill. The site has always been a prominent location for milling industries.

Among the other manufacturing concerns in town are the carriage manufactory of Charles Ashley, who recently began the making of all kinds of carriages and sleighs, and the brick-yards of J. W. & H. W. Brown, one of which is at Mallet's Bay, in Colchester, and the other in this town, which were started by J. W. Brown in 1857. They employ about fifty men during the season and manufacture about 4,000,000 brick. At present, too, a pulp-mill is in process of construction a mile above the falls at Milton village, by G. H. Ritchie, of New York. A butter factory in the southeast part of the town has been recently started and is now in operation. It is owned by a stock company.

The Professions.—The first lawyer in town was undoubtedly Judge Noah Smith, who while here resided at the falls, near the site of the present dwelling house of Jed P. Clark. Materials for a sketch of this prominent man's life are very meager. He bears the distinction of having also been the first lawyer to practice in Bennington, Vt. There is extant a printed address, entitled "A Speech," delivered at Bennington on the 16th of August, 1778 (the year after the battle of Bennington), "by Noah Smith, A. B." The address is brief and chiefly of a historical character, breathing a spirit of patriotism, and is quite creditable to the author, who was evidently just out of college. At the first session of the County Court of Bennington county, in 1781, Mr. Smith was appointed State's attorney, which office he held for several years, and in 1789 and 1790 he was a judge of the Supreme Court. He was a prominent and active Mason. He became early interested in the town of Milton, and was moderator of one of the first proprietors' meetings, held in May, 1788, at Man-



chester, Vt. The third deed recorded in the land records of Milton recites a transfer to him of six original rights of land, and transfers to him are of frequent occurrence thereafter. He came to this town some time previous to 1800, and was one of the first judges of the Chittenden County Court. He owned nearly all the land now embracing the village of Milton. He was very public spirited, and gave the land for the east and west street through the village, and in 1806 or 1807 gave the land for the site of the Congregational Church, together with land adjoining for a cemetery. He was the largest contributor toward the construction of the Congregational Church here. Financial reverses overtook him, however, toward the close of his life, and before he died he became partly demented, and was buried, about 1822, at the expense of the town. There is now no stone to mark the spot where he lies, and the place itself is unknown and forgotten.

Heman Allen, who is mentioned in the chapter devoted to the history of the Bench and Bar, was the next legal practitioner in town, beginning as early as 1802, and remaining until 1827, when he removed to Burlington. Albert G. Whittemore, whose life is recorded at greater length in the latter part of this book, pursued the practice of law here from 1824 until 1852, residing at Checkerberry. He was unquestionably the most able and prominent lawyer that ever practiced in this part of the county. Among other lawyers who have practiced in Milton were Boyd H. Wilson, George B. Platt, Charles H. Perrigo, Hiram B. Smith (one of the leading Democrats in the State), Chester W. Witters, and Homer E. Powell.

C. W. Witters was born in Milton on the 10th of June, 1836. He studied law with Hiram B. Smith, and began to practice here immediately after his admission. He then went to Kansas for a brief period, but returned to Milton and continued his practice until April, 1886, when he removed to St. Albans, Vt., the more conveniently to perform his duties as attorney for the Central Vermont Railroad Company.

Homer E. Powell, the only lawyer at present in practice in town, was born at Richford, Vt., on the 4th of May, 1851. He received an academic education at Fairfax and Montpelier, and studied law with his brother, E. Henry Powell, of Richford, being admitted to practice in the courts of Franklin county in the spring term of 1875. After a few months of practice at Richford and two and a half years at South Troy, Vt., he came to Milton in the spring of 1878. On the 21st of April, 1880, he married Lucia B., daughter of E. A. Witters, of Milton. His office is at the village of Milton.

John E. Wheelock, whose duties as superintendent of schools has prevented his active engagement in the practice of law, but who, nevertheless, as a member of the bar is entitled to mention, was born in Milton on the 1st day of May, 1843, and after taking a thorough course of lectures at the legal department of the University of Albany, N. Y., received from that institution in 1868



the degree of LL.D. His office studies were previously pursued in the office of C. W. Witters. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Lamoille county in 1868, and immediately came to Milton. He was superintendent of schools for Milton in 1860-62, and has been continuously in that position from 1882 to the present time.

Among the physicians who have practiced in town in the past were Jesse P. Carpenter, one of the first, who practiced here for many years and resided on the stage road; Avery Ainsworth, who died not far from 1830, after prosecuting a practice here for years; Joseph Carpenter, son of Jesse; and Daniel H. Onion, who commenced his professional career at Checkerberry in 1828 or 1829, and continued in town until his death, two or three years ago. He was one of the most prominent men in town, and was entrusted with many public offices by his townsmen. The oldest physician now in Milton is Dr. Benjamin Fairchild, who was born in Georgia, Vt., in 1804, and lived there until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1828 he studied medicine at Burlington, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1829, after attending a course of lectures at Castleton. He came to Milton on the 11th of February, 1830, and soon became one of the leading physicians of this vicinity. He has but recently retired from practice. Nearly all the information which the writer obtained concerning the early settlers and industries of this town was given by Dr. Fairchild.

Dr. Franklin B. Hatheway was born in Georgia, Vt., in 1819, married Lucia Bartlett and had one child, Franklin H. The father studied medicine at Woodstock, and settled in Milton in 1849. His son, Franklin H., was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont on the 1st of June, 1879, and since his father's death, several years ago, has continued his practice at Checkerberry and vicinity.

Dr. L. J. Dixon was born in Underhill, Vt., in 1829, studied medicine with Dr. Daniel H. Onion, of Milton, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1858. He first practiced in Madison, Wis., several years before the war. During the Rebellion he was four years surgeon in the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, and was afterwards surgeon in the service of the United States (U. S. V.) for one and a half years. He came to Milton in 1866.

Dr. C. L. Sanderson was born on the 24th of July, 1848, at Milton, and received a preparatory education at the New Hampton Institute, at Fairfax. He studied medicine with Dr. Dixon, of this town, and Dr. C. W. Carpenter, of Burlington, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1878, after which he came at once to Milton.

Present Town Officers. — H. H. Rankin, town clerk, with C. A. Pratt, as assistant; George Ashley, Charles Osgood, Alson A. Herrick, selectmen; E. L. Whitney, town treasurer; the selectmen, overseers of the poor; William



Landon, first constable and collector; C. S. Ashley, R. Flinn, C. Mayville, listers; H. O. Bartlett, C. A. Pratt, C. I. Ladd, auditors; O. G. Phelps, trustee of surplus money; E. T. Holbrook, W. O. Beeman, H. H. Rankin, fence viewers; Homer E. Powell, agent to prosecute and defend suits in which the town is interested.

Post-office.—It is not known when the first post-office was established in town; but it was very early, for Milton was crossed by the first stage road that ran to the north part of the State. One of the earliest postmasters was Stephen Hoxie, who retained the office for many years and until 1828. Lyman Burgess then succeeded him, and was in turn succeeded in 1840 by S. M. St. Johns. George Ayres was appointed in 1842; Hiram B. Smith in 1845; George Ayres again in 1850; Hiram B. Smith in 1854; E. L. Whitney in 1861; Jed P. Clark in 1863; H. G. Boardman in 1869; E. L. Whitney in 1877; E. Barnum in 1884, and the present incumbent, O. E. Coon, October 1, 1885.

The office at West Milton was established, it seems, about 1834, by the appointment of Calvin Deming as postmaster. Abram B. Olin succeeded him in 1837, and was followed by A. G. Whittemore in 1838. The postmasters since then have been as follows: C. L. Drake, appointed in 1844; R. Sanderson in 1850; Hector Adams in 1852; C. L. Drake in 1854; Hector Adams in 1855; C. L. Drake in 1856; Ell Barnum in 1863; M. D. Herrick in 1865; H. F. Lyon in 1879; C. P. Sanderson in 1880; W. L. Sanderson in 1882; James D. Cotie in 1883; D. L. Field in 1885, and George Granger in 1886.

Schools.—The early settlers of Milton, like those of all the New England towns, deemed it one of their first duties to establish schools in town and divide the town into convenient districts. From a report taken (at random) from the earlier town records we learn that in 1837 there were 751 pupils in town under the age of eighteen years and over the age of four years. From the report for the year 1885 we find that there are 437 pupils in town. This shows in part the decrease in population since that thrifty period. The schools of Milton, however, compare favorably with those of the neighboring towns, and the people are showing a lively interest in them, as is shown by the fact that nearly two hundred visits were made in 1885 by patrons. Mr. Wheelock devotes his best energies to the building up of good schools and his success is encouraging.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Public worship in Vermont in the latter part of the last century was not infrequently conducted in a barn or a log house, and in the towns of Chittenden rarely in a house constructed for the purpose. The question of raising means to hire preaching and build a house of worship was considered by the settlers of Milton, but, as will be inferred from the following extracts from the records, nothing very important to the cause was accomplished for years. The town-



house mentioned in previous pages was to have been used for purposes of worship as well as for the transaction of town business ; and it seems that the building which was hired of Amos Mansfield was occasionally called into the service of the church-going people. At the March meeting of 1795 the house was referred to as being used "to Meet in to Due Publick Bisness in and to Meet in for publick worship." At the same time Edward Brigham and Luther Mallary were appointed to "higher a minister or a preacher three months." On the 12th of October, 1795, a vote was passed to give a minister twenty-two shillings a Sabbath for preaching. It does not appear in the records that anything further than the passing of votes was done for several years. At the March meeting for 1798 Samuel Holgate, Edward Brigham, and John Jackson were appointed to "higher" a minister. On the 11th of the following month a meeting was held, in which it was voted "that the town will not Rais money to pay the minister that has Bin highered." And the committee was dismissed. At the annual meeting of 1799 the town refused to pay the amount exhibited by Samuel Holgate for the services of John Lincoln, preacher. On the 15th of April, 1799, a record appears, by Abner Wood, a Methodist preacher, that John Gerand is a member of the Methodist Church.

The Congregational Church was organized September 21, 1804, by the Rev. Lemuel Haynes and James Davis. The following names are on record as constituting the first members, viz. : Leonard Brigham and Lovice his wife, Edward Brigham, Aaron Carpenter and Hannah his wife, Moses Bascom, John Bascom, Linus Bascom, Chloe Smith, Daniel Smith, Eliza Smith, Rhoda Church, Elijah Herrick, Jabez Hyde and Mary his wife. The church was occasionally supplied with preaching till September 23, 1807, when Joseph Chee-ney was constituted their pastor by a council composed of Rev. P. V. Bogue, Rev. James Parker, and Rev. Benjamin Wooster and their delegates.

The first house of worship was built chiefly by Judge Noah Smith about 1806 or 1807, at the falls, and was replaced in 1825 by another a few rods farther north. It was burned in 1840, and in 1841 the present edifice was erected on the same site, at a cost of about \$16,000. It comfortably seats about four hundred persons, and is valued at a little less than its original cost. The present pastor is Rev. John L. Sewell, who in 1885 succeeded Rev. John H. Woodward, "the fighting chaplain of Vermont," who served the church for seventeen years. The present membership of the church is about ninety. The officers are L. A. Jackson and Lucius Landon, deacons ; Charles Jackson, clerk ; Lucius Landon, Curtin Pratt and Guy Phelps, prudential committee ; and L. A. Jackson, Sabbath-school superintendent. The present average attendance at Sabbath-school is about 140.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church.*¹—The town of Milton was chartered in 1763, but the new town had no form of church organization until many years

¹ By the Rev. J. E. Bowen.



after. Methodism appears historically the first form of organized Christianity known to the new settlers, the eccentric and world-renowned Lorenzo Dow appearing as its first preacher in the northwestern portion of the town early in the month of August, 1798. In July, 1799, Dow was sent by the Methodist Conference, held at New York city, to complete the formation of a circuit embracing all the western portion of the State north of Winooski River and west of the Green Mountains; embracing also portions of Canada lying between Lake Memphramagog and Lake Champlain, and called Essex circuit. This circuit embraced Milton, in the northwestern portion of which he had preached not quite one year previously. There he had one of his regular appointments.

There must have been an organized class in that part of the town at that early day, with leader and members, to have insured continuous preaching services; for that was the rule by which preaching was continued at any place. The "class" is the integer of embryonic Methodism. And according to all analogy that class must have existed in 1798. The place of worship was the school-house, more often the private dwelling, but was in the school district now embracing the borough M. E. Church, sometimes alternating with Georgia Plain, where for forty years or more was a class with regular services, and where subsequently the Baptists removed from Georgia Center and erected their present house of worship.

Methodist religious services were mostly confined for years to private dwellings, barns and school-houses, sometimes occupying the town hall at Checkerberry village, alternating with the Congregationalists, until the church in West Milton, or at the River, was built by the united efforts of Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists. I think that was the first church structure in which the Methodists owned any share in the town. But they held regular services all the way along from 1798 in various places in the town, at the River, Checkerberry, the "Hollow," Snake Hill school district, east and south-east of the village.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church edifice in Milton was built and dedicated about 1840. It stood on nearly the same ground on which is now standing the Methodist Episcopal Church in Milton Falls, and directly across the way, and nearly opposite the first church erected in town. This edifice was the place of general worship for the circuit, until it was superseded by a larger and better one in 1870. This later edifice was destroyed by fire July 8, 1878. At the same time the first church structure ever erected in Milton was burned; the latter burning first and causing the destruction of the former. Soon rallying, the society projected and erected the present church edifice, completing and dedicating the basement portion on Thanksgiving Day, 1880. The edifice stood thus incomplete until April, 1885, when work was resumed on the auditorium, which was finished and dedicated July 8, 1885, exactly seven years from the day of the destruction of the former church by fire. In



the year 1860 another beautiful Methodist Episcopal Church was erected at the borough, the place where Methodism was introduced into the town, where ever since fortnightly preaching upon Sabbath afternoons has been maintained. For many years Milton was a portion of an extensive circuit, growing smaller and smaller by subdivisions as population and Methodism increased over its territory, until, in 1864, Milton circuit consisted of only the town of that name, and continues so to the present time, embracing all that time and now three appointments, viz. : Milton Falls, the River or West Milton, and the Borough. A parsonage was owned many years ago, located upon the main street of the falls village, afterward sold and another purchased about one mile from the church ; but when the church edifice was destroyed by fire they sold that and incorporated its value in the new church edifice, and even then were unable to extricate themselves from indebtedness until the present year. An aged maiden lady, Nancy Mears, recently deceased, has left to the church by will one-half of a beautiful home and adjoining grounds at Milton Falls village, where she resided, subject to a life lease of another sister, who also jointly possessed the same property, and whose will, already made, bequeaths the other half to the same purpose. So the prospect now is that at some day in the future the church will again possess an itinerant's home.

The numerical status of Methodism cannot be ascertained definitely in the early days, never with certainty until 1854. At that date there were sixty-eight members. This number was increased and diminished from time to time, rising in succeeding years to one hundred and fifteen, the highest number attained at any time, and only possessing one hundred in numbers seven times in the last thirty-two years. That any of the Protestant Christian denominations have held numerical status is a source of congratulation, yet indicates a failure to measure up to the full standard of possibilities of increase and extension within reach of a gospel Christianity.

The Trinity Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. George T. Chapman, D.D., in the winter of 1831, with about twenty communicants. It has never had an edifice of its own. For nearly twenty years, owing to adverse circumstances, services were suspended, to be resumed in 1867 by Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., of Burlington. Since then it has been sustained by different missionaries. The present rector is Rev. Gemont Graves, of Burlington.

For a history of the Catholic Church, see history of Burlington.



CHAPTER XXVI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF RICHMOND.

THE town of Richmond, situated in the central part of the county, is bounded north by Jericho, east by Bolton, south by Huntington and Hinesburg, and west by Williston. Except South Burlington, it is the only town in the county the charter of which was not granted by New Hampshire. It has an area of about 20,000 acres, and was chartered by the Legislature of Vermont on the 27th of October, 1794, being formed from portions of the towns of Jericho, Bolton, Huntington and Williston, and on the 25th of October, 1804, receiving an addition from Bolton.

Though the surface is generally uneven and broken, especially in the northern and western parts, the town contains an unusual area of level land, which increases the value of the territory for farming purposes. The soil is generally rich and productive. Along Winooski River it is a rich alluvial deposit, while in the uplands and other parts it is composed of clay, gravelly loam and marl. The timber is principally beech, birch, hemlock, pine, spruce, maple and elm, large forests of which originally covered the town. The water course is formed by the Winooski River, which flows in a northeasterly direction through the center of the town and receives additions from numerous tributaries which afford good mill sites. There are two ponds in town — Jackson Pond, covering an area of about twenty-five acres in the northeastern part, and Gillett Pond, about a mile in length by eighty rods in width, lying in the southeastern part.

Early Settlers.—The first settlements made within the limits of the town were begun by Amos Brownson and John Chamberlain with their families in 1775, on what is called Richmond Flats, on the south side of Winooski River, in what was then the town of Williston. In the fall of that year they joined the ranks of those whom the fear of the British army was driving south, and did not return until the close of the War of the Revolution. In 1784 they returned to their farms, accompanied by Asa and Joel Brownson, Samuel and Joshua Chamberlain, James Holly, Joseph Wilson and Jesse McFairlain.

The first settlements begun in the south part of the town, then included within the charter limits of Huntington, were made by Ozem Brewster and Daniel Robbins, about the year 1786. The first settlements along the south side of Winooski River, between the mouth of Huntington River at the site of Jonesville and the village of Richmond, were made by Amos Brownson, jr., Matthew Cox, Jesse Green, William Douglas, Parley and Comfort Starr, Clement Hoyt, James and Peter Crane, James Hall, and Nathaniel and Asa Alger. The first in the west part of the town were made by Asa Brownson, Nathan and Henry Fay. Joseph Hall was one of the first to settle on the north side of the river. Among other early settlers was James Whitcomb, who lived for





Henry Gillette



a time on Richmond Hill and finally removed to Bolton, where he died. James Butler, brother of Governor Butler, of Vermont, lived on the farm now owned by Cornelius Rhoads. He went to Ohio in 1816.

Jonathan Clossin came to Richmond from Connecticut at an early day, and settled on the farm now occupied by W. S. Freeman. He soon left town because of the Revolutionary troubles, and remained away two years, finding on his return that his land had been taken up by another. He then located on the farm next south of the place now occupied by Jesse Humphrey, his grandson. William Humphrey came to this town from Brookfield, Vt., in 1800, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Jesse. He served in the American army three years during the second war with Great Britain, enlisting as a private and receiving promotion to a corporalship.

Henry Fay, son of John Fay, who was killed at the battle of Bennington, was born at Bennington in 1774, and died in Richmond in 1818, leaving a family of ten children, one of whom, Jonathan, still resides in town. Henry and Nathan Fay were engaged for years as clothiers at Fay's Corners.

Jesse Green came from Gordon, N. H., to Richmond about the year 1800. Many of his descendants now live in town. Dudley Higley located in the southern part of the town about 1800, and reared a family of eleven children, only one of whom, Jerry, remained in town. Ebenezer Flagg came from Orwell, Vt., to Richmond in 1800, and settled in the southern part of the town. Isaac B. Andrews settled in the same neighborhood fourteen years earlier, and remained there until his death in 1849. Of his family of nineteen children, three — Ezra B., Elisha and Samuel — now live here. Solomon Bates, from New Hampshire, settled previous to 1800 on the farm now owned by his grandson, Martin M., in the central part of the town. Benjamin Farnsworth was one of the first tavern-keepers, on the old turnpike road at the upper end of Richmond village. James Nichols lived on Huntington River between Jonesville and Huntington, about midway. He died in Bristol, Vt.

Joel Brownson came from Sunderland, Bennington county, very early, as has been stated, and settled on the south side of the river on the place now owned by Mrs. Sarah Mason. Peter Crane lived a little less than a mile east of Richmond village on the south side of the river. General Jacob Spafford and his son Smalley lived on the very edge of Williston, on the old turnpike road. Benajah Hallock lived in the south part of the town on Huntington River. Clement Hoyt lived on the farm now owned by Hildreth Brothers. Charles Stephens lived and died on the first farm west of Hoyt's. Benjamin Bishop first settled on Richmond Hill, and afterwards removed to the place now owned by U. S. Whitcomb; he finally went to Burlington. William Everts settled on Richmond Hill, and thence removed to Bolton, and again to Burlington. Major Ezra Smith lived very early about three-quarters of a mile west of Richmond village, where Thomas Whitcomb afterwards kept tavern.



Nathan Fay lived on Richmond Hill with his father. Nathaniel Alger lived in the last house in Richmond, on the south side of the river near Bolton. He there kept a tavern and store. Martin and Elihu Barber, brothers, lived on Richmond Hill, the former between Fay's Corners and Huntington, and the latter on the farm which Benjamin Bishop had left. Ozem Brewster lived near Huntington line, where the Tower brothers now live. Parley Starr lived on the south side of the river on the place now owned by Colonel Rolla Gleason. Leonard Hodges was the first settler on the place now occupied by William S. Freeman. He afterwards removed to the foot of Williston Hill, in that town. Most of the foregoing names appear on the records previous to the year 1797, except those to whom a definite date is assigned. In 1797 first occurs the name of Abel Cooper, who had been one of the judges of the Rutland County Court. After he came to Richmond he lived on Richmond Hill at the junction of the roads towards Huntington. His son, Amos B. Cooper, lived near him and a little west. Abram Hollenbeck, who was first mentioned in 1798, though he was in town earlier than that, bears the distinction of being the father of John B. Hollenbeck, the centenarian of Burlington. Others mentioned in that year are Asa Lewis, who lived on the south side of the river about one and a half miles east from the village; William Church, who kept the first tavern in town, on the farm now owned by John Mason. John Russell lived in Richmond village on the north side of the river, and kept a tavern back of the present store of Jacobs & Woodworth.

One of the most prominent families in town in early days, and whose descendants are still numerous and respectable, was that of Jabez Jones, the first of the name in Richmond. He first resided in Bolton, was its first town clerk, in 1794, and the first representative of that town in the Legislature. In 1797 he purchased two hundred acres of land of Ira Allen, in what is now South Burlington, and soon exchanged it with Jesse McFairlain, or McFarland, for the farm in Richmond now owned and occupied by Albert Town, near Jonesville. In 1799 he married Hannah, daughter of John Farnsworth, of New Hampshire. He died on the 9th of August, 1811, in the forty-third year of his life, leaving a widow and five children. Mrs. Jones afterwards married John Russell, and died on the 25th of October, 1828, aged fifty-two years. The oldest child and only son of Jabez Jones, Ransom Jones, gave Jonesville its existence as well as its name. Of the four daughters of Jabez but one is living, Charlotte, who married Hiram King, emigrated to the territory of Michigan in 1831, and lives there now, aged eighty years.

Edward Jones, brother of Jabez, and one of sixteen children, was born in Claremont, N. H., on the 24th of January, 1775, married Lucy Farnsworth, sister of the future wife of Jabez, when he was twenty-one years of age, and went to live with his brother Jabez in Richmond. His wife performed the journey from Claremont on horseback, carrying in her arms her eldest and



then only child (the mother of Henry Gillett), who was born on the 6th of July, 1797. In 1800 Edward Jones removed to the farm on Richmond Hill now owned by John McGoven, where he remained until 1811. He then went to the farm now owned by the Tower estate, where, on the 19th of September, 1847, he died. He resided in town fifty years lacking four months, and was a prominent man. Among the important positions in which he was placed by the confidence of his townsmen, he was chosen to represent Richmond in the Legislature in 1821, 1822, 1830 and 1831. He had nine children, of whom but one, Milo, now lives, at Fort Atkinson, Wis., whither he went in 1834. Ralph, the eldest son of Edward Jones, was born February 27, 1799, married Polly, daughter of David Caswell, an early settler in Huntington, and died December 20, 1834. Of his five children, only two—Edward R. and Ransom A.—are now residents of Richmond. Edward R. Jones was born October 8, 1822, in Williston, where his father lived for six years, and has passed an unusually eventful life, having been in Wisconsin as early as 1844, and in California during the historic period of its early gold excitement, and a member of its famous Vigilance Committee in 1856. He came to his present farm in 1881, the same farm on which Abraham Tyler, an early settler, died of small-pox in 1800.

Colonel Rolla Gleason was born on the first Tuesday of June (training day), 1807, in Richmond, about forty rods east of his present residence, and came to live in what is the rear part of his present dwelling house when he was two years old. He is known throughout the State as a sagacious and far-seeing politician and an uncompromising Republican. He was an active member of the old militia, and was promoted through the various degrees from quartermaster-sergeant to colonel. He was sheriff of Chittenden county more than forty years ago; was a delegate to the national convention in 1856; was provost-marshal from May, 1863, to October, 1865; sent more than three thousand men into the service of the North during the War of the Rebellion, and among still other offices has been county senator and the representative of Richmond. His father, Isaac Gleason, came to this place in 1805 from Shrewsbury, Vt., and kept a store on the site of the cheese factory, succeeding Joshua Chamberlain and — Dodge.

Early Records.—We have given a list of settlers at the beginning of settlement, necessarily incomplete, including only such names as appear in the town records and are remembered by the oldest inhabitants now living. All that they did may never be told. They braved perils in coming here, they suffered untold hardships in clearing away the original forests and cultivating the rough soil of one hundred years ago, and died, most of them, without having harbored a thought of being remembered as heroes—their principal incentive to labor and suffer as they did being to provide for those whom Providence had placed under their care. The best part of man's life, the domestic, is the hard-



est to inspect ; but what was done by the early inhabitants as members of the town organization is more or less completely recorded. The town was organized in March, 1795, by the election of the following officers: Joshua Chamberlain, clerk ; Constant C. Hallock, constable ; Felix Augar, Benjamin Farnsworth, and Peter Crane, selectmen ; Joel Brownson, Asa Brownson, jr., and Benjamin Farnsworth, justices. The first representative, elected in 1796, was Jonathan Chamberlain. The records are rather meager for the first few years. The first accessible item of interest appears concerning a meeting held on the 5th of January, 1795, when it was voted to set up a sign-post and stocks opposite "Esquire Joel Brownson's." The first deed on record is a quit-claim of one-third of one hundred acres of land by Amos Brownson to Joshua Chamberlain, in consideration of twelve pounds, dated March 7, 1795. The second entry that appears is a deed of one hundred and twenty acres by Abram Smith to Governor Thomas Chittenden, for thirty pounds, dated April 23, 1795. In these records appears, too, an interesting document, dated November 12, 1777, in which is recited the fact that Heman Allen, of Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn., in consideration of one thousand pounds, deeded all his interest in lands in the towns of Burlington, Williston, New Huntington, Hinesburg, Shelburne, Charlotte, Ferrisburgh, Monkton, Colchester, Essex, Jericho, Milton, Georgia, Swanton, and Highgate to Ira Allen, of Bennington. This reveals to some extent the wealth of the Allen brothers in lands in Vermont ; and while it is not to be presumed that it explains their vigorous opposition to the claims of New York grantees, it is sufficient to suppose that the desire of protecting their possessions added considerable spice to their determined antagonism.

War of 1812-15.—The general events of the war of this period having been written in a former chapter, need no mention in this place. Richmond was not behind her neighboring towns in sending men to the front at this time—about sixty being the number of her volunteers. Prominent among them were Captain Roswell Hunt, Benoni Thompson, who went out as ensign, Captain Manwell, who enlisted as lieutenant, and Elihu Bates, Nathan Fay, Jesse Green, Sawyer Jewell, Abram Smith and William Rhodes. The following company is credited to the towns of Richmond, Jericho, and Williston during the War of 1812, and was commanded by Captain Roswell Hunt: Amos B. Cooper, Joshua Whitcomb, Timothy Thompson, John Kimpton, Artemas Flagg, Clark Hillgar, Iddo Green, Joel Brownson, jr., Nathan Fay, Gershom Flagg, Reuben Squire, William Reynolds, Samuel T. Bass, John Mackwell, Anson Boyington, Jeremiah Terry, Enoch Noble, Shubal Barber, Josiah Thompson, Luther Curtis, Barney Spooner, John Pake, Chester H. Nichols, Merrill Fellows, Nathan Arnold, Samuel Douglas, Elijah Hinkson, Joseph Hall, jr., Joseph Douglas, Daniel Roins, jr., Asa Gilbert, jr., Isaac Hullock, Richard Douglas, Jared C. Smith, Ezekiel Squire, John Chamberlain, Truman



Averill, John Thornton, Asa Jackson, jr., Daniel Goodrich, Silas Hunt, William Douglas, jr., Billings Straw, Jesse Green, jr., Harry Brown, Stephen Hullock, jr., Anson Hullock, George Sherman, Adonson Deanex.

Business Interests.—There is at the present writing but one hotel in town, though it is thought there will soon be one opened at Jonesville. The early hotels have nearly all been mentioned in the course of this chapter. Robert Russell erected the old brick hotel in Richmond village at an early day, which stood diagonally opposite the present public house, and Charles Huntington, who was for years the mail carrier between Burlington and Montpelier, was the first one to keep it open for the public. J. H. Ransom afterwards kept it a great many years. The last proprietor before its destruction by fire a number of years ago was R. B. Coffey, who was also the first proprietor in the present hotel. His successor was George W. Orcutt. In 1884 P. M. Mansfield succeeded Mr. Orcutt, and on the 1st of February, 1886, was followed by the present proprietor, G. E. Barnum.

The hotel formerly open in Jonesville, which Henry Gillett is now re-building, was built originally by Roswell Hunt as early as 1815, and perhaps earlier. After he left it it was used for a number of years as a tenant house, until 1843, when Ransom Jones, then forty-three years of age, purchased it and repaired it. His first landlord was C. Stevens, who remained there until about the time of the opening of the railroad. Mr. Jones then went in himself as proprietor and remained acting the part of mine host until his death, on the 18th of July, 1858. Since then the house has been kept by different men, and some of the time has been allowed to rest untenanted.

Among those who were formerly engaged in the various manufacturing interests of the town may be named Nathan Fay, who carried on the business of carding wool and cloth-dressing at Fay's Corners, said to have been the first works of the kind in the county of Chittenden. Silas Rockwell early carried on the business of tanning and currying and shoemaking in the same neighborhood, and was succeeded by Asahel Murray. Murray and Talcott afterwards operated these works, and were followed by R. A. Jones and others until July, 1884, when the buildings were burned. The last proprietors were Ellis Brothers. William Rhodes, who has been mentioned before, was a blacksmith and manufacturer at this place more than seventy years ago (1804), on the site of the present residence of his son Nelson. On the north side of the river, near the station at Richmond village, Winslow & Gay were early engaged in trade, and were succeeded by D. P. Lapham & Co. One Dumfries also had a hatter's shop on the south side of the river as long ago as 1817, which was destroyed by fire. The first grist-mill was erected by John Preston, father of Noah Preston, in the beginning of the century, on the site of the present saw-mill of S. & R. J. Robinson. In 1815 James H. Hudson built a carding machine and cloth-dressing works in the same vicinity, which were destroyed by



fire four years later, and afterwards rebuilt by Daniel Fisk. The site of H. H. Frary's spool factory was first covered by the saw-mill of Joseph Whipple. Roswell Staples afterwards operated a woolen-mill on the same site, and was followed by Marcus Robbins & Co. Some time after 1850 Mason, Jewell & Green started a steam saw-mill and furniture factory on the south side of the river near the bridge, and on the west side of the road, which after a number of years of successful operation was burned. George Brown afterwards operated another on the same site, but was not so successful.

The oldest manufacturing interest now in operation in Richmond is that of H. H. Frary on Huntington River near Jonesville. Mr. Frary manufactures spools and turned goods, a business which he has here carried on since 1866. At that time he bought out the old woolen-mill formerly carried on by Roswell Staples and others. In 1877 Mr. Frary suffered a loss of about \$6,000 by the burning of his mill, but in four weeks he had rebuilt and put in operation his present mill. His income is now about \$10,000 or \$12,000 per annum.

The spoke factory and grist and cider-mill of S. & R. J. Robinson stands on the site of one of the first mills in town. In 1801 or 1802 John Preston erected there the first grist-mill in town, and was succeeded by his son Noah. After the death of Noah, John Hapgood operated it for some time, and was followed by Daniel Preston. The present senior partner, Samuel Robinson, bought the property in 1868, and in five years was joined by his son R. J. Robinson. The grist-mill is a custom mill. The spoke factory turns out about 1,400,000 spokes a year, while about 400 barrels of cider are manufactured every year in the other department of this varied industry.

In 1857 the carriage manufactory at Richmond village was established, and came into possession of the present proprietor, Stephen Freshette, in 1881.

The creamery of H. C. Gleason was started in the spring of 1885, by the present proprietor, who makes about 600 pounds of butter daily.

A. E. Crandall first operated his saw-mill at Jonesville, in October, 1885, on the site of a blacksmith shop which had been used for twenty-five or thirty years previously.

Present Mercantile Business. — Historically the oldest store in town is that of E. T. Jacobs and C. E. Woodworth, who under the style of Jacobs & Woodworth conduct a business established much more than half a century ago by Henry Hodges, who built the present store, soon, indeed, after the opening of the old turnpike road. Trade, which before that had been confined to the south side of the river, began to set in this direction, and Henry Hodges conducted a successful business for a number of years, being finally followed by his son, H. A. Hodges. After an experience of about thirty-two years in this building, Mr. Hodges gave place to E. T. Jacobs, who carried on a thriving trade until the formation of the present partnership in March, 1883. The dry goods and general stock of this firm is valued at about \$12,000.





Blossom Goodrich



Salmon Green has been in the mercantile business in town since 1858, when he went in with F. M. Pierce, in what is now the hotel building. In a few years this relation was dissolved and a new one formed between Mr. Green and his father, I. Green, under the name of I. Green & Son. Soon after his father retired from the trade and since that time the present proprietor has been alone. He had a general trade there until 1876, when he removed to the part of the village near the station and confined himself to the grocery trade.

The store building now occupied by Sayles & Eddy, at Jonesville, was erected in 1856, by Amasa Grovenor. I. W. Sayles started a general trade in it in 1859, and two years later was joined by his present partner, A. Eddy. They now carry a stock of about \$1,500; though in the palmiest days of Jonesville they transacted about \$12,000 worth of business per annum.

The firm of Sayles Brothers & Co., composed now of I. W., H. L. and G. W. Sayles, and Ansel Eddy, was formed in the spring of 1867, though at that time an older brother, E. M. Sayles, was one of the partners, and died in 1877. They have occupied the present building from the beginning. It was erected by E. M. Sayles and his father, Steven Sayles, and finished in the fall of 1866. The firm now carry a stock of about \$10,000 to \$15,000.

The business now conducted by Hilton & Stevens was established, and the building which they occupy was erected, by Hodges & Humphrey, more than a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Hilton came here in 1867 as a member of the firm of Firman & Hilton, the senior partner, R. Firman, having been in business here some time previously. The present relations between Mr. Hilton and Nelson Stevens were established in 1873. They now carry a stock valued at about \$10,000.

J. B. Norton & Co., dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., formed their partnership on the 11th of February, 1885, succeeding D. J. Burleigh, who had carried on the business about five years. His predecessors, Place & Young, were themselves preceded by G. E. Barnum, who had been here nine years, and whose brother, Jerome Barnum, built this block in 1871.

George W. Green, dealer in furniture, succeeded Iddo Green in the business about 1876. Iddo Green was by trade a carpenter and builder, and for years had manufactured and dealt in furniture. He built a great many of the houses now in town.

The boot and shoe store of E. E. Miller has been under the care of the present proprietor since March, 1886. C. H. Pino was in the business here about two years previously, and was preceded by R. A. Jones, who had carried on the concern for some time.

C. J. Shedd began repairing jewelry in Richmond village in 1880.

C. W. Howe has been engaged in the hardware business in town about two years, and has occupied the present building more than half that time.

J. F. Whitcomb established his trade in groceries in Richmond village on the 1st of January, 1886. He carries about \$2,000 worth of stock.



The drug store of E. W. Freeman was established by the present proprietor on the 1st of January, 1886. The building was previously occupied by W. K. Christian.

The Professions.—The first physician to practice in Richmond was Dr. Matthew Cole, who died in Burlington in 1809, and has been followed by Drs. Seth Cole, Sylvanus Church, Reuben Nims, William Foss, Carlos Allen, James M. Knox, G. P. Conn, George Benedict, Loren Chamberlain, William Root and others. The present practicing physicians are Drs. G. W. Bromley, M. L. Powers and B. J. Andrews.

Dr. Bromley was born on the 17th of September, 1818, at Pawlet, Rutland county, Vt., and received his medical education at the medical college at Castleton, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1844. He first practiced in Huntington until 1869, when he came to Richmond. He and Drs. Carpenter, of Burlington, and Fairchild, of Milton, are the three physicians of longest practice in the county.

Dr. Powers was born on the 18th of May, 1852, in Ripton, Vt. He received his medical education at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Hannemann Medical College at Chicago, in the spring of 1877. He came at once to this town.

Dr. Andrews was born at Jericho, Vt., on the 11th of January, 1850. He received an academical education at Fairfax, and prepared for the practice of his chosen profession at the medical department of the University of Vermont and in New York city, receiving his diploma from the University of Vermont in June, 1885. He began to practice in Richmond on the 10th of February, 1886. He is a grandson of Deacon Isaac Andrews who has been mentioned as one of the early settlers of Richmond.

The legal profession has been represented in town by Harry Brownson, Wm. P. Briggs, Wm. S. Hawkins, Edward A. Stansbury, Aaron B. Maynard, B. E. B. Kennedy, F. A. Colton, Joseph W. Allen, P. K. Gleed, and at present by S. Homer Davis. Undoubtedly the most prominent of those who have gone was Wm. Penn Briggs, who was born at Adams, Mass., on the 14th of March, 1793. (See Chapter XI.)

S. H. Davis was born on the 5th of July, 1829, in Hinesburg, Vt. He attended the academy at Franklin for a time, and afterwards fitted himself for college at the Hinesburg Academy, but was prevented by illness from consummating his plans for an education. He first studied law with C. F. Davey, of Burlington, after which he studied successively with Roberts & Chittenden of that place, L. B. Caswell, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and finally with Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Burlington, with whom he commenced to practice after his admission to the bar of Chittenden county in 1860. He came to Richmond in October, 1861.

The Post-office.—Just when the post-office was established in Richmond is



not definitely known, though it was probably not far from the year 1800. The office was originally and until the opening of the turnpike road, on the south side of the river. We have not been able to obtain from headquarters at Washington the list of postmasters that we desired, and are therefore obliged to trust to those which are mentioned in Walton's *Register*, dating from the year 1824. That year was the last of the service of Moor Russell, who was followed by Mrs. Sally Brownson. Her successors have been as follows: 1829 to 1831, Benjamin Bishop; 1831 to 1837, Abraham Smith; 1837 to 1841, Kilburn Whitcomb; 1841 to 1843, Wm. Rhodes, jr.; 1843 to 1844, Charles M. Huntington; 1844 and 1845, Kilburn Whitcomb; 1845 to 1848, John Delaware, jr.; 1848 to 1849, Saul Bishop; 1850, John Kennedy; 1851 to 1853, Charles M. Huntington; 1854, Reuben Nims; 1854 to 1862, Francis H. Joyner; 1862 to 1869, J. L. Mason; 1869 to 1881, H. A. Hodges; 1881 to January, 1886, E. T. Jacobs; and the present incumbent, A. B. Edwards.

The office at Jonesville is first mentioned in 1852, with B. N. Jones as postmaster. He has been followed by Jabez Jones, 1853 to 1854; R. Jones, 1855 to 1856; A. H. Grovenor, 1856 to 1860; H. McDonald, 1860 to 1863; Ira W. Sayles, 1863 to 1875; and Ansel Eddy, from 1875 to the present.

Present Town Officers.—The town officers for Richmond, elected at the annual town meeting of 1866, are as follows:

Salmon Green, town clerk; S. F. Cutler, Edward Hildreth and H. A. Hodges, selectmen; A. K. Jacobs, treasurer; Albert Town, overseer of the poor; R. M. Conant, first constable; Ezra Stevens, S. F. Andrews, Frank F. Freeman, listers; U. S. Whitcomb, F. F. Gleason, H. C. Gleason, auditors; Giles Howe, trustee of the United States fund; Benton A. Williams, Henry L. Barnes, and C. W. Howe, fence viewers; C. W. Howe, and H. H. Frary, grand jurors; Arthur Ellis, C. W. Howe, and Safford Colby, pound-keepers; Edward Bassett, surveyor of wood and lumber; R. M. Conant, George H. Fay, and Safford Fay, street commissioners; Patrick Henley, inspector of leather; Henry Gillett, agent to prosecute and defend suits in which the town is interested.

Schools.—At a town meeting held on the 5th of June, 1795, the town was divided into six school districts. Since that time the highest number of districts has been eleven, and latterly it was seven, until March, 1886, when the town system of schools was adopted. There are now, counting the grades, nine schools in town, three of the grades being in one building.

Ecclesiastical History.—The earliest mention of religious affairs in the records appears under date of December 6, 1796, when John Hollenbeck, Asa Brownson, Ozem Brewster, Leonard Hodges, and Ezra Smith were chosen a committee to find a place on which to build a meeting-house, and to report their action to the town. Their report cannot be found. It seems that there was no regular church edifice in Richmond until 1813, when the sixteen-sided church was erected on the south side of the river by the united efforts of all



denominations, Wm. Rhodes being the principal builder. Isaac Gleason contributed the land for the site of the church at the same time that he gave land for a public common. It still stands a monument to the architectural ability of its builders. It is constructed of pure pine timber, and is furnished with interior galleries on all sides except at the side occupied by the pulpit, which is elevated to accord with old-time notions of acoustic propriety. The cost of its construction was about \$2,500. It has not been used as a church for a number of years, but is, strictly speaking, the town hall. From its peculiar form it is known as the "Old Round Church."

The Church of the Restoration, Universalist, was organized by Rev. S. C. Hayford in 1879, with a membership of seventeen. Their house of worship, a neat wooden structure, capable of seating 250 persons, was built in 1880, and is valued, including grounds, at \$9,000. The original cost of building was \$7,000. The society now has eighteen members, though between thirty and forty families contribute to the support of services. The present pastor, Rev. Edward Smiley, succeeded Mr. Hayford in the spring of 1884. The Sabbath-school superintendent is Mrs. L. M. Smiley, while the average attendance at Sabbath-school is about sixty-five, the regular membership being ninety. The present officers of the church are the prudential committee, which is composed of Henry Gillett, C. P. Rhodes, and Wm. Freeman.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ST. GEORGE.

ST. GEORGE is the smallest town in the county, lying about eight miles southeast from Burlington, and twenty-eight miles nearly west from Montpelier. It is bounded north and northeast by Williston, south by Hinesburg, and west by Shelburne. It was chartered by the royal governor of the province of New Hampshire, on the 18th day of August, 1763, and was supposed to contain the township area of 23,040 acres, bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the southeastern corner of Shelburne, a township this day granted, being a stake and stone on the northerly side line of Hinesburg, and from thence running east six miles to a stake and stone; thence turning off and running north six miles to a stake and stone; thence turning off and running west six miles to the northeasterly corner of Shelburne aforesaid, thence running south six miles by Shelburne aforesaid, to the southerly corner thereof, the bound began at."

But upon surveying the several towns in this part of the county it was discovered — owing, perhaps, to a misapprehension as to the course of Winooski



River — that the area was not sufficiently large to allow each town the whole number of acres designated in its charter ; and as it happened, it fell to the lot of the grantees of St. George to suffer the misfortune of a considerable abridgment.

The towns of Charlotte and Hinesburg were granted in 1762, and their boundaries marked. The year following the towns of Burlington, Williston, St. George, and Shelburne were granted, and as Winooski River, by the terms of their charters, was to form the north lines of Burlington and Williston, their boundaries were readily established, beyond dispute. But upon surveying those towns, such was the course of the river, it was found that the S. E. corner of Williston reached quite to the north line of Hinesburg, thus leaving a triangular piece some six or seven miles broad on the lake, and narrowing to a point at about ten miles back from the lake, which only remained to form the towns of Shelburne and St. George. And as Burlington and Williston had a few days' priority in the date of their charters over those of Shelburne and St. George, there was no alternative left to the two latter but to take what remained. St. George, unfortunately having the small end of the wedge, came near being crowded out entirely. As it is, however, it has an area of 2,200 acres.

The name of the town is said to have been given in honor of the then reigning king of England. The pious prefix of the name would seem to indicate a high degree of reverence on the part of the proprietors who proposed the name for that august monarch ; but had it been a few years later, when the burden of the stamp act and other kindred acts began to weigh heavily upon the colonies, they would, no doubt, have left off the Saint, and perhaps have substituted some other quite as significant title.

When it was finally ascertained to what an extent the town was reduced by an actual survey, the proprietors—none of whom resided on their grant—determined to make the best of their misfortune ; accordingly, they had the town laid out into thirty-acre lots, each proprietor having one lot, or thirty acres, instead of 360, as they would have had if it had proved a six-mile township ; but as their charter was for a full-sized town, and the number of grantees sixty-four, it was very easy for any one unacquainted with the facts to compute the number of acres in a "right" to be 360 ; therefore their "rights" sold in the market for the same price as those of other towns.

The names of the grantees who thus suffered and skillfully translated their sufferings to others are as follows :

Jesse Hallock, Samuel Farmer, Christian Farmer, John Farmer, Christian Farmer, Robert Farmer, Peter Farmer, Jeremiah Leming, Thomas Ellison, William Ellison, Simon Ransom, Shem Ransom, Isaac Sears, Jasper Drake, Joseph Sacket, Joseph Sacket Doctor, Francis Sacket, William Butler, John Mann, Thomas Mann, William Mann, Ermes Graham, John Jeffrys, Isaac Un-



derhill, Benjamin Underhill, Henry Frankling, Jona. Courtland, Uriah Wolman, Amos Underhill, Richard Willik, Samuel Willik, Jacob Watson, Benjamin Ferris, Daniel Prindle, Joshua Watson, Benjamin Leaman, Edmund Leaman, Richard Leaman, Richard Titus, Isaac Mann, Isaac Mann, jr., Peter Vanderwort, William Hayris, Magnes Gurrat, Robert Ling, John Dervicos Murphy, Edward Ferrol Murphy, Jno. Deveeanose Murphy, jr., Thomas Wright, Caleb Wright, John Wright, Tim. Whitmore, Benjamin Clap, Benjamin Clap, jr., Henry Clap, Daniel Quimby, Jona. Wake, Jona. Quimby, The Hon. John Temple, esq, Theo. Atkinson, esq., William Hunk, I. Wentworth, esq., John Fisher, esq.

The surface of the town is uneven, but the soil is generally good, and is for the most part composed of gravel and loam, with a margin of clay along the western boundary. It is well adapted for cultivation, though the inhabitants direct their attention chiefly to dairying. There are no streams of consequence, and therefore no mills or mill privileges — a deficiency not without its advantages; for the people are subjected to no expense for the construction and repair of bridges, nor loss by inundations. The town contains no village, no church edifice, no manufactories and no stores.

The settlement of the town was begun in the year 1784 by the arrival of Joshua Isham and wife from Colchester, Conn. They settled in the western part of the town, and resided for some time in a house which Mr. Isham and a friend constructed in a single day, and in which Mrs. Isham lived for six months without seeing the face of another of her sex. Mr. Isham was drowned in Hinesburg Pond in December, 1837. Early in 1785 Elnathan Higbee and Zirah Isham, with their families, settled here; and within the next four or five years came Jehiel Isham, Reuben and Nathan Lockwood, John Mobbs, James Sutton, Wheeler Higbee and others. By the census of 1791, seven years after the settlement began, there were in town fifty-seven inhabitants.

Jehiel Isham was one of the most active of the early settlers. He took an active part in the War of the Revolution, and after coming to this town became the father of numerous children, whose descendants are still here in good numbers. He died here in 1851, at the residence of his son, at the age of ninety-two years. His wife was Sarah Mobbs, who bore him a family of nine sons and four daughters, of whom only Amasa and Sophia are now living. Silas, his eldest son, whose death occurred but recently, kept the first and only tavern ever opened in town, being the same building now occupied as a private house by Edgar Hinsdill.

James Sutton and his brother Benjamin came early from Connecticut to Shelburne, whence, after a short residence, the former came to St. George. He finally died in Montpelier, whither he had gone on a business errand. His son Harry is still living in town.

Reuben Lockwood was a prominent resident of St. George for nearly sixty



years, and removed to Irasburgh in 1856. At the age of twenty-eight years he represented St. George in the Legislature, and was subsequently re-elected nine several times. He also held the office of lister twenty-five years and that of selectman twenty-nine years; was elected town clerk in 1833 and continued in that office twenty-two years.

Lewis Higbee was born in St. George in 1788. He was the first representative of the town in the Legislature and was re-elected to that position several times. Although possessed of no more than ordinary profundity, he had an inexhaustible fountain, it is said, of wit and sarcasm, which made him an undesirable opponent.

The first child born in town was Martha, daughter of Joshua Isham, and afterwards the wife of Moses Bliss, of Shelburne. Lewis Higbee was the first male child. The first death is supposed to have been that of Heman Higbee, an infant son of Wheeler Higbee, September 17, 1791; while the first death of an adult was that of Rebecca Gilman, June 22, 1797. The first marriage was that of Jacob Hinsdill to Hannah Cook.

The first school-house was built soon after the settlement of the town was begun. It was made of rude logs, with a huge Dutch-back fire-place built of stones, and with greased paper as a substitute for window-glass. For a time the only text book in use was Dillworth's spelling-book. Amos Callender, of Shelburne, is believed to have taught the first school. There is now and for many years has been but one school-district in town.

The town was organized on March 9, 1813, at a meeting called for the purpose, presided over by Lemuel Bostwick, of Hinesburg. Jared Higbee was first town clerk; Reuben Lockwood, Lewis Higbee and Levi Higbee, selectmen; and Sherman Beach, first constable. The other officers then elected were James Sutton, Sylvester Isham, Sherman Beach, listers; Sherman Beach, collector; Robert Pease, grand juror; Joseph Isham, jr., Henry Isham, Jared Higbee, highway surveyors; Levi Higbee, pound-keeper; Jacob Hinsdill, fence-viewer; Lewis Higbee, Jared Higbee, Reuben Lockwood, grand jurors; and Sherman Beach, James Sutton and Levi Higbee, petit jurors. In 1825 the officers were Horace Ferris, clerk and treasurer; Reuben Lockwood, Silas Isham, Horace Ferris, selectmen; Horace Ferris, Reuben Lockwood, Sherman Beach, listers; Nathan Lockwood, constable and collector, and Richard H. Osgood, grand juror.

The present officers are H. H. Tilley, town clerk; R. O. Castle, M. W. Hinsdill and R. R. Forbes, selectmen, who are *ex officio* overseers of the poor; Edward Isham, treasurer; Orson W. Isham, constable; H. H. Tilley, Rollin E. Forbes and Henry Lawrence, listers; Henry Lawrence, F. C. Hinsdill, and R. E. Forbes, auditors; Russell Tilley, town agent; and R. O. Castle, superintendent of schools.

Post-office.—The first mention found anywhere of a post-office in St. George



is in the year 1838, when George B. Isham was appointed to the office of postmaster. He has been succeeded as follows: 1842, by Reuben Lockwood; 1846, Joel C. Higbee; 1852, Ira O. Lockwood; 1871, William V. Mobbs; 1876, Norman Isham; and in 1882, the present incumbent, H. H. Tilley.

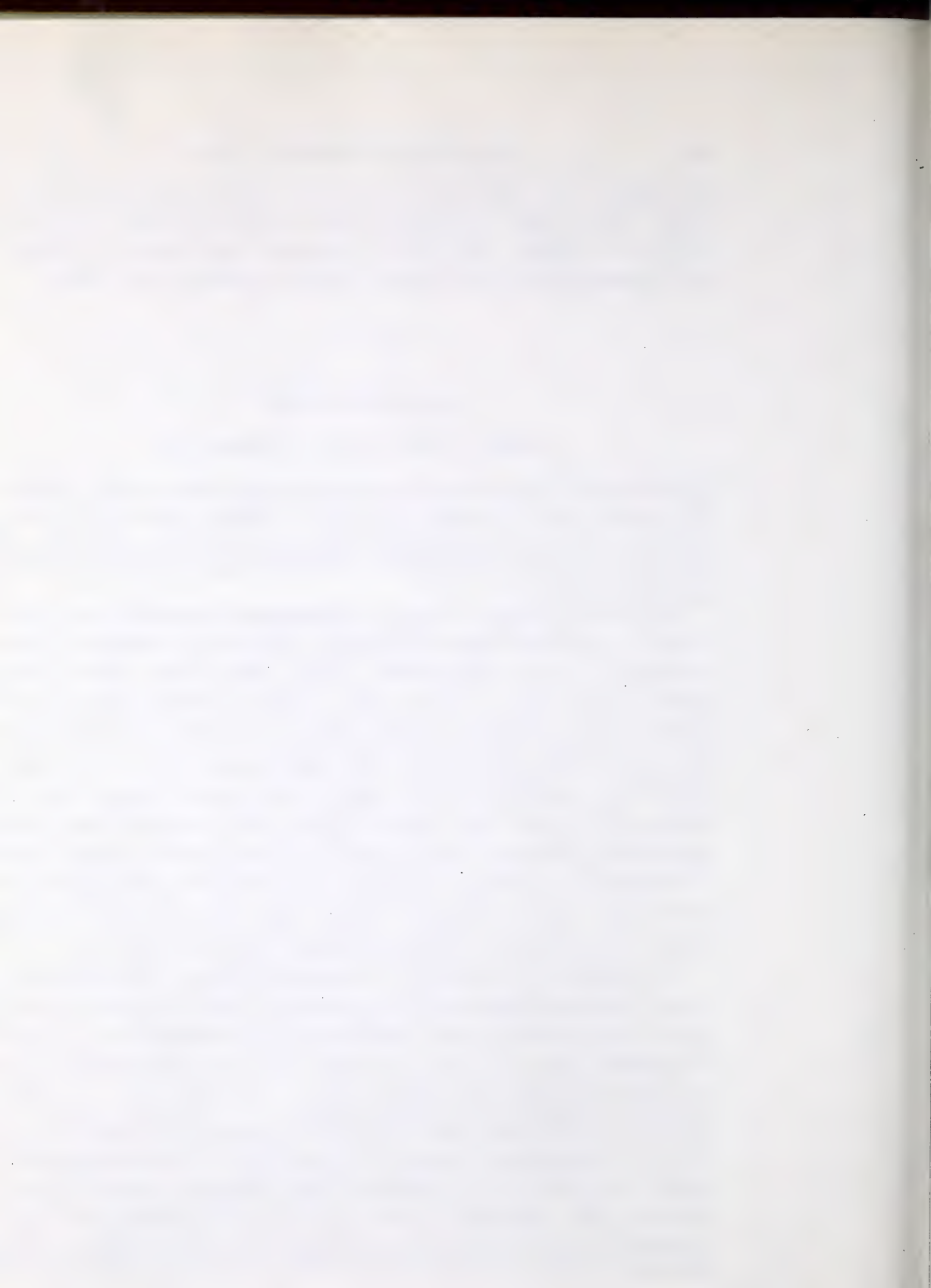
CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SHELBURNE.

SHELBURNE lies in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded north by South Burlington and a part of Williston, east by St. George, south by Charlotte and a part of Hinesburg, and west by Lake Champlain. It was chartered by New Hampshire on the 18th of August, 1763, the following named being grantees:

Jesse Hallock, Steward Southgate, John Southgate, Richard Gleason, Richard Gleason, jr., Nathaniel Potter, John Bond, jr., John Potter, Antipas Earl, Samuel Seabury, Thomas Darling, Samuel Hight, Gilbert Tolton, Simon Dakin, Joshua Dakin, Patridge Thatcher, James Bradshaw, Ebenezer Sealy, Samuel Waters, David Ferris, Joshua Franklin, Thomas Franklin, jr., Silas Mead, Nathaniel Potter, jr., Robert Southgate, William Cornal, John Thomas, jr., John Huching, Stephen Field, Nathaniel Howland, Haddock Bowne, Peter Tatten, Benjamin Clapp, Tideman Hull, Jos. Hull, Lewis Cammell, Sidmon Hull, jr., Thomas Hull, John Carnal, Edward Burling, John Cromwell, Thos. Chield, John Burling, Ebenezer Preston, Uriah Field, Isaac Underhill, Joseph Parsall, John Akin, John Cannon, Jacob Underhill, Zebulon Ferris, Daniel Merit, Jonathan Akin, Jeremiah Griffin, Read Ferris, Elijah Soty, John Hallock, Benjamin Ferris, Benjamin Ferris, jr., Samuel Hills, David Akin, Hon. Holcom Temple, Theodore Atchison, Mark H. J. Wentworth, John Fisher, esq.

It derived its name from that of a celebrated nobleman of the British Parliament, the Earl of Shelburne, who opposed the claims of the government of New York to the territory now comprised within the boundaries of Vermont. The original area of the town, according to its charter, was to consist of 23,500 acres, a little more than six miles square; but a mistake of the surveyors stripped it of much of its expected possessions. Two surveying parties, employed to run the lines of the lake towns, approached each other gradually from opposite directions, meeting—the party from the south in surveying Shelburne; the party from the north in surveying Burlington. It was then discovered that there was not land sufficient in both towns to satisfy the demands of each, and the lines of the surveyors overlapped. The town of Burlington having been granted about a month previous to Shelburne, held her claim by priority



of charter. A portion of Potter's Point formerly belonged to Burlington, but in 1794, among numerous alterations in town boundaries made by the Legislature, this point was declared to be a part of Shelburne. On the 9th of November, 1848, a portion of this town was set off to St. George, which reduced the alleged 23,500 to the actual area of 14,272 acres. Vexatious and expensive litigation has resulted from the conflicting lines of these early surveyors, some of the early landowners asserting their claim to title under one survey, and others under another. The first of the surveys was made in 1775 by Silas Hathaway, in the employment of Ira Allen, who assumed the ownership of large tracts in the town. This survey was made by chain, with but little reference to the points of the compass. Twenty-three years later Ebenezer Cobb surveyed the town under the direction of the selectmen, fixing the boundaries by compass and including in his measurements the allowances necessary by reason of the variations in the surface of the earth. After years of controversy and bitterness of feeling, the conflicting claims were adjusted, and peace restored.

The surface of the town is irregular, but with only gentle waves which add to the beauty of the view, without detracting from the value of the land for cultivation. The crenelated outline of the lake here breaks in upon the land with such a deep indenture as to form a veritable *cul-de-sac*, called Shelburne Bay, which is bounded by the mainland and a point formerly known by the name of the first settler of the town, Pottier. Another point was named in honor of another early settler, Logan. Not alone in beauty of scenery does Shelburne excel, though that in some respects is past description, but in richness and fertility of soil, which varies from a stiff clay to a fine sandy loam, producing in abundance the grains and grasses natural to this latitude, and in the western part of the town, the various fruits in plenty. The principal streams are La Plotte River and Cogman's Brook, with their several tribute rills and rivulets. La Plotte River enters the town from Charlotte on the south, and flows north into Shelburne Bay, affording water power at the falls from the beginning of settlement to the present. Its peculiar name is said to have been derived from a peculiar event. During the Revolutionary War a band of Indians numbering several hundreds concealed their canoes under a line of willows that extended along the mouth of the river, and went into the interior on an expedition for prisoners and plunder. During their absence the white men discovered their canoes riddled them with holes and replaced them in their former positions. From their ambush in the immediate vicinity, the patriots then watched for the return of the savages, upon which they poured into their gathering a volley of bullets which drove them precipitately to their canoes. No sooner were they in the middle of the stream than they learned too late that they could do naught but choose between death from drowning or from the deadly bullets of the white men. This successful *coup de main* bestowed upon the

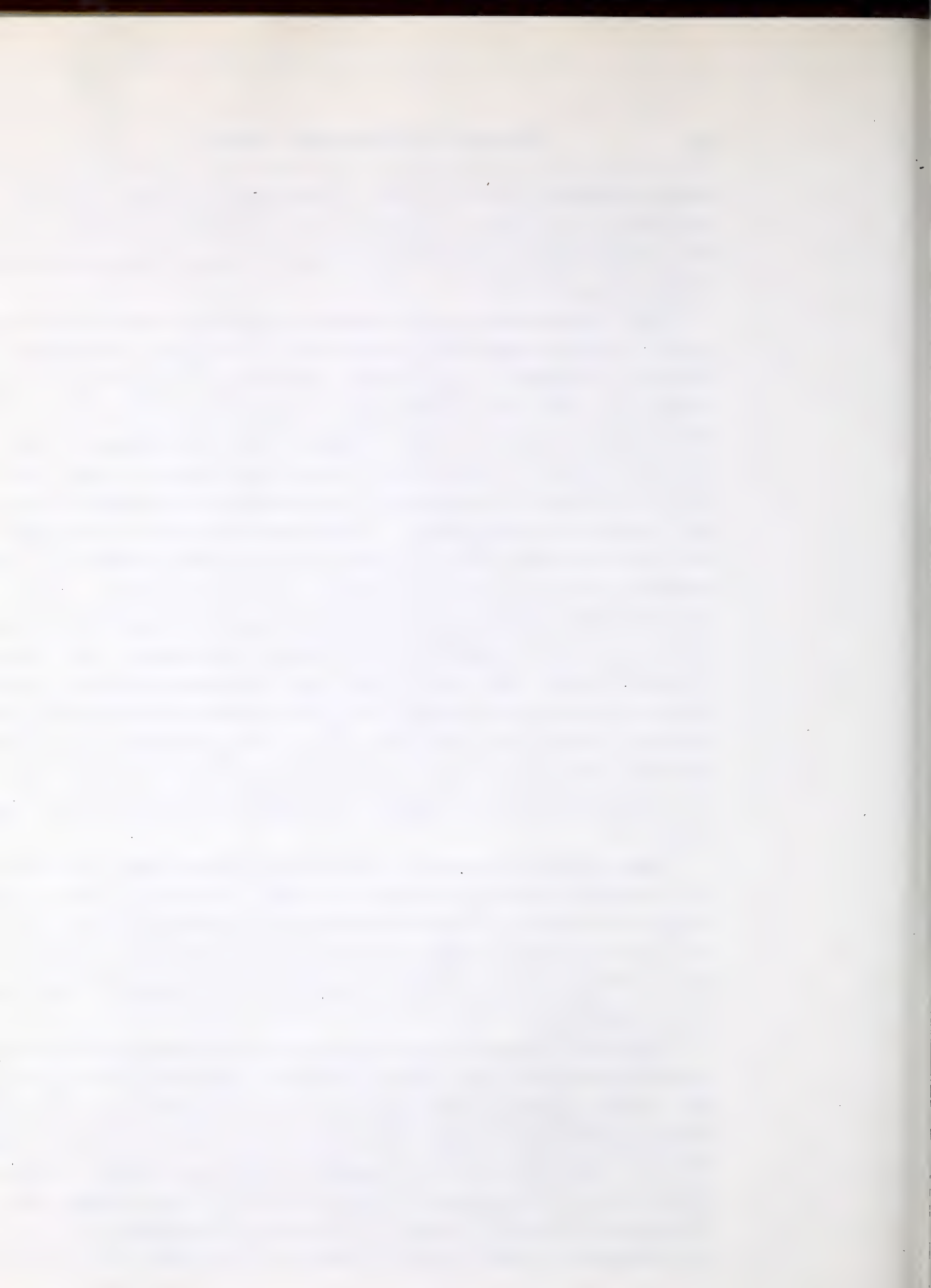


stream its significant title of La Plotte. Several arrow-heads and bullets have been found in this vicinity. Shelburne Pond, in the eastern part of the town, covers a little more than six hundred acres of ground, and because of its piscatorial and scenic virtues is a favorite resort of pleasure seekers during the summer season.

Early Settlements and Events.—Shelburne seems to have been occupied as a place of residence earlier than any other part of the county, if we except, of course, the settlements by the French in Colchester. Two Germans by the name of John Potter and Thomas Logan came here in 1768. Potter was named in the charter as one of the original proprietors, and may have been related to Nathaniel Potter, sr. and jr., named in the same instrument. These two daring adventurers settled on the points on the shore of the lake, which are even now known by their names, and became associated in taking oak timber in rafts to the Quebec market. On their return from one of these expeditions the commanding officer at Montreal sent with them a sergeant and two privates to guard them in passing through the Indian settlements. At their first encampment, a short distance south from the Canada line, the guard matured a conspiracy to murder the unsuspecting Germans for their money, two of them agreeing to commit the murder and the other taking an oath never to reveal the crime. The deed was done and the victims buried on a small island near the point, which are now, from this circumstance, known as Bloody Island and Bloody Point respectively. The inactive accessory to the crime was unable, however, to keep the secret, and soon after made a clean confession, which resulted in the conviction and execution of his two friends and a severe whipping for himself. Whether the Germans ever had families is not known.

About ten families had begun settlements near the lake before the Revolution, though there is no information as to who they were, just where they lived, or what became of them, except these two Germans and Moses Pierson. Mr. Pierson purchased in 1769, one thousand acres of land in the southwestern part of the town, which was afterward known as the Meech farm, and now owned in part by Colonel Frederick Fletcher, of St. Johnsbury. Here he built a block-house.

The battle of Shelburne block-house as it is sometimes called, has been related in several ways, each story having its advocates, and of course its critics. We have chosen to relate the one which we think bears on its face the stamp of credibility: When the Pierson family left Shelburne in 1777 they had harvested a large crop of wheat, and returned during the winter to thresh and secure it. Meanwhile they were menaced by Tories and Indians. Colonel Thomas Sawyer, of Clarendon, being apprised of it, with Lieutenant Barnabas Barnum, Corporal Williams, and fourteen soldiers, hastened to the exposed frontier. It was the month of January, and the weather was very cold.



They marched through the trackless wilderness about ninety miles, all on foot except Colonel Sawyer, who rode a fine stallion. Through the energy and art of Colonel Sawyer, they were animated to surmount the extremes of cold and hunger, until they arrived safely at the house of the Piersons. There they remained strengthening the place, seven or eight weeks, when suddenly the foe, who had been lurking about, disappeared. Colonel Sawyer suspected this to be a stratagem, and learned that one Philo, a Tory, who had gone to Canada on skates, had returned with a considerable force, fifty-seven in all. Accordingly all were immediately set at work barricading their house, and when night came on had made all parts secure except one window. The attack was made that night, and through that window two men who had stopped and put up for the night were killed at the first fire of the enemy. Their names were Woodward and Daniels. They were met by an incessant fire from the besieged for three-fourths of an hour through port-holes made for that purpose. During that time the Indians twice fired the house; and Colonel Sawyer offered his watch as a reward to any one who would extinguish the flames. There was no water in the house, but Mrs. Pierson had been brewing beer that day, and Joseph Williams, entering the chamber, broke a hole through the roof, and extinguished the flames with the contents of the beer barrel, under a deadly fire from the savages without. Colonel Sawyer kept his word, and gave Williams his watch. The enemy were finally repulsed, and two prisoners taken; the enemy also lost one officer and one Indian chief, who were found dead in the field, besides several who were thrown through a hole cut in the ice. This battle occurred on the 12th of March, 1778.

Of the brave little band who defended the house, Lieutenant Barnum, according to Thompson and Downing, was killed, though his name is not mentioned anywhere in connection with the narrative of the battle I have given. Colonel Sawyer cut from the nose of the Indian chief who was killed his jewels, and secured his powder-horn and bullet-pouch as trophies of his victory.

Ziba and Uzal, sons of Moses Pierson, aged respectively seventeen and fifteen years, were actively engaged in this affray. An infant daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Nehemiah Pray, was lying in a bed at the time and escaped unharmed, though bullets passed through the headboard of the bedstead, and were found in the bed at the close of the battle. After the party had secured the wheat they left town, and Mr. Pierson settled in Orwell. His sons, Ziba and Uzal, were afterward captured in Shoreham by a scouting party and taken to Canada, whence, several months later, they made their escape, and reached home after suffering incredible hardships and passing untouched through appalling dangers. After the close of the war, in the spring of 1783, Moses Pierson returned to Shelburne with his family and occupied his former residence until his death, on the 28th of July, 1805. His son Ziba settled on a farm on the main road in the south part of the town, accumulated a



good property, and held many offices of trust in the town. He died of apoplexy on the 1st of November, 1820, aged sixty years. Uzal Pierson also became well to do, and owned a farm near the lake, afterward owned by Ezra Meech, jr., but was unfortunate toward the close of his life and lost most of his property. He came to his death by falling from a wagon on the 11th of June, 1836, aged seventy-two years. Descendants of Moses Pierson still dwell in Shelburne.

The following is a partial list of the more prominent early settlers, in addition to those already mentioned: William Smith, Caleb Smith, Rufus Cole, Thomas Hall, Hubell and Bush, associated on Potter's Point, Richard Spears and Gershom Lyon. In 1784 and 1785 Daniel Barber, Daniel Comstock, Aaron Rowley, Captain Samuel Clark, Benjamin Harrington, Israel Burritt, Joshua Reed, Timothy Holabird, Sturgess Morehouse, Remington Bitgood, and Jirah Isham located here and became residents. In the three following years Dr. Frederick Maeck, Phineas Hill, Keeler Trowbridge, Samuel Mills, and probably others came, and soon after Bethuel Chittenden, Benjamin Sutton, Rosel Miner, Nathaniel Gage, Ebenezer Barstow, Robert Lyon, James Hawley, Frederick Saxton, Asahel Nash, Hezekiah Tracy, Asa Lyon, John Tabor, Robert Averill, Joseph Hamilton and several others became residents.

William Smith, familiarly known as Quaker Smith, settled on what is still called Smith's Point, in 1783. The farm has ever since remained in the hands of his descendants. Caleb Smith, the first town clerk of Shelburne, came here very early, was justice of the peace, and held several other offices. He was a prominent man in town, but removed to Williston, where he died about 1810. His grandson, Frederick Smith, is now a prominent citizen of Burlington.

Captain Daniel Comstock settled in 1783 in the western part of the town. After filling many positions of trust, well-deserved, Captain Comstock died on the 11th of January, 1816. Of his six children, Levi settled near the lake in 1784, served many years as town clerk, justice of the peace, etc., and died on the 10th of May, 1847, aged eighty-one years. His only son, Levi, kept the tavern at the village for a number of years, and then returned to the old homestead, now occupied by N. R. Miller and in part by William McNeil.

Colonel Frederick Saxton was one of the earliest inhabitants of Burlington, his residence from 1785 to 1792 being at the head of Pearl street. He then sold out to Colonel Pearl and removed to Shelburne, settling on a farm near Comstock's Point, now owned by his great-grandsons, Horace and Edward Saxton. He met his death by accidental drowning on the 28th of April, 1796. Horace, his second son, represented this town in the Legislature in 1835-36.

Richard Spear, from Braintree, Mass., came to Shelburne July 21, 1783, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandchildren, O. A. and Mary M., the latter the widow of E. A. Spear. A part of his farm was in Burlington.



When he first came to Shelburne that part of the town was an unbroken wilderness, the nearest grist-mill being at Vergennes; for a long time he took his grain to Whitehall or St. Johns with his market produce, afterwards to Willsborough Falls, then to Winooski Falls, before a mill was operated at Shelburne Falls. He died March 19, 1788, aged fifty-two years. His descendants are very numerous.

William Blin was an early settler from Connecticut, and lived on a part of the governor's right south of the Spear farm. He died not long after coming to Shelburne, leaving several sons, of whom Simon, who died April 5, 1819, and Samuel, who died November 27, 1844, were the most prominent, both keeping a public house, and being frequently called upon to serve the town in some public capacity.

Benjamin Harrington, long a sea-faring man, came to Shelburne from Connecticut soon after the Revolutionary War, in company with his father and his brother, William C. Harrington, who soon after became a leading lawyer in Burlington. Benjamin and William C. purchased the lot at the end of Potter's Point previously occupied by Hubbell & Bush, and traded for a time in a log building used previously for the same purpose by Hubbell & Bush. In 1788 Benjamin purchased a farm in the center of the town, now crossed by the railroad. In the following year, it is said, he caused to be laid out and opened the main road from Middlebury to Burlington; in 1796 erected the large building afterward kept as a public house by his descendant, Cornelius H. Harrington; in 1807 took the contract for building the White Church edifice, as it was called, and performed the work well. He accumulated a handsome property. He died on the 17th of January, 1810.

Joshua Isham, one of the most prominent among the pioneers of the town, was from Williamstown, Conn. He came to Shelburne in the winter of 1793, after a nine years' residence in St. George, and purchased the lot east of the falls in this town. He then bought the "old red store," goods, land and potash, at the falls, of Thaddeus Tuttle, who afterward became one of the most prominent merchants in Burlington, and removed thither in January, 1796. Soon after this he purchased of Ira Allen the grist-mill and saw-mill erected by his grantor, and operated them through life. He was a good business man and became wealthy. He held many town offices, especially that of town clerk, and was long a member of the Episcopal Church. He died on the 9th of April, 1840, aged eighty-two years. William R. Lawrence now occupies his dwelling house.

Nathaniel Gage was an early settler in the northeast part of the town, who became well to do, held several town offices, and acted as justice of the peace for a number of years. He was a leading member of the Methodist Church for many years, but finally dissented from the views of the most of his associates, and in 1844 caused to be erected what was ever after known as the



"Gage Church," in which he procured services of the Reformed or Protestant Methodist denomination. He died November 27, 1854.

Joshua Reed settled at an early date near the geographical center of the town, and by virtue of enterprise and industry accumulated a valuable real estate. He died April 30, 1843, aged eighty-four years. One of his sons, Almon, received a liberal education, and became a noted lawyer in Pennsylvania, being sent a number of years to the Legislature of that State, and serving the State several terms in the House of Representatives.

James Hawley was a native of Connecticut, who went from Arlington, Vt., in the fall of 1786 to Winooski Falls, in the service of Ira Allen. He was a mechanic, and built the mills for Allen, residing in the latter's house during the progress of his work. He then built the mills at Swanton for Allen, and removed to Shelburne in 1792, at once constructing the mills at the falls for his old employer. He lived for a time on what is known as the Powers farm, embracing "Lovers' Lane," and afterward on the place now occupied by Myron Reed. In accordance with a peculiar custom of those times he was appointed by Ethan Allen to act as tapster at that hero's funeral, whenever it should take place. He was accordingly steward on that occasion. He himself died in 1813, leaving a numerous family. One of his daughters was the mother, in after years, of Mrs. Elizabeth Root, now living on the point.

Ebenezer Barstow, who is mentioned at some length in the sketch of ex-Governor John L. Barstow, his grandson, in later pages of this work, came to this town from Connecticut soon after the Revolution, in which he had served an active and highly honorable part, and settled on the farm now in the hands of his grandson, John L. Ebenezer Barstow is frequently mentioned in the early town records as holding some position of trust and honor. He died on the 30th of March, 1834, aged seventy-eight years.

Asa R. Slocum, born at Hubbardton, Mass., in 1767, settled at an early day in the northeast corner of the town, where his grandson, Lane Slocum, now lives, and pursued the vocation of farming until his death at the age of sixty-three years, in 1830. He had a large family of children.

Hon. Ezra Meech was born in Connecticut in 1773, and emigrated with his father and family to Hinesburg, Vt., in 1785. During all his early life, wherever he was, he actively engaged in hunting and trapping, and made frequent journeys to Canada to dispose of his furs. In 1795 he opened a store at Charlotte Four Corners, and in 1800 married Mary McNeil. In 1806 he purchased the old farm of Moses Pierson, near the lake in Shelburne, and removed to that place, where he kept a small store for years, and engaged in the trading of furs and manufacture of potash. About 1810 he began lumbering extensively, and dealt chiefly in oak timber, which he took to the Quebec market. He was interrupted during the War of 1812, being then engaged in supplying the American army with provisions. He filled many offices of trust





John L. Parrott



in the town, representing it in the Legislature, and was for several years county judge. He was also elected to the national House of Representatives in 1819 and again in 1825. In 1830, 1831 and 1832 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor. In 1833 he became a member of the Methodist church. He was at the time of his death, September 23, 1856, about the largest landholder in the State, his land numbering about 3,500 acres.

Eli Thayer was born in Thompson, Conn., in 1773, and came to Shelburne in 1788; seven years later he married Ruth, daughter of Roderick Messenger, of Jericho, Vt., and died of consumption on the 26th of October, 1838. He settled and lived at the mouth of the La Plotte River. He was a carpenter and joiner, and by reason of his probity and attention to duty served his town in several public capacities, being constable and collector for twenty-two years, and in 1815 and 1816 collector of the direct tax in Chittenden and Addison counties. His son Lyman afterward lived in Burlington.

Jonathan Lyon, with two sons and four daughters, came from Reading, Conn., to this town in 1788, in company with Dan Fairchild and three sons. Jonathan Lyon and his son Robert purchased a part of the governor's right and passed their lives there. Jonathan died in the spring of 1791. The Fairchilds all left for Ohio in 1813. These Lyons were not related to Timothy Lyon, father of Captain Dan Lyon, now a venerable citizen of Burlington.

Aaron Rowley came to Shelburne in 1784, and here, on the 28th of October, 1786, his son Aaron R. was born, residing in town until his death, October 4, 1866. Of his six children Erwin S. is still a resident of the town.

Israel Burritt, a captain in the War of the Revolution, settled at Shelburne Falls in 1784. By his first marriage he had five sons and five daughters. Garrad, the seventh child, born October 19, 1789, participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. Garrad lived on the Rowley farm, now owned by Bartlett & Smith. Captain Burritt lived many years into the present century, and became the father of two other children by a second wife.

Asahel, son of Phineas Nash, of Wyoming, Pa., was born on the 29th of December, 1750, and was present during the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778. Soon after he left Wyoming and after several removals settled in Shelburne. John, his seventh child, born here June 13, 1796, is still living.

Hezekiah Tracy, born in 1745, settled in 1790 on the place and built the house now occupied by his great-granddaughter, Carrie Tracy. His descendants are numerous.

Benjamin Sutton came to Shelburne about 1792, and had a family of twelve sons and two daughters. He died not far from 1835, and his eleventh child, Byron, passed his days on the old homestead, which is now occupied by James B. Sutton, son of Byron. James B. was born September 10, 1832.

Francis Blair came from Williamstown in 1796 and settled on the place now owned by his descendant, George E. Blair. Rosel Miner settled in 1794 on the farm now in the hands of his descendants.



Nathan White, born at Middleborough, Plymouth county, Mass., February 15, 1763, died at Burlington, Vt., January 26, 1826. He was a descendant of Peregrine White, the first child born of English parents in America, and was five years in the army with Washington; was at West Point when it was surrendered by General Arnold, and was present at the execution of Major André. He came to Burlington in 1791, and during that and the following year manufactured brick near where Henry P. Hickok now lives. In the winter of 1793 he moved his family to Burlington, using an ox team, and was eighteen days performing a journey of 253 miles. In 1797 he bought a farm in this town, on Potter's Point, of Thaddeus Tuttle, and moved his family here in the fall of 1799, where he spent the remainder of his days as a farmer. He had three sons, Robert, Andrew and Lavater. Robert, the eldest, born September 5, 1787, died December 20, 1872, leaving three daughters, Elizabeth P., Mary H. and Laura C. Elizabeth married Elijah Root in 1831 and had one daughter, Maria L., who married Charles L. Hart in 1856. Maria L. has but one son, Fred R.

Lavater S. White was born in Burlington on the 15th of May, 1799, and was brought to Shelburne with the rest of the family in the following fall. He developed into one of the best men ever in Shelburne; was a natural mechanic, so much so that he acquired remarkable skill without the form of serving his time. He died December 3, 1876. His whole business life was passed in close association with Elijah Root, a sketch of whose life appears in later pages of this work, and whose wife was a niece of Lavater White. Mr. White resembled Mr. Root in his love for truth and hatred of sham. In person and countenance he was most agreeable, powerful of understanding, possessed of a keen and ready wit; was amiable, generous, graceful and unaffected. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a great reader, his house being all the time flooded with books and newspapers.

John Tabor was an early settler in Shelburne, arriving here probably previous to 1790. He was a native of Princeton, R. I., and removed with his father and family from there to Rutland county in 1788, the family bestowing their name upon the town of Mount Tabor. John penetrated farther into the wilderness to this town. He immediately took up land, a part of which was situated on Potter's Point, where he resided until his death in 1813, aged forty-seven years. He was twice married, and his numerous descendants are now scattered through several States. He was energetic, industrious, honest, courageous, sensible and just.

The first settlement commenced at Shelburne Falls was in 1785, by Ira Allen, then a resident in Winooski village. A rudely-constructed log bridge was built across La Plotte River, a dam was constructed some ten rods above the present saw-mill dam, a saw-mill erected on the north side of the stream, and a forge on the south. In 1786 a dam was constructed at the lower end



of the falls, and a grist-mill put in operation the next season. Clothing works were erected and put in operation between the grist-mill and saw-mill in 1789, by David Fish, which was purchased by Samuel Fletcher in 1805, owned and occupied by him until his death, April 23, 1852, after which time it remained unoccupied, and in the spring of 1862 was swept away by a freshet, as was also the old stone building formerly used as a grist-mill.

The first saw-mill erected in this town was located directly east of the public house, built by Benjamin Harrington, the dam extending from the high bank on the west side of the stream to the bluff rock on the east side. This was built by Lazel Hatch in 1784; the bottom being of light soil, and the dam but imperfectly constructed, it was soon carried away and the work abandoned.

The first dwelling other than a log house was the block-house on Potter's Point, by Hubbell & Bush, in 1784. In 1790 a house was erected by Moses Pierson in the southwest corner of the town. The first frame house erected was by Lazel Hatch, east of the village, near the saw-mill erected by him—a small building about 12 x 16 feet, in 1784. It was occupied as a dwelling house, as a store, a slaughter-house, a currying room, a cooper's shop, a joiner's shop, a barn, a hog-house, a lumber room, a hen-house, and for almost every conceivable purpose, and in various places. About the year 1855 it became rather the worse for wear, and was taken down by Nelson Newell, seventy-eight years from the time of its erection.

The second frame house was built in 1789 by Benjamin Harrington, a few rods west of the subsequent residence of Colonel Frederick Fletcher.

The public house was erected in 1796, and from the commencement of the nineteenth century frame houses began to multiply in all parts of the town; but it was many years before log cabins wholly disappeared.

Town Organization and Proceedings.—The first town meeting in Shelburne, of which Dudley Hamilton was chosen moderator, was held on the 29th of March, 1787. Caleb Smith was elected first town clerk; Moses Pierson, Timothy Holabird and Dudley Hamilton were made selectmen; Moses Pierson, town treasurer; Aaron Rowley, constable and collector; Joshua Isham, Joseph Power and Jared Post, listers; Moses Pierson, leather sealer; Daniel Barber, Jared Post, grand jurors; Moses Pierson, sealer of weights and measures; Ziba Pierson, Sturgess Morehouse, Jirah Isham, Keeler Trowbridge, surveyors of highways; Thomas Hall, fence viewers; Thomas Hall, Keeler Trowbridge, Uzal Pierson, Joshua Reed, tythingmen; and Moses Pierson, Thomas Hall, Timothy Holabird, Aaron Rowley, Sturgess Morehouse, Daniel Barber, Ziba Pierson, Elnathan Higbee and Joshua Reed, petit jurors. The only vote taken at this meeting, if the records are complete, was to the effect that the annual town meetings should thereafter be holden on the first Tuesday in March, and that the selectmen should cause proper notifications thereof to be posted twelve days previous at the "several public houses in town." In the following year



Ebenezer Barstow was one of the listers. It was voted at this meeting (March 4, 1788) that the selectmen "look out and appoint one or more places to bury the dead." On the 2d of September, 1788, Captain William Hubbell being moderator, it was "Voted that the town grant money to support the selectmen in carrying on the suits of ejectment brought in favor of the publick rights of land in said town." Sixteen pounds and eight shillings were accordingly voted. No other mention of this litigation is made until July 13, 1791, when it was "Voted that selectmen take out of court the suits for the four publick rights against Mr. Moses Pierson, and refer the same to Messrs. John Knickerbacor, Roswell Hopkins and Daniel Horsford for final settlement."

At a town meeting held at the house of Captain Benjamin Harrington on Saturday the 4th of October, 1800, the following amusing resolution, illustrating the dawning enlightenment of the people in regard to small-pox, was passed: "Voted that the small-pox be admitted in the town by anoculation for the term of six months, or to the first of April next under the inspection and direction of the selectmen agreeable to law." On the 2d of the next March it was voted in addition, "that the authority and selectmen have liberty to admit of the small-pox in town from the 1st of November to the first of March, under such regulations as pointed out by law." We cannot but wonder at the hardihood of the pioneers in opening their doors to the small-pox, even under the direction of the selectmen; and whether the plague was ready to "depart the town" on the 1st of March, the records do not reveal.

The earliest New England towns were in the habit of including among the necessary officers those of grave-diggers and coffin-makers; but Shelburne, we believe, is the only town in Chittenden county which regularly elected several of its citizens to the position. At the March meeting for 1811 Eli Thayer, Bethuel Chittenden and another were chosen coffin-makers. The two offices were continued until 1861.

The Town in 1835.—The population of Shelburne in 1835 was about 1,100. The village of Shelburne, now at the railroad station, was then in appearance very much as it is now. It had one church, the site for which, as well as that for the school-house and the public common, was given by Benjamin Harrington. L. M. Hagar, now of Burlington, was engaged in mercantile business on the same site now occupied by the brick store, and in the building now used as a storehouse, adjoining the brick building on the south. The only other merchants in the village were David Irish and Nelson Perry, who, under the firm name of Irish & Perry, conducted a store in a brick building on the opposite side of the street from Hagar, on the site afterwards used for the Methodist parsonage. The only doctor in the village was Dr. Joel Fairchild, who lived in the next house north of the old tavern, the same building being now occupied by the widow of Hezekiah Comstock. There was no lawyer in town, Jacob Maeck's practice here occurring some time later. Levi Comstock then kept



the tavern, his successors being George B. Isham, O. J. Baldwin and others, until the accession of Walter A. Weed, who terminated the dynasty of hotel proprietors in Shelburne about 1875. South of the hotel in 1835 stood the tannery of Robert Spear, the shoe-shop appurtenant to it being now used as a dwelling house by Prosper Bacon. Mr. Hagar made potash soon after 1835 south of the old hotel.

At the falls Joshua Isham still owned and operated the saw-mill and grist-mill, between these two buildings being the woolen-mill of Samuel Fletcher. On the hill west of the river Lemon Judson operated a tannery and shoe-shop, which in those days were always associated. Across the river from the woolen-mill Henry Fuller had a blacksmith and trip-hammer shop, while Ira Andrews was thus early engaged in the occupation of a wheelwright back of Fuller's shop. Soon after 1835 Dr. Jonathan Taylor settled at the falls, and practiced medicine until compelled by the infirmities of age to desist. The old red store of Joshua Isham was then a thing of the past, and its successor had not appeared. About 1840, however, Jirah B. Isham and William Russell, under the style of Isham & Russell, built a store on the west side of the river, and kept a stock of goods there for some time. The building was burned shortly before the last war.

Outside of the villages no business worth mentioning was done, except farming. The opening of the railroad through the town did not operate to divert the channels of trade, as might have been expected. The villages retained their relative size and importance, while the principal benefit accruing was felt by the farmers, for whom the better shipping facilities seemed to have been intended. Previous to that time cattle had to be driven to Boston. Moreover, distance was practically annihilated and the markets for farm produce brought within easy reach of the producers. In later years the station at Shelburne has been a great shipping point for dealers and growers of fruits. It is said that an average shipment of 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of apples is made here annually.

Present Interests.—There are only two stores in town at present — that of George W. Curry, at the falls, which is several years old, and that conducted by H. W. Tracy and C. P. Van Vliet at the village, under the name of Tracy & Van Vliet. This partnership was formed in 1878, and a stock of about \$8,000 value is carried. The store was built by John Simonds about thirty-five years ago. The predecessors of the present merchants were Mead & Tracy, who were preceded by the senior partner, E. O. Mead.

There is no lawyer in town, and but one physician. Dr. F. R. Stoddard was born in Westfield, Vt., on the 16th of December, 1855, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in June, 1882, practiced in North Troy, Vt., until the following December, when he came to Shelburne.



The Shelburne flouring-mills at Shelburne Falls, lineally descended from the mills of Ira Allen and Joshua Isham, are now owned and operated by James Denham, successor to D. L. Spear. Mr. Denham also owns and operates the saw-mill at the falls. The Champlain Transportation Company's ship-yard, which has for many years been situated on the eastern shore of Potter's Point, affords the finest protective harbor for wintering crafts on the lake. Here were made, among others, the following well-known steamers: *Gen. Green*, *Winooski*, *Burlington*, *Saranac*, *United States*, *Ethan Allen*, *Boston*, *Adirondack*, *Vermont*. The yard is connected with Burlington by telephone.

The Post-office.—There seems to be record outside of the department at Washington which will give the date of the establishment of a post-office in Shelburne. About 1824 Oran Isham held the position of postmaster, and was succeeded in 1825 by Cyrus McLaughler. Following him have been: Garrad Burritt, 1828–36; Henry S. Morse to 1842; George B. Isham to 1854; Cassius P. Williams to 1855; George B. Isham to 1860; C. W. Adams, 1861; C. H. Harrington, 1862; J. J. Simonds, 1863; Benjamin Maxham, 1864–65; Mrs. A. M. Lowry to 1880; Benjamin Maxham, 1881; Mrs. A. M. Lowry, 1882; H. W. Tracy, to 1886; and Miss Agnes Gribbin, the present incumbent. In 1880 R. D. Estabrook was made postmaster of North Shelburne office, and was followed in 1884 by I. A. Morse.

Present Town Officers.—The officers elected by the town of Shelburne for the year 1886, are as follows: W. H. Tyler, town clerk; W. H. Harmon, deputy clerk; D. L. Spear, M. Quinlan, R. J. White, selectmen; James F. Wells, treasurer; James E. White, overseer of the poor and director of the poor farm association; G. N. Roberts, first constable and collector; Edgar Nash, J. B. Sutton, James E. White, listers; H. S. White, W. A. Weed, Benjamin Harrington, auditors; James F. Wells, trustee of United States deposit fund; William Whiteside, John K. Weed, John Bulbo, fence viewers; D. L. Spear, agent to prosecute and defend suits in which the town is interested; Dr. F. R. Stoddard, superintendent of schools; W. A. Weed, James E. White, D. C. Smith, high school commissioners. There are now eight school districts in town and a school in each district, besides a high school in the upper story of the school-house in the village, district No. 1. The school-house here was erected about fifteen years ago.

Town Hall.—From the records it appears that the town hall was built early in the year 1867. On the 26th of March in that year, William Harmon, H. S. Morse and C. P. Williams were chosen a committee to build a town house "on the north side of the old white meeting-house recently burned." And on the 17th of the next August it was voted in town meeting "that the town house be open to all denominations for religious services, under the supervision of the selectmen."



ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Very soon after the town was organized the citizens began to agitate the question of preparing for the preaching of the word; but probably because of great diversity of opinion with reference to the denomination of the church organization, and the preacher, it took a number of years to accomplish the desired object. The first reference in the early records to the subject appears undate of March 1, 1791, when it was voted "that the town will agree on a place for a house of publick worship," and Moses Pierson, Phineas Hill, Captain Daniel Comstock, Ebenezer Barstow, Caleb Smith, William C. Harrington and David Nichols were appointed "to agree on a place for setting the meeting-house." On the 5th of June, of that year, Daniel Comstock, Moses Pierson and Timothy Holabird were chosen "to hire a preacher of the gospel for a few Sabbaths." It was easier in those days, however, to appoint a committee, than it was for the committee to hire preaching, when the preachers, few enough, had so wild and wide a territory to cover, and had to accept their temporal reward in grain or cattle; and there is nothing in the record to show that the committee succeeded in their undertaking. A hint of what may have been a warm denominational discussion is revealed in a vote taken on the 26th of December, 1791, to "hire a preacher for the year ensuing, and that he be of the Baptist denomination." On the 7th of April, 1807, a committee was appointed to "stick the stake for a meeting-house." A Congregational Church was organized in Shelburne on the 29th of January, 1807, by the Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, of Cornwall, with a membership of three men and seven women. Their numbers were always small, and before 1835 concluded to unite with the Methodist Church. On the 27th of March, 1851, another organization was formed by the Congregationalists, but they have never erected a house of worship nor attended separate services.

In 1800 the Rev. Henry Ryan, a Methodist clergyman preaching on the Vergennes circuit, established an appointment at Shelburne, and preached his first sermon at the house of Joshua Read. Other clergymen in town rather looked upon him as an intruder, and his services were principally confined to the east part of the town for several years. A society was soon formed, numbering among its members Nathaniel Gage, John Simonds, Phineas Hill, and their wives. In 1833 the first church edifice was built of brick, and was used until the present elegant stone structure took its place in 1873. It will seat 300 persons and is valued at about \$26,000. The present membership of the church numbers about 146, while the average attendance at Sabbath-school is about seventy-five. The present officers of the church are as follows: Class leaders, J. F. Wells, L. Gregg, N. R. Miller, J. B. Sutton, H. W. Tracy, and F. R. Stoddard; stewards, Lee Tracy, Joel Bartlett, George W. Curry, Eli H. Palmer, Robert J. White, F. A. Weed, E. S. Rowley, Wm. McNeil, F. R.



Stoddard, H. W. Tracy, D. C. Smith. D. C. Smith is also the Sabbath-school superintendent.

There were many Episcopalians in this town and vicinity as early as 1790, during which year the Rev. Bethuel Chittenden removed here from Tinmouth, Vt. Services were undoubtedly held regularly from that time until Mr. Chittenden's death in 1809, after which occasionally lay readings took place, with now and then a visit from a clergyman. The communicants in town numbered about twenty-five as early as 1810, and by 1820 increased to not far from eighty. From October 27, 1819, to September 20, 1827, Rev. Joel Clapp, the first regularly settled clergyman, officiated as rector of the parish, since which time services have been held with gratifying regularity. A short time ago a beautiful chapel was erected and finished, in which services are now held. The present rector is Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of Burlington.

CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SOUTH BURLINGTON.

SOUTH BURLINGTON stands with Richmond in being one of the two towns in the county which derived their separate existence as towns from the authority of the Legislature of Vermont. This town was, as has been explained in the history of Burlington, originally a part of the town of Burlington; but, by act of the Legislature, approved on the 22d day of November, 1864, and accepted by the inhabitants of Burlington on the 18th day of January following, all of the old township lying east of an irregular line drawn from the mouth of Shelburne Bay northeasterly through the center of the township to Winooski River, became a separate jurisdiction known as South Burlington. On the 15th of February, 1865, a majority of the inhabitants of South Burlington petitioned the selectmen of the old town to publish a warning for the first meeting of the town of South Burlington. The warning was accordingly published, signed by Carolus Noyes, L. B. Platt, and P. H. Catlin, selectmen of Burlington, for a meeting to be held on the 7th of March, 1865. At that meeting, held at what was known as the Eldredge school-house, Alexander Ferguson was chosen moderator of the meeting; John E. Smith was made clerk and treasurer; John Van Sicklen, Alexander Ferguson, and Pierpont E. Smith, selectmen; Henry Bean, first constable and collector, and overseer of the poor; Hiram Landon, Edward Van Sicklen, and Mark B. Catlin, listers; George N. Slocum, John Williams, C. J. Pattridge, auditors; C. J. Pattridge, Abel L. Owen, Chester J. Blinn, fence viewers; Frederick Hadley, town grand juror; Hiram H. Harrington, leather sealer; E. Taft, J. Williams, R. M. A. Bar-



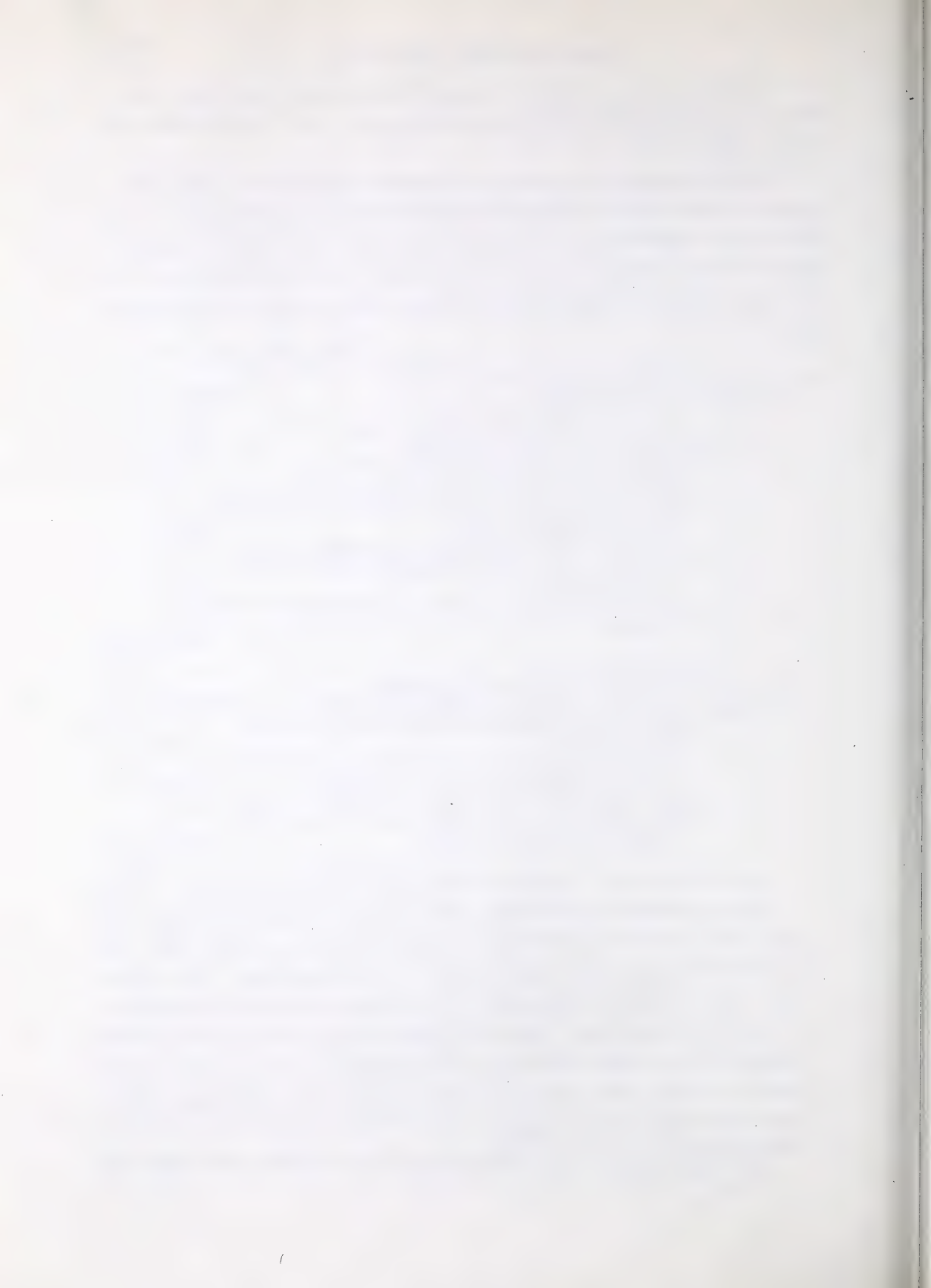
stow, Uzal Pierson, pound-keepers; Edward W. Brownell, town agent; Augustus Kimball, superintendent of common schools; Abel L. Owen, trustee of public money.

After the division of the town and the proper organization of South Burlington as a town and Burlington as a city, the board of aldermen of the latter place met the selectmen of the former, and a basis of settlement was agreed upon, settling all questions and dividing all property in which each had an interest. The payments due by virtue of this agreement are shown by the following statement, copied from the records, which may prove of interest to many:

BURLINGTON, June, 17, 1865.	
<i>Due from the city of Burlington to the town of South Burlington.</i>	
One-tenth of valuation of town hall,	\$ 3,000.00
" " " " Basement of court-house	125.00
" " Balance in hands of treasurer in town of Burlington,	51.31
" " County order in favor of town of Burlington,	10.25
" " Balance due town of Burlington from town of Williston,	1.02
" " Uncollected rents of town hall, down to February 21, 1865,	6.06
" " Valuation of personal property of town of Burlington in town hall and in the hands of highway surveyors,	27.00
" " Balance due town of Burlington from town of Colchester,	4.74
" " Uncollected town taxes in hands of Samuel Huntington, constable of town of Burlington,	28.09
" " Excess of State taxes for 1864 in hands of said Huntington as said constable,	42.82
	3,296.29
Amount brought forward,	\$ 3,296.29
<i>Due from the town of South Burlington to the city of Burlington.</i>	
One-tenth of outstanding notes of town of Burlington above specified,	\$2,120.00
" " Balance of judgment against town of Burlington in favor of the Merchants' Bank,	10.95
" " Interest on the United States deposit fund for the year ending February 1, 1865, due from the town of Burlington,	93.39
" " Excess of liabilities of town liquor agency over assets,	40.66
" " Receipts of liquor agency since February 21, 1865, paid into the treasury of the town of Burlington,	179.76
	2,444.76
Balance due from the city of Burlington to the town of South Burlington,	\$ 851.53

Early Settlements. — Something concerning the early settlement of this part of the old town of Burlington having been said in the history of the city of Burlington, it will not be necessary to dwell at great length upon the incidents or accomplishments of the pioneers of South Burlington. One of the first to settle in this part of the town was John Doxie, who located on the Barber place on Fourth street. John Van Sicklen, the progenitor of the present residents of that name here and in the city, came when there was but one house at the lake shore, that of Captain Gideon King, and settled on Fourth street, some distance south of Doxie, on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Edward Van Sicklen.

John Eldredge, one of the substantial men of the town in early days, was





John E. Smith



born in Salisbury, Conn., on the 24th of December, 1742, and removed to Burlington about the year 1800, locating on the north side of the Winooski turnpike, on the corner of Fourth street, where he kept an excellent tavern until his death, January 5, 1813. His wife was Lydia Stoddard, a descendant of the great Stoddard family of England. Nathan Smith, 2d, married his daughter.

Nathan Smith, 2d, a minute-man in the Revolution and a surveyor under Ira Allen, settled about 1787 or 1788 near Mr. Van Sicklen on Fourth street, and kept a large tavern there until about 1822, when he removed to New Haven, Vt. He died in 1835. A sketch of his life appears in connection with that of his grandson, Hon. John E. Smith, in later pages of this work.

Rufus Crossman was the first settler on the farm now owned and occupied by Hon. John E. Smith. He was a man of considerable prominence in town and was frequently mentioned in early records.

Moses Farnsworth and brother were two quite early settlers on Dorset street. A Mr. Tousley lived on the first place south of the present farm of John E. Smith. Abel Owen lived on Fourth street just west of John Van Sicklen. E. and T. Mills were early residents immediately south of John Doxie, and went from there to Burlington, where they were engaged for a number of years as publishers of the *Northern Sentinel*. A Mr. Underhill occupied a log house on Dorset Street, about one mile south of the farm of John E. Smith. Stephen Lawrence was mentioned in the chapter on the city of Burlington as an early settler near the High Bridge; Frederick Brewerton also lived near the High Bridge, and afterward erected a house on the turnpike road, on the place now owned by Professor Petty.

Two stage routes passed through the territory now comprised within the limits of South Burlington, viz. : a mail route called the Hinesburg and Middlebury route, which passed along Fourth street, and the route from Burlington to Vergennes, which was the principal stage line, passing along Shelburne street or the Lake Road, as it is indifferently called.

There have never been any prominent industries in this part of the old town, except the lime-kilns near the High Bridge, which were started early in the century by Dr. Jabez Penniman, on the other side of the river. The present proprietor of the kilns, which are now operated almost wholly on this side, is Sidney H. Weston, of Winooski, who purchased them of Robert Jackson and Alexander McGregor, severally, in 1866. Henry H. Hough has operated a soap-factory here for several years. The two principal taverns of early times were those of John Eldredge and Nathan Smith, 2d.

There is no church organization in town, the residents attending services according to taste and convenience either at Burlington or some adjoining town. There is no post-office here, most of the mail being received at Burlington. The town house is the only public building except the schools, and was erect-



ed at a cost of about three thousand dollars in 1872. At the time of the organization of the town there were six school districts in the territory, which in 1872 were reduced to five, the present number, by the consolidation of two districts.

Present Officers.—At the annual March meeting of the town for the year 1886 the following officers were elected :

John E. Smith, clerk and treasurer ; E. W. Brownell, Eleazer Taft, Chester H. Steele, selectmen ; Anson S. Johnson, overseer of the poor ; George K. Taft, first constable and collector ; A. B. Comstock, John E. Smith, E. O. Reynolds, listers ; Rev. T. A. Hopkins, G. N. Slocum, H. H. Hough, auditors ; John G. Van Sicklen, trustee of the United States school fund ; E. W. Brownell, town grand juror ; George Germain, inspector of leather ; Eleazer Taft, inspector of lumber ; John J. Enright, agent to prosecute and defend suits in which the town is interested ; Augustus Kimball, superintendent of schools ; C. H. Steele, John J. Enright, Charles A. Brownell, fence viewers.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF UNDERHILL.¹

THIS is a mountainous town situated in the northeastern corner of Chittenden county. It is bounded north by Cambridge, east by Stowe, the boundary line being the highest elevation of land on Mount Mansfield, on the south by Bolton and Jericho, and west by Jericho and Westford. It was originally granted by the governor of New Hampshire to Joseph Sackett, jr., James Sackett, Peter Sackett, Joseph Sackett, Edward Earle, James Jamison, Com. Law, jr., esq., Jonathan Dayton, jr., Jonathan Hazzard, Andrew Anderson, James Anderson, John Yeats, James Sackett, *Tertius*, Samuel Sackett, John Sackett, David Mathews, Andrew Ten Eike, William Sackett, Joseph Savage, Daniel Voorhis, Michael Butler, Samuel Wall, Joseph Bull, Jeremiah Allen, John Freeborn, Peter Allen, William Allen, Robert Freeborn, Samuel Brown, Carey Dunn, William Sands, Benjamin Underhill, Henry Franklin, Bishop Hadley, James Horton, sen., Sylvanus Horton, Maurice Salts, Louis Rieley, James Reed, Peter Ten Eike, jr., Isaac Adolphus, Samuel Judea, Myer Myers, Solomon Marché, Jacob Watson, Joshua Watson, Sylvanus Dillingham, John Dillingham, William Butler, Robert Midwinter, John Midwinter, Darrick Amberman, Joseph Holmes, John Cockle, Jonathan Copeland, Uriah Woolman, John Sears, Hon. John Temple, Theodore Atkinson, esq., Mark H. G. Wentworth, Dr. John Hale, Maj. Samuel Hale. The charter was dated June 8, 1765, for which the sum of

¹ Prepared by J. J. Monahan.



\$230.40 was paid. The original township contained thirty-six square miles, to which was annexed in November, 1839, about twelve square miles from the town of Mansfield. The original proprietors were warned to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Abraham Underhill, at Dorset, then in the county of Bennington, on the 12th day of September, 1785. The warning was issued by John Shumway, justice of the peace. Major Gideon Ormsby was chosen moderator, and Timothy Bliss clerk. It was voted to make a division of the township in lots of one hundred acres to each right, with an allowance of four acres to each lot for highways, and the lots to be 160 rods long and 104 rods wide. Nathaniel Mallery, Augustin Underhill, and Captain Thomas Barney were appointed a committee for that purpose, with power to select a suitable surveyor. On the 11th of November, 1785, the committee made a report which was accepted, and that survey constituted the first division of town lots.

On the 13th day of January, 1790, a second meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Thaddeus Munson, of Manchester, in the county of Bennington. Augustin Underhill was elected moderator and Daniel Ormsby clerk. It was voted to make a second division of lots of one hundred acres each in said township, from the best part of the undivided land, and Major Gideon Ormsby, Augustin Underhill and Captain Thomas Barney were appointed a committee for that purpose. This committee reported on the 9th day of November, 1790. On the 14th of February, 1803, a meeting of the proprietors was held at the dwelling house of David Birge, on the premises now owned by John Woodruff, in Underhill. Captain Daniel Clark was elected moderator, and Barnard Ward clerk, and Luther Dix collector. At this meeting William Barney was chosen to run out the third division of town lots, and on the fourth Monday of December, 1803, the survey made by him was adopted.

The first settlers in this town were Elijah Benedict and Abner Eaton in 1786. Mr. Eaton located in North Underhill and resided there to the time of his death. The first deed executed in town was from Thomas Barney to Caleb Sheldon, and dated August 25, 1789. The first child born in town was Nancy Sheldon, daughter of Caleb Sheldon, on the 20th of September, 1787. Town meetings were held in North Underhill from 1794 to 1832. Here were located a church, tavern, store, and school-house. The school-house was built in 1787, and the church in 1804. William Barney was elected the first town representative in 1794. Colonel Udney Hay represented the town from 1798 to 1804, and was one of the Council of Censors in 1806, at the time of his death. He was a Scotchman, and was highly educated; whether he resided in Vermont prior to settling in this town is unknown. It appears from the State papers of 1780 that Colonel Udney Hay, then department commissary-general for the Northern Department of the Continental army, had made application to Governor Chittenden to obtain supplies for the troops of this department.



His communications were submitted by the governor to a committee of the council, and after the same were fully considered the committee made a report on the 2d of November, 1780, by its chairman, Matthew Lyon, stating "that they have examined said papers, and also conferred with Colonel Hay thereon, and find that he is appointed by the Continental commissary-general to purchase provisions in the New Hampshire grants;" "and that it is the opinion of your committee, that Colonel Hay by coming to this State and making application to the Legislature thereof, has missed his instructions;" "and that it is further the opinion of your committee that (considering the embarrassment the State lies under), with regard to the claims of other States, and the jurisdiction assumed over it; considering also the large supply of provisions already granted for the troops to be in the service of the State the year ensuing; should we suppose this State could be called the New Hampshire grants (which is by no means admissible), the Legislature of this State ought not to undertake to supply Colonel Hay with the beef required. Signed, M. LYON, Chairman."

Nevertheless Colonel Hay was not prevented from buying beef and other supplies. He is described in Vol. II, *Governor and Council*, as a "gentleman and imposing man, rather of the Matthew Lyon cast." "He was opposed to the constitution and to the administration of Washington and John Adams, and continued to the end a politician." He settled in this town at the close of the Revolutionary War, on the farm now owned by Thomas Jackson. His last resting place is unknown, but is supposed to be in the cemetery at North Underhill.

George Olds, Caleb Sheldon, Barnard Ward, David Birge, Oliver Wells, and Chauncey Graves were Revolutionary soldiers. Elijah Birge was a captain of a militia company raised here, that formed a part of the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Luther Dixon at Plattsburgh in 1813. Colonel Dixon was one of the early settlers. He possessed great strength physically, and was noted as a brave and resolute man. While his command was at Plattsburgh, Governor Martin Chittenden issued a proclamation ordering the militia back to Vermont, which was dated at Montpelier, November 10, 1813, and dispatched an agent to the camp at Plattsburgh to distribute the same. Colonel Dixon looked upon it as an attempt to incite insubordination in the camp, and ordered that the agent be flogged, which was properly done by a detail from Captain Birge's company. On the 15th of November an answer was drawn up and signed by Colonel Dixon and all of the officers in his command, and duly forwarded to the governor.¹ Coming from troops in the service, in the history of that war cannot be found a similar communication to the governor of any other State. [The extracts from this answer, given by Mr. Monahan, we take the liberty of omitting, as both documents appear in full in previous pages.—ED.]

¹ See Chapter VII, which contains a copy of this proclamation and the answer of the troops.



Colonel Dixon, after his return home, was sued for causing the arrest of the governor's agent at Plattsburgh on that occasion, and was compelled to pay \$1,000 in settlement of the matter. Afterward two or three attempts were made in the Legislature to reimburse him, but without success. George Marsh had the matter before Congress at the time of Colonel Dixon's death, but no definite action was taken on it. He held many important offices in this town, and was liked by all who knew him. He went to live in Milton in 1834, and died there in December, 1846, at which place he was buried. Three of his sons are now living, L. M. Dixon, proprietor of the Dixon House at Underhill, a noted summer resort, Dr. L. J. Dixon, of Milton, one of the most prominent physicians of Northern Vermont, and Judge L. S. Dixon, of Madison, Wis., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State for sixteen years; and one daughter, Susan Bostwick, of Jericho, wife of I. C. Bostwick.

Elijah Benedict, born in New Bedford, Conn., in 1741, came to Pawlet before the Revolution, but, sympathizing with the king, his property was confiscated, and he was obliged to flee to Canada, where he remained until after peace was declared, and in 1786 came to Underhill, and located on the farm now owned by George H. Benedict.

Jonas Humphrey came from Genesee county, N. Y., at an early day, and settled upon the farm lately owned by N. Story. He married Caroline Dixon, daughter of Captain Jared Dixon, one of the first settlers in town. His son, D. C. Humphrey, still resides here, and is eighty-two years old.

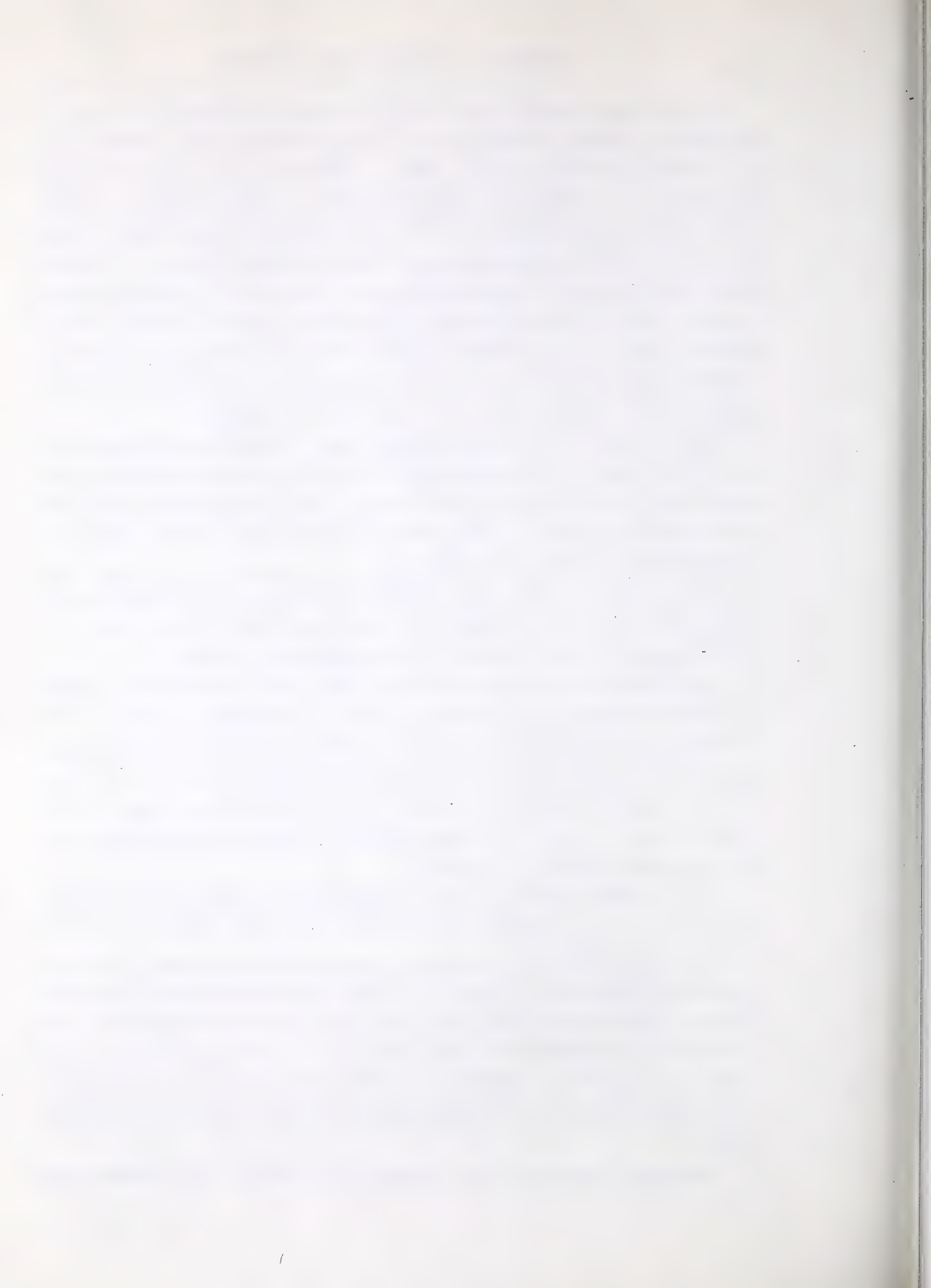
Adam Hurlbut, from Roxbury, Conn., settled upon the farm now owned by Charles Prior and C. L. Graver, in 1789. He subsequently made the first settlement on the farm lately owned by his grandson, Wait Hurlburt.

Eli Hurlburt, a veteran of the War of 1812, was one of the first settlers in Westford. Afterward he removed to this town and located on the farm now owned by his son, J. R. Woodruff. The deed to him was from Abner Eaton, and dated June 13, 1791. He died, aged seventy-nine, on the farm now owned by his daughter, Mary A. Woodruff.

Caleb Sheldon was born at East Hartford, Conn., in 1756, came to Underhill in 1788, located on a farm now owned by his daughter, Mary S. Sheldon, where he died about 1800.

Jason Rogers, born in Connecticut, came to Underhill in 1800, and settled on the farm now owned by Charles E. Truell, and lived there until his death. His son, Abial Rogers, also came from Connecticut and located on the farm now owned by the estate of the late Deacon Z. W. Church, in 1808, where he carried on the business of saddler for several years, at which place he died, aged eighty-four. H. A. Rogers, son of Abial, now resides on the farm formerly owned by John Story, at which place he is doing business as a harness-maker.

Chauncey Graves came from Salisbury and made the first settlement on





John Woodruff



the farm now owned by his grandson, Tyler M. Graves. Ira, son of Chauncey and father of Tyler M., was five years old when he came here, and remained on this farm until his death, May 8, 1877, aged eighty-two years.

Isaac J. Bourn came to Underhill from Jericho in 1816, and purchased the farm now owned by Alvah Martin at Underhill Center, and lived there until he died.

Captain N. M. Hanaford was born at Enfield, N. H., in 1791, and moved to this town at an early date, and always lived near Underhill Center up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1862, aged seventy-one years. He served as fifer and also as drum-major in the War of 1812.

Martin Mead came from Rutland in 1807, and located on the farm now owned by Seth W. Mead. He had a family of ten children, three of whom are now living here, Martin, Seth W., and Simeon M. Mead.

Asa Church came from Vershire in 1808 and located on the farm now owned by Thomas Reeves. After subsequent changes he finally located on the farm now owned by Cyrus Prior at Underhill Center, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. He had a family of twelve children, but none of them is now living.

Joshua Martin was born in Goffstown, N. H., and came here in 1819, locating on the farm now owned by James Sheehy, at Underhill Center.

Timothy Burdick came from Rhode Island, enlisted in the regular army in 1812, served five years, and after he was discharged located in Underhill, clearing up the farm now owned by Martin Flynn, on what is known as the Irish Settlement road, at that time a wilderness. He was a man of energy and determination, for no other would have attacked a wilderness to lay out a farm, and be as successful as he was. He died at Underhill Center in 1875, aged eighty-five years, and was buried in the cemetery at Underhill. Two of his daughters reside at Underhill Center, and a son, Dr. A. F. Burdick, went to California in 1849, resided there for three years, and returned to Underhill, where he has resided ever since. He is a successful practitioner, and has administered to the wants of the people in this and adjoining towns about thirty years.

The principal villages sixty years ago were North Underhill, Underhill and Underhill Center, and ranked in size in the order named. The oldest person living in town is Ira Dickinson. He served a term of enlistment in the regular army prior to 1812, and was one of the volunteers from this town who went to Plattsburgh and participated in that battle. He is a pensioner, and is now (1886) ninety-two years of age. He has a splendid memory, and loves to converse and relate incidents which transpired before and during the war.

The manufactures in Underhill in early times were very limited. In 1825 Tower & Oaks built a starch factory, run by a steam-engine of ten horse



power. From that time to 1850 they manufactured large quantities of starch, and a number of other mills were built, but they have all gone to decay. Several saw-mills have been operated in town, which supplied the wants of the people up to the time of the opening of the Burlington and Lamoille Railroad, which took place in 1877. Five miles of the railroad bed is in this town. From that time to the present there has been a great demand for lumber here, and, as a consequence, one water-power and three steam mills have been put in operation, requiring a force during the busy part of the season of about 250 men to supply and operate them. Three of these mills manufacture clapboards and one shingles. Nearly five millions of feet of lumber were shipped from the railroad station here during the past year. Underhill relies on agriculture more than manufacturing. It is a fine town for dairy purposes, shipping each year about 60,000 pounds of butter. During the last season L. F. Terrill & Son shipped 15,000 bushels of potatoes from this station. Underhill is not a wealthy town, but may be classed as a prosperous farming community. It is purely rural, possessing good land and on the whole the finest scenery in Vermont. Two valleys traverse it north and south, and one east and west. It has a natural observatory on Mount Mansfield, the highest point of land in Vermont, affording a view that is probably unsurpassed by any in New England. The altitude of Mount Mansfield is 4,389 feet. It exceeds the highest of the Catskills. Imagination has pictured out the upturned face of a giant, showing the forehead, nose, lips and chin. About one-third of the distance from the nose to the chin may be seen *drift scratches* upon the rocks, and the identical rock that formed them—two boulders of about thirty and forty feet in circumference, lying near by, deposited there from icebergs that passed over when the lofty peaks of Mansfield were beneath the ocean. Brown's River rises on the side of Mount Mansfield, flowing in a westerly direction through Underhill and Jericho, uniting with Winooski River in Essex.

The schools of this town are managed on the district system and divided into fourteen districts, having an attendance of about four hundred pupils and at an average yearly cost of about \$1,600. There were two academies, the Bell Institute, located at Underhill, and the Green Mountain Academy, located at Underhill Center, that were once flourishing schools, each having about one hundred scholars; but the old-fashioned Vermont academy has gone. It evidently received its death-blow from the State Normal Schools, in other words, the old academies, scattered all over Vermont, have been legislated out of existence. So to-day a person so poor that he cannot afford to send his children away to school must be contented with what little can be learned in the district schools. Education cannot be as good in general as it was when nearly every town had its old-fashioned academy. Vermont now enjoys the privilege of class education; that is, those who can maintain their children away at school have an advantage they did not possess in the old academy. It is true



the education of to-day is more aristocratic, but is the State as well off as when children all stood equal as far as opportunity went, in the old academy?

The following were college graduates from Underhill: Elon O. Martin, who settled as a Presbyterian minister in Lowndes county, Ala., at which place he died; Charles Parker, Congregational minister, who died a few years ago at Waterbury; Wm. Richmond, for several years principal of the High School at St. Albans; Henry Thorp, a teacher in California the last fifteen years; Ebin Birge, Congregational minister, who has recently died in Chicago; Gay H. Naramore is a lawyer in New York city; Frank Farrell is a lawyer at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Seneca Haselton, lawyer, and has been city judge at Burlington for ten years; Frank Woodruff, Congregational minister, and now professor at Andover Theological Seminary; Charles Dunton, Methodist Episcopal clergyman, now principal of the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney; E. H. Lane, lawyer at Mamatte, Minn.; C. G. Church, real estate agency at Watertown, Dakota.

Lawyers have never succeeded in this community. In 1821 a young man named Bacon tried to practice law here for a short time, but gave it up and left the town. Sawyer & Beardsley stayed longer, but were not successful. Others have located here, but have not found it a good place to practice. The people of Underhill never had much litigation. Physicians have had better success. Among the physicians who lived in this town, now dead, were Hiram G. Benedict, A. C. Welch, H. Burroughs, Samuel Dow, Jesse May, and G. W. Roberts, at Underhill Center. A. Y. Burdick and W. S. Nay are the physicians who are now in practice here.

Ecclesiastical History.—The Congregational Church was organized in the town in December, 1801, by Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, of Jericho. The original members were Adam Hurlburt, James Dixon, George Olds, Carey Mead, Herman Prior, John Coleman, Daniel Clark, Eleanor Dixon, Judette Mead, Abigail Birge, Rachel Ward, Lydia Dixon, Permit Prior, and Veelea Mead. Rev. James Parker, who was ordained in 1803, was the first settled minister. Rev. Simeon Parmelee, who died at Oswego, N. Y., aged one hundred years and six months, officiated in this church for many years. Its membership now numbers about one hundred. Rev. J. K. Williams is the present pastor.

St. Thomas (Roman Catholic) Church is located at Underhill Center. The church edifice was built in 1856. Rev. Thomas Lynch was the first, and Rev. J. Galigan is the present pastor. Its dimensions are thirty-two feet by ninety feet. The organization has about one thousand members.

The Freewill Baptist Church, located at Underhill Center, was organized in 1836 by Elders S. D. Keneston, and J. E. Davis, with twenty members, Elder Davis acting as their pastor. The church has a seating capacity for 250 persons, and was built in union with the Methodist Society in 1850. It has no settled pastor at present.



There are two stores at Underhill Center, one owned by D. L. Terrill, and the other by G. A. Terrill; and two stores at Underhill, both owned and managed by L. F. and George E. Terrill, under the firm name of L. F. Terrill & Son. All of these stores are doing a flourishing business.

The Custar House at Underhill, T. S. Whipple, proprietor, and the Mountain House at Underhill Center, G. W. Woodruff, proprietor, are model hotels, and furnish the best of accommodations to the traveling public.

Cyrus Birge was the first postmaster, receiving his appointment in 1825. The office was then at North Underhill. There are now three post-offices, with the following postmasters: North Underhill, F. J. Robinson; Underhill, J. J. Monahan; Underhill Center, Samuel Davitt. The town has no organized fire department.

In the War of the Rebellion Underhill is credited by the adjutant-general of Vermont with furnishing one hundred and fifty-seven men as having entered the service. Only six men were drafted during the war, in this town. Soldiers from here served in nearly all the Vermont regiments, batteries and companies of sharpshooters. Twenty-one went in the Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers—all in Company F. Of the one hundred and fifty-seven men twenty-four now live in the town. Those of the rest who are not dead are scattered, many far away. In a few years all will be gone.

L. H. Bostwick Post No. 69, G. A. R., was organized December 12, 1883, by the old soldiers from this town, Jericho and Westford. The post was named after Lieutenant Lucius H. Bostwick, of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, who died in Washington, D. C., in 1863, and has on its rolls the names of seventy-eight men. The first officers were L. F. Terrill, P. C.; J. J. Monahan, S. V.; W. W. Wheeler, J. V.; A. C. Humphrey, adj.; A. W. Terrill, Q.-M.; A. F. Burdick, surg.; F. D. Gilson, chap.; W. H. Hilton, O. D.; William Burroughs, O. G. The present officers are J. J. Monahan, P. C.; F. D. Gilson, S. D.; William Burroughs, J. D.; P. D. Mathews, adj.; S. M. Palmer, Q.-M.; S. A. Wright, chap.; A. F. Burdick, surg.; J. Lessor, O. D.; A. H. Sherman, O. G.

Custer Camp No. 7, Vermont Division, Sons of Veterans, was mustered here February 7, 1884, and the first officers were George E. Terrill, captain; H. L. Colgrove, first lieutenant; F. S. Palmer, second lieutenant. The present officers are H. L. Colgrove, captain; H. H. Hale, first lieutenant; F. S. Palmer, second lieutenant. There are fifty-seven members, all uniformed and armed the same as the National Guard, and well drilled. The headquarters Vermont Division Sons of Veterans are in this town, having the following division officers: Colonel, George E. Terrill, Underhill; lieutenant-colonel, John E. Fox, Burlington; major, Orvice B. Leonard, Brattleboro; chaplain, E. T. Griswold, Bennington; adjutant, Fred E. Terrill, Underhill; Q.-M., H. L. Colgrove, Underhill; insp., P. C. Abbott, St. Johnsbury; must. officer, J. M. Nash, Middlebury; judge advocate, Henry Barrows, Brandon.



L. H. Bostwick, W. R. C. No. 19, was organized March 15, 1886, with Susie A. Terrill, president; Mary C. Burdick, S. V.; Helen Humphrey, J. V.; Hattie L. Palmer, secretary; Maria C. Luselle, treasurer; Helen Wright, chap.; Lucy J. Prior, con.; Estelle Morehouse, ass't.; Amanda McDaniels, guard; Mary Lessor, ass't; with some twenty members. Thus it will be seen that the soldier element of Underhill, while enjoying the blessings of peace, has every means of enjoyment, as well as the opportunity of recalling the stirring memories of days long gone.

In conclusion, many things could have been said of as much interest to our people, for the subject cannot be exhausted, as what I have already written; but time and space forbid. It is a very difficult thing to always procure accurate information on the subjects embraced where records are defective, and errors may appear in what I have written. If so, I hope the same will be overlooked, for they are not intentional.

CHAPTER XXXI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WESTFORD.

WESTFORD, lying in the northern tier of towns in Chittenden county, is bounded north by Fairfax, in Franklin county, east by Underhill, south by Essex, and west by Milton. In surface the town is irregular and mountainous, resting upon a portion of the western slope of the Green Mountains, and fortunately possesses all the beauties which attract the sight-seer and the lover of nature, without lacking the qualities of soil and surface which tickle the utilitarian tastes of the farmer; there is little waste land in Westford. From many of the more elevated portions of the town may be obtained glimpses of Lake Champlain, the blue arena encompassed by a mighty amphitheatre of mountains, while away to the east rises the majestic and noiseless Mansfield, more than four thousand feet above sea level. The farms in Westford are usually well cultivated — a fact which needs no proof beyond the statement that few towns, if any, in Vermont have so evenly-distributed wealth. There are few paupers, few people who are not able to provide for themselves and those who are under their care, and not many who may be termed wealthy. Most would be deemed well to do. The soil is various in composition. Through the center of the town clay preponderates, in the east and west a rich gravelly loam prevails, while to the north the soil is light and sandy. The town is well irrigated by springs and streams, Brown's River, the principal water-course, having a general northerly direction through the central part of the territory. Beaver Brook, fed by several small tributaries, flows north



through the northwestern part of the town. To the southwest lies a small body of water, naturally called Westford Pond, covering about ten acres. The land was originally covered with a dense growth of forest trees, hemlock, beech and maple being found in greatest abundance, though spruce, birch, elm and ash were not wanting. Pine was also plentiful, its forests covering the whole of the sandy plains in the northern part of the town.

The township was chartered by King George III, through his faithful and energetic representative, Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, on the 8th of June, 1763. As in most of the towns in Northern Vermont, the grantees are not known to have ever visited their property, but to have subjected it to immediate sale in accordance with their views of legitimate speculation. Their names were as follows :

Henry Franklin, Jacob Watson, Joshua Watson, Sylvester Dillingham, John Dillingham, William Butler, Underhill Horton, John Midwinter, Robert Midwinter, Derrick Amberman, Joseph Holmes, Joseph Sackett, jr., James Sackett, jr., Peter Sackett, Joseph Sackett, James Jamison, Cornelius Law, jr., Jonathan Dayton, jr., Jonathan Hazard, Andrew Anderson, James Anderson, John Yeats, Isaac Sears, jr., Gilbert Bloomer, Joshua Bloomer, James Bloomer, Gilbert Bloomer, jr., Henry Law, Andrew Law, John Finglass, James Finglass, Wm. Thomson, Wm. Thomson, jr., Michael Huffnal, Benj. Underhill, Uriah Woolman, Jonathan Coupland, Joseph Jacobs, James Sackett, Samuel Sackett, John Sackett, John Sears, David Mathews, esq., Andrew Ten Eike, jr., esq., William Sackett, Lewis Brockley, James Reid, Peter Ten Eike, Isaac Adolphus, Samuel Judea, Samuel Wall, Joseph Savage, Michael Butler, Isaac Sears, Jasper Drake, David Dickson, Myer Myers, Solomon Morachs, John Ryner Dickson, David Dickson, jr., esq., Hon. Richard Wibird, esq., John Downing, esq., Daniel Warner, esq., Major Joseph Smith, Howard Henderson. Many of the proprietors of this town were grantees also of Underhill, a fact which plainly reveals their original intentions of selling instead of settling the land granted to them by the grace of his majesty.

Westford Center, situated as its name indicates, in the central part of the town, is the only village in town. The river here affords the best of mill privileges, which induced a class of manufacturers to come to Westford at an early day. The first settlement was made on the site of the village by Elisha Baker in 1795, who erected and operated a saw-mill on the river. Soon after Joshua Stanton built a forge and grist-mill in the near vicinity, which naturally lent an impetus to settlement and enterprise. Previous to this event the settlers traveled long distances over almost impassable roads, and in some instances through trackless forests to mill, and were content to abide in houses not made of boards. The forge made a good quality of iron from ore taken from the mines in Colchester, mixed with a harder quality from the State of New York, which was boated to Burlington, and carted thence to Westford.





Amey Stone



Notwithstanding the fact that the expense of carting the ore through forest and over hill such a distance reduced the profit to a minimum, it gave employment to a number of workmen, so much so that another forge was soon built, at a point about one hundred rods lower down the river, not far from the present grist-mill. The first mills and the first forge soon came into the hands of Luke Camp, who worked them up to the time of his death, about 1809 or 1810. About this time the business was suspended, as the Colchester ore gave out. John Keeler and Joseph Weed, of Essex, who owned lands adjoining the dam at the forge, sued the widow of Luke Camp on the ground that the dam injured their lands, and prevailed, the result being the removal of the dam. Mrs. Camp then built another dam farther down the river, nearly back of the present site of the Baptist Church edifice, and there erected a grist-mill. The position was unfortunate, however, and she soon sold the property to Colonel Danforth Wales and Henry Miles, who shortly after built the present grist-mill.

The first settler in town was Hezekiah Parmelee, uncle to the Rev. Simeon Parmelee, D.D., so long a prominent divine in the State, who came in 1787. Others soon began to come, mostly from Massachusetts, who took up land in the southern part of the town, and were shortly after increased in numbers by the arrival of two parties, one from New Hampshire, settling in the northeast part of the town, and the other from Rhode Island, settling in the northwest. The first merchant in town was Jeremiah Stone, grandfather of Alney Stone, a sketch of whose life appears in later pages of this work. Jeremiah Stone came from Rhode Island in the early history of Westford, with his father, Thomas, then an old man, and his family, among whom was Allen Stone, afterwards a prominent citizen of this town, and opened a store at his home about one and a half miles south of the present dwelling house of Alney Stone. He was also the first representative of the town in the State Legislature. Before 1793 Levi and Joel Farnsworth settled here, the latter occupying the same site now occupied by the dwelling house of Alney Stone, and the former living near him. Jeremiah Stone became wealthy, was prominent in all the walks of life, and died respected in 1826. His son Allen died in 1858. Frederick Cook reached Westford about 1787, and settled in the eastern part of the town, on the farm now occupied by Philo T. Irish, where he built a log house, and remained until his death in 1829. Of his ten children, Frederick, jr., lived in town until his death in 1877. Anson B., son of Frederick, jr., lives here now.

David Macomber settled in the southern part of the town at an early day, on the place now owned by Thomas B. Tyler, where he built a log house and lived in it, it is said, for a time with only one side of the roof covered. He died May 14, 1863, aged seventy-nine years. He had a family of ten children.

Jacob Macomber was another early settler on the place now occupied by his son Francis. He was a justice of the peace many years, constable twelve



consecutive years, and a soldier of the War of 1812. He died in 1867, aged eighty-one years. His widow still survives him at a good old age.

Daniel Macomber came here from Chesterfield, Mass., in 1810, and established his home on the farm now occupied by Lyman W. Irish. Four of his brothers and one sister came soon after, and all settled in the central part of the town. The descendants of these families are now many in Westford.

James McClure came from New Hampshire very early and settled about one mile north of the farm now occupied by his son Daniel W. He had twelve children.

Timothy Morgan was an early settler near Westford Center. He died at the age of eighty years. Of his large family of children, one, Timothy L., is still a resident of town.

Darius Varney, from Massachusetts, was an early settler in the western part of the town, and afterwards lived on Osgood Hill in the southeastern part. He was one of the original nine members of the Congregational Church. His son, Darius, jr., came to Westford with him, and died in town in 1878, aged eighty-two years. Martin Powell, an early settler from Manchester, Vt., died in town in 1800.

Reuben Burdick, from Rhode Island, came early to Westford, and settled near the present residence of Cassius H. Cobb. He was one of the first members of the Baptist Church, and died here in 1842, aged sixty-seven years.

Elijah Burdick, son of an English sea captain, and a native of Rhode Island, came to Westford before 1790, from New York State. On the 30th of January, 1790, Nathaniel, one of his several children, was born, and in 1815 he married Mary Benjamin, from New York, and removed to Ira, Vt. He died in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1863. His son, Dr. J. L. F. Burdick, a sketch of whose life appears in this volume, now lives at Winooski.

Job Bates came from Connecticut to Westford in 1796, and settled on the farm in the southern part of the town, now owned by George Stevens. He reared a family of twelve children, all of whom arrived at maturity, and five of whom are now living, the eldest child now residing on Colchester Point, aged about ninety-three years. His grandson, Luther M., has been a merchant in Westford about fifteen years, twelve of which he has served as town clerk.

Thomas Rogers, from Barre, Mass., settled in February, 1797, on the farm now owned by his son, Artemas P. He was the father of seven children. He was killed in 1830 by the premature discharge of a blast.

Alvin Henry, still living in Westford, who was present at the ordination of the first minister in town, Simeon Parmelee, in 1808, lived for more than eighty years, and until recently on the place owned by Alvah S. Holmes.

Manasset Osgood, who died in 1855, at the age of eighty-one years, was born in Barre, Mass., in 1774, and came to Westford in 1798, settling on what has ever since been known as Osgood Hill. There he raised a family of thir-



teen children. His grandson, Reuben Osgood, now occupies the old home-
stead.

Benjamin F. Beach, who was born in Westford on the 26th of January, 1800, still lives with his son George. He has been an enterprising man in the town, and can distinctly remember most of the historical happenings of the last eighty years in the county and State.

Manley Holmes came to Westford from Brookfield, Mass., in 1803, and made his settlement on the farm now owned by Myron Holmes. He took Sarah Howe to wife, and had a family of eight children, of whom four, Warren, Manley, Myron, and Adam, are now living here. Moses Ruggles was an early settler in the western part of the town, where he died in 1839. His son, Elihu H., still resides in town. Thomas Atwood came from New Hampshire in 1803, and settled in the eastern part of the town. He had a family of six children. Horatio Allen settled about 1818 on the farm now owned by his son George W. He held most of the town offices, and died on the 6th of November, 1880, leaving several children.

William Weaver came to this town from Rutland county in 1802 and settled where his grandson, William, now lives. His father served with the Hessians during the Revolutionary War, but discovering his mistake, deserted and served seven years with the colonial troops in Massachusetts.

David Castle came to Westford in 1803 and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Solon E. Of his family of eleven children, all lived to be more than seventy years of age.

Deacon Jonas Hobart came from New Hampshire in 1804, and settled in the eastern part of the town, on the farm now owned by Lucius Irish. He was a public-spirited man and served the town as justice of the peace, representative, and in other capacities. He died in 1880, aged ninety-five years. Seven of his nine children are now living.

Josephus Whipple, who was postmaster here eleven years and acted in other public offices, came to this town in 1807, and settled about half a mile north of the Center, on the place now in the hands of his son Edwin B.

Artemas Allen came to Westford in 1818 and settled on the place now owned by his son William E. He took an active part in town affairs, being the representative of Westford in the Legislative sessions 1839, 1840, 1849 and 1850. He died in 1863, aged sixty-eight years.

Eli Woodruff was born in Great Barrington, Mass., on Christmas Day in 1792, and in 1802 came to Westford with his father and family, Shubal Woodruff, who died in 1808. Eli lived in Westford during his earlier years and bore an honorable part in the War of 1812. He afterward removed to Underhill, Vt., where he has descendants still living, among them being his son, John Woodruff, a sketch of whose life appears in this work.

John Parker removed in 1837 to the farm now owned and occupied by his



son Seymour J. For a sketch of the life of Mr. Parker see the later pages of this work.

Westford in the Early Wars.—This town being too far north to have been thickly settled before the War of the Revolution, has no tradition of feats of broil and battle to relate concerning her part in that memorable struggle for independence. But many of the early settlers had borne their share of the hardships and dangers of that war, among them being Captain James Taylor, George Chase, John Lawrence, Benjamin Wilmont, Simeon Hooker, who attained the age of more than a hundred years, George Northway, John Macomber, Josiah Woodruff, Solomon Hobart, George Thrasher, Jesse Atwood, Gideon Dixon, Samuel French, and Samuel Moore, who also served in the French and Indian War. During the War of 1812 Captain James Taylor raised a company, most of which was formed from this town, whose names were as follows:

Captain James Taylor, Seymour Powell, lieutenant, Daniel Dodge, ensign, Elijah Richardson, Ziba Wood, Seth Cookman, sergeants; William Smalley, Luther Beal, William C. West, and Seth Scott, corporals; Heath Wells, drummer; Asa Allis, Andrew Baker, Ebenezer Bellows, Jacob Brewer, S. Brewster, Luther Case, James Cox, Moses Davis, Ralph Elwood, Joseph Ellsworth, Joshua Evans, Joseph Fleming, Jonathan Fisk, David Griswold, Samuel Gregory, Thomas M. Griffin, Enos Grout, Simon Higgins, Stickney Hodgkins, Manley Holmes, Charles Hector, Andrew Hurlburt, David McCoy, Johnson Platt, Zack Kenney, Levi Nichols, Peter S. Oben, Soule Rice, Samuel K. Roberts, I. Shattuck, Samuel Boynton, Giles Taylor, Chandler Ward, Jeffrey Worsson, Hiram Webster, Joseph Webster, Robert Wilkins, John Woodworth, Romanty Woodruff, Samuel Wright. Captain Jonas Hobart had a company at the Battle of Plattsburgh, among its members being from this town, Allen Stone, Freeman Chase, Jacob Macomber, Frederick Austin, Friend Beeman and Warren Burdick. Other soldiers in this war, from Westford were Henry Woodruff, Nathan Caswell, Samuel R. Robinson, Welcome Chattington, Moses Ruggles, Aldrich Worley, Haskell French, Sanford Pratt, Heman Pratt, Martin Bates, Appollas Partridge, as sergeant, William Bowman, Amos Taylor, Eli Woodruff, Edwin Sibley, Parmer Richardson, as orderly-sergeant, Owen Northway, Russell Woodruff, Charles Hapgood, Elmore Hapgood, Jared Frisbie, Ira Frisbie, Silas Morse, Levi Nutting, Daniel Richardson, Thomas Richardson, Asa Richardson, Freeman Hoyt, Julius Hoyt, Josiah Hilton, Aaron Parker, Lemuel French, as fifer, Timothy Burdick, and Foster Taylor. Samuel R. Robinson died only a short time since, in 1880. The widows of Jacob Macomber and Martin Bates, only, are now drawing pensions. During the last war the town furnished 105 soldiers, many of whom re-enlisted.

Town Organization, etc.—The town was organized and first meeting held at the dwelling house of John Seeley, March 25, 1793, at which Francis North-





G. J. Parker



way was chosen moderator, to govern the meeting, and Martin Powell elected town clerk; John Seeley, Levi Farnsworth, and Shubael Woodruff, selectmen; John Seeley, treasurer; Ebenezer Burdick, constable; Peter Neels, second constable; John Seeley, Levi Farnsworth, and Francis Northway, listers; Peter Neels, collector of taxes; Francis Northway, leather sealer; David Knowles, grand juror; and Steven Johnson and Elias Crandall, pound-keepers. The first justice was Jeremiah Stone, who was also the first representative, chosen to both offices in 1793. The first physician was Dr. Rice, who removed to Canada after a short residence here. The first postmaster was William P. Richardson. The first death recorded is that of Susannah Balch, April 27, 1795, though we believe the first death of an adult was that of Silas Beach, who was killed by the falling of a tree, July 4, 1796. The first marriage was that of Amos Balch and Betsey Jervis, December 10, 1792. The first birth on record is that of Althea Nells, March 20, 1795.

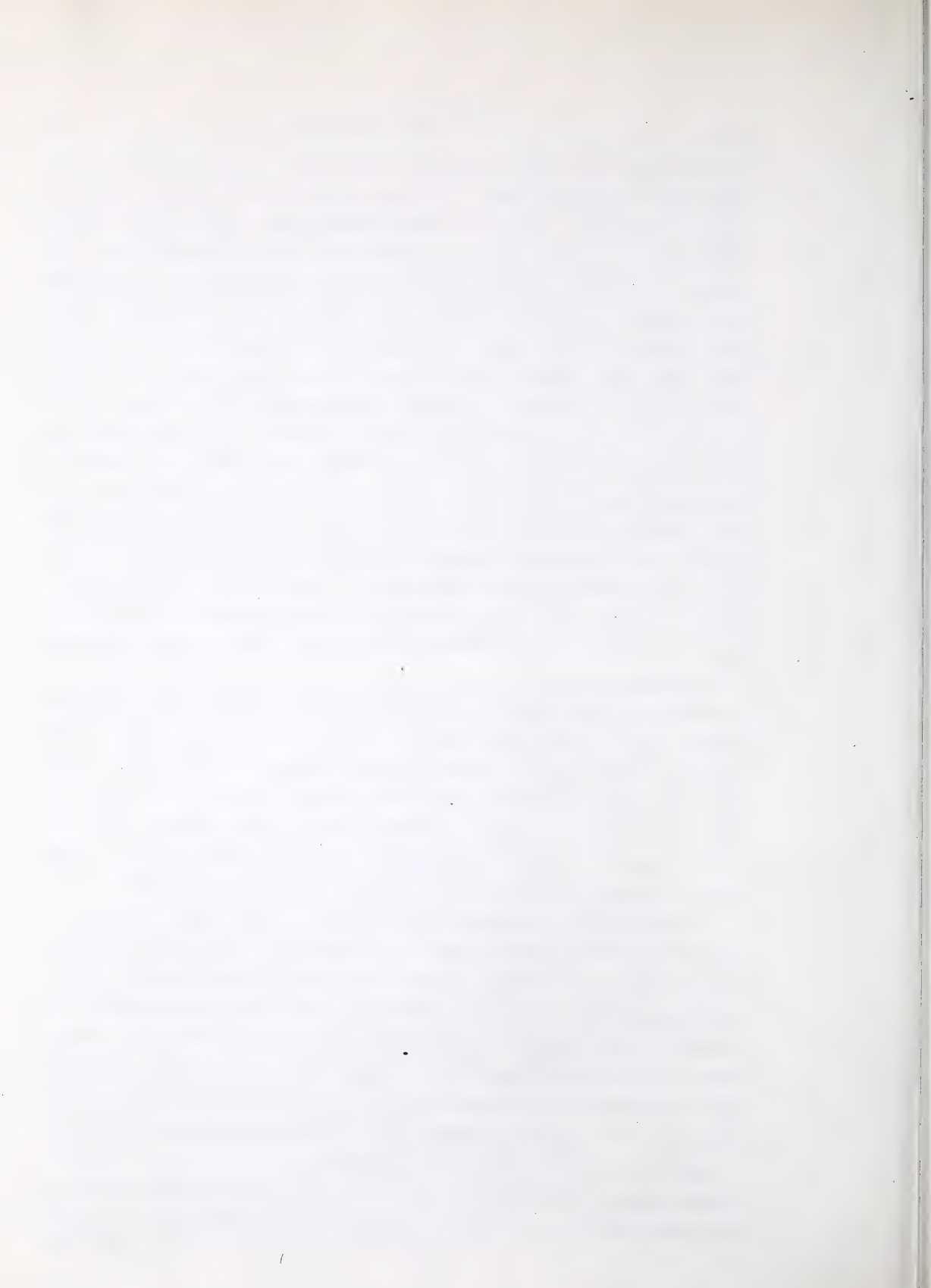
The early settlers of Westford were more afflicted than the average number of pioneers with litigation and controversy with respect to their title to the land to which they supposed they had a right. The earliest proprietors' records are not accessible if they are in existence. The first warning found in the records now in possession of the town clerk was signed at Burlington, January 20, 1802, by William Coit, justice of the peace, and advertised the future holding of a meeting at the house of David Haselton (said to be the great-grandfather of Seneca Haselton, now a prominent lawyer in Burlington), in Westford. David Haselton lived on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Milo E. Haselton. At this meeting, March 16, 1802, John Seeley was chosen moderator, Martin Powell, who lived on the place now occupied by George Rice, about two miles southwest from Westford Center, was chosen proprietors' clerk, and "immediately sworn to the faithful discharge of the office by Martin Chittenden, chief judge of the County Court." Martin Chittenden was then elected collector. It seems that the object of this and subsequent meetings was to examine the first proprietors' records, with a view to impeaching their validity as muniments of title. Thaddeus Tuttle, a wealthy merchant of Burlington, who owned vast tracts of land all through Northern Vermont, especially in Shelburne, Essex and Westford, Colonel Udney Hay, a prominent citizen of Underhill, and a number of others, including, probably, Martin Chittenden himself, claimed several parcels of land in this town under what was known as "Ives's vendue," a somewhat uncertain origin of title to large amounts of land throughout the State, which the courts usually sustained because of its technical conformity to law. Their claim conflicted with those presented by other persons, who apparently relied upon their purchase direct from the original proprietors. It therefore became necessary to impeach the proceedings of the proprietors as illegal, which, from all that can be gathered, might easily have been done. At this meeting Colonel Udney Hay, Thaddeus Tuttle and Mar-



tin Chittenden were appointed a committee to "examine the proprietors' records." A vote was then passed without discussion, allowing Thaddeus Tuttle the right of "pitching one hundred and four acres," and another giving Colonel Hay the right of pitching fifty-two acres. The next meeting was held on the first Monday of June, 1804, at the same place, Captain Joshua Stanton being chosen moderator of the meeting, and David Haselton clerk. Among those who were present at this time was John Fay, a prominent lawyer of Burlington. The principal vote of this meeting was to confirm Mr. Tuttle and Colonel Hay in their "pitches." The committee appointed at the previous meeting to examine the former proprietors' records, made a report substantially to the following effect:

They found a warning for a proprietors' meeting dated July 30, 1785, to be holden on the 12th of the next September. Nathan Smith was the old proprietors' clerk. Another meeting was held on the 10th of November, 1785, at which Timothy Bliss was clerk. The committee reported this to be illegal, as there was nothing in the records to show that Nathan Smith had been dismissed from the clerkship; that there seemed, therefore, to be two clerks acting at the same time, and that the records did not disclose whether or not they were either of them *sworn according to law*. No other meeting was held, as they found, until October 29, 1789, when a meeting was called for one purpose, of several, "of quieting the settlers." The record of this meeting was also technically erroneous, the officers not being recorded as sworn according to law. The conclusion was that the former proprietors' meetings were void and fraudulent, and that the omissions were intentional, no one daring to take the oath prescribed by law. The committee prevailed.

Such is a brief account of the early history of this vigorous little mountain town. Notwithstanding its independence as an agricultural township, it is what may be termed self-supporting in its manufacturing and mercantile interests, depending very little on other towns for any of the necessaries of life. Its population has fluctuated in about an equal proportion with other rural towns in Vermont, its greatest period of suffering, perhaps, being during the California gold fever in 1849, when more young men left Westford for the western El Dorado than from any other town in the State of its size. Its present mercantile interests are limited to the store of Luther M. Bates, who carries a stock valued at about \$2,000, and has passed the fifteenth year of his mercantile experience in town; and the store of I. E. Huntley, who has been here about ten years, and whose sales amount to about \$16,000 a year. Among the manufacturing interests may be mentioned the cheese-box factory, saw-mill and cider-mill of Charles A. Wakefield, in the western part of the town, which was established by A. Worley about 1868. About 120,000 feet of lumber, 3,000 cheese-boxes, and 350 barrels of cider are here manufactured every year. The Westford Center saw-mill, cheese-box and butter-tub manu-



Albert Partridge. The church membership originally numbered thirteen souls. Rev. Simeon Parmelee, the first installed pastor, was ordained in August, 1808, and dismissed in August, 1837, thus serving his church continuously for nearly thirty years. The first house of worship was built in 1809, by Alpheus Earl. It was replaced by the present house in 1840, the new structure being provided with a seating capacity for four hundred and fifty persons, and costing about \$3,000. Its present value, including grounds, is more nearly \$5,000. The pastor is Rev. B. S. Adams. The deacons are D. F. Lawrence and C. O. Brigham. The Sabbath-school superintendent is Mrs. L. M. Bates.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, also situated at the village, was organized by Truman Seymour in 1821, with a membership of twelve. Rev. Cyrus Prindle was then the pastor. Services had been held now and then in town, however, for more than twenty years, even the famous Lorenzo Dow favoring the Methodist families of the vicinity with one or two of his burning sermons. The present church building, capable of seating about two hundred persons, and valued at about \$1,200, was built in 1860. No regular services are now held in town, and the society has no pastor.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WILLISTON.

THIS town, lying in the central part of Chittenden county, and bounded north by Winooski River, which separates it from Essex and Jericho, east by Richmond, south by St. George and Shelburne, and west by Muddy Brook, which separates it from Burlington, was chartered by Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, on the 7th of June, 1763, to Samuel Willis and sixty-four associates. It derived its name from Mr. Willis, who seemed to be one of the most prominent among the grantees. The charter purported to grant 23,040 acres, the regular area of a complete township, in seventy-one shares, bounded as follows: North by Winooski River, east by Bolton, south by Huntington and Hinesburg, and west by Burlington, whose eastern line was about one mile west of the site of Williston village. On the 27th of October, 1794, these limits were altered by annexation from Burlington of the land lying east of Muddy Brook, and the taking of the eastern portion of Williston towards the formation of Richmond. The surface of the town is remarkably regular for a Vermont town, and is well adapted to cultivation. The soil is various, ranging through all the degrees from a soft and friable mould to a stiff clay. It is almost everywhere productive, and the town is inhabited by some of the wealthiest and most successful farmers in the State. The principal feature of its farming



is dairying. The land is well drained by streams flowing north into Winooski River, and west into Muddy Brook, the largest of which are Allen's Brook, flowing from its source in the eastern part of the town northwesterly into Winooski River, and Sucker Brook, flowing westerly into Muddy Brook. Mill privileges are few and deficient — a fact which tends to direct the attention of the inhabitants all the more exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

Early Settlements and Proceedings. — Thomas Chittenden and Colonel Jonathan Spafford were the first to establish settlements in Williston. They came together in May, 1774, and took up large tracts of land adjoining each other on the river. Just two years later they were joined by Elihu Allen, Abijah Pratt and John Chamberlin. These families were no sooner settled in their wilderness habitations than the enemy advanced from Canada, causing a general exodus to the south. Chamberlin was attacked in his house by a party of Indians and Tories, and a hired man and child were killed. After the close of the war the settlers returned quite rapidly, and the settlement and improvement of the town began in earnest.

Hon. Lemuel Bottom was one of the most enterprising of the pioneers. He came here in 1786 and settled at the foot of the hill north of the village, on the place now owned by Lorenzo Chapin. He was placed by his townsmen in many offices of trust and confidence until his death in 1815.

Jonathan Spafford, who came with Thomas Chittenden, lived on Winooski River, the farm being now owned by Blossom Goodrich. He has been described as well fitted to perform the most arduous duties of an early settler in the State, and was appreciated by his companions, who depended on him for the execution of many projects. He finally died at an advanced age in Upper Canada.

Colonel Isaac McNeil, the first lawyer in town, came here at a very early day from Litchfield, Conn., and settled about a mile north of the site of Williston village. He was well educated and gifted, and during his all too brief residence in town was honored by election to the highest offices within the gift of the town. He died in 1807.

Solomon and Elisha Miller, other prominent early settlers, were the first to occupy land in the center of the present village of Williston. The former built the first house where Dr. Bingham now lives. He was born at West Springfield, Mass., in 1761, and upon the outbreak of the Revolution, young as he was, he entered into the service of the American army, and participated in the battle of Bennington and the capture of Burgoyne. For the several years between the close of the war and 1786, when he came to Williston, he was engaged with Nathaniel Chipman in the manufacture of iron at Wallingford, Vt. From 1794 to 1815 he served this town as clerk; and for twenty years was clerk of the Supreme and County Courts, besides being judge of probate about the same length of time. He was also for a time a member of the Governor's



Council. He died in 1847, aged eighty-seven years. Elisha died about the same time. His sons, William and Edward, are still residents of the town.

Elisha Wright came from Connecticut previous to 1797, and was the first to occupy the farm now occupied by Patrick Lavelle, where he remained until his death in 1830. He was grandfather to Hon. Smith Wright, an extended sketch of whose life appears in later pages of this work.

Jonathan Hart was one of the early settlers in the tract of land west of Muddy Brook, which originally formed a part of Burlington. He purchased the original right of Thomas Van Wyck, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, on the 29th day of September, 1789. His brother Zachariah purchased a part of his land on the 1st of March, 1790, and lived in town until the time of his death, March 26, 1852, at the extreme age of 103 years. He lived in the northwest corner of the town, near Hubbel's Falls, now Essex Junction.

Philip Walker, one of the earliest inhabitants in the southwest part of Williston, came originally from Hoosac to Ferrisburgh, whence he removed to this town. He purchased lots Nos. 69 and 71 of Ira Allen, in the fall of 1790, and dwelt upon them until his death, about 1840. It was his habit during the earlier part of his life to pass his winters in pursuit of game in this State and the Canadas.

John Downer settled on the hill south of the old "French place" about 1792, in which year he purchased his land of Ira Allen. He died about 1851, an old man.

Isaac French came into town at an early day, and purchased of Ira Allen 500 acres of the best land in town. His brother Jeremiah came originally from Connecticut to Manchester, Vt., and thence to Williston. He lived in the western part of the town, on a large farm which embraced the present premises of Chauncey Brownell. He was one of the most esteemed men of the community, and was honored by his townsmen with many positions of trust. At his death he left a large landed property of great value. His son, William Henry French, was born on the 4th of May, 1813, and resided in town, with the exception of the few years while he was judge of probate, until his death. He was always an influential and prominent citizen; represented Williston in the Legislature in 1838. He was instrumental in the formation of the third or Liberty party, and as its candidate for member of Congress ran against Hon. George P. Marsh. In 1844 and 1845 there were no elections made in Williston for town representative. In 1846 the Liberty party nominated and elected Mr. French — he then being one of the twelve members of that party in the Legislature, and the only one from Chittenden county. He was re-elected in 1847, and the following year he was chosen by the Legislature judge of probate for the district of Chittenden. In 1852 he was elected judge of probate by the people, and at their hands received eight successive re-elections. He was deeply interested in the famous underground railroad, by which





L. H. Talcott



fugitive slaves were enabled to escape to Canada, and frequently opened his doors for some persecuted and fleeing negro. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a prominent Knight Templar, having held the office of grand captain-general in the Commandery of the State. He died on the 29th of May, 1866.

Beriah Murray came to Williston at an early date from Claremont, N. H., together with his son Calvin, who afterward died in Hinesburg. He passed his life in the southern part of the town.

Deacon David Talcott, born in Connecticut on the 5th of January, 1740, came to Williston previous to 1786, from Tyringham, Mass., with his five sons and two daughters, and settled on the hill that now commemorates his name, the farm including the present property of Isham Talcott. He was one of the first selectmen of the town in 1786, and was frequently called upon to serve the town in some public capacity. Immediately upon coming to town he erected a large framed house on the top of the hill, and opened the first tavern in Williston, which he kept until his death in 1810. His sons were all farmers save one, David, jr., who was a tanner and currier, and built the first framed house in the village, still standing, the second building east of Warren's store. The tannery was on the brook back of the house, and was operated for many years. His son Johathan was born in 1773, and died in 1802, leaving two children, one of whom, Roswell, is now a resident of the town. (See sketch of Lewis H. Talcott, in later pages.)

John Bushnell came from Connecticut to Williston previous to 1795, and settled in the north part of the town on the present road to the railroad station. After a long and useful life he died here in 1821. His son Hiram, born in 1798, is at the present writing (1886) a resident of the town.

Obadiah Walston was an early settler in the south part of the town, coming from Connecticut. Two grandsons, Obadiah and Charles, are still in Williston.

Elisha Bradley immigrated to Huntington from New Haven, Conn., toward the close of the last century, and thence, soon after, to this town, settling on the place now occupied by Oras Bradley, about two miles south of the village. He died in November, 1848. His brother Joseph came about the same time and settled nearly a mile north of the village. They were both soldiers of the Revolution, and were both original and eccentric in manners. Sylvester, son of Elisha, died here on the 5th of February, 1873.

Stephen N. Warren was an early settler in "Jackson Hollow," in the south part of the town. He died in Fairfax. His son Charles E. is now a resident here.

Daniel Shaw came from Taunton, Mass., to Williston in 1790, and settled about a mile east of the village, where he died in 1804. His son Daniel, jr., who came with him, died in 1810, after building, in his occupation as carpenter and joiner, some of the first houses in the village. His daughter, Mrs. Lockwood, is still a resident of Williston.



John Brown, from Massachusetts, settled in the western part of Williston in 1800, and afterward on the farm now owned by his grandson, Wm. Whitney. Here he died in 1855, at the unusual age of ninety-seven years. He was a blacksmith by trade. At the present writing his son William is still residing in town.

Edward Brownell came to Williston about 1800, and settled on the place now occupied by his grandson and namesake. He died at the age of seventy-eight years, leaving a family of eight children.

Eldad Taylor came to Williston from Sunderland, Vt., in March, 1786, and died here in 1796, aged sixty-three years, leaving a family of eleven children. By repeated intermarriages they became the most numerous in name of any family in town, but none of the name now lives in town. Among many descendants of different names, however, are Alfred C. and Roswell B. Fay, also descendants of the famous Fay family, of whom a more extended notice appears in the biographical sketch of John Whitcomb, in the latter portion of this work.

Among other settlers who are mentioned in early records, and many of whom have honorable descendants in town at the present time, are Joel Brownson, who lived on the tract set off to Richmond, and had a large family; Samuel Brownell, whose son, Chauncey W., was born in this town on the 13th of September, 1811, married in March, 1841, and has held many important offices in town and county, among them being that of representative in 1860 and 1861, and county senator in 1870, and who now lives in Williston; Nathaniel Winslow, who lived about one mile north of the village of Williston, and Lemuel and Fitch Winslow, who lived about one mile west of Nathaniel; Felix Auger, who lived in the southwestern part of the town, and held a conspicuous station among the early settlers; Timothy Tuttle, who settled the farm now occupied by Samuel Loggins; Nathan Allen, who occupied a tract embracing a part of the present farm of Lewis H. Talcott, and lived a little southeast from the present house of Roswell Talcott; John Washburn, who lived on the site of the house now occupied by William Miller, before 1813, and who made potash back of his house, was something of a butcher, and in later years ran a distillery; Josiah N. Barrows, a saddler, who lived and had his shop in the frame of the house now occupied by Mrs. Philo Clark; Simeon Lee, who owned a farm east of the village on the road leading south from the old turnpike; Roswell Morton, a farmer, who lived east of the village on the place now owned by John Johnson, the present house being built over from the old one; Deacon Thomas Barney, who married a daughter of Governor Thomas Chittenden, and lived about one-half a mile west of the village on the turnpike road, where Mr. Metcalf now lives; Linus Atwater, a farmer, who lived in the center of the village, near the present site of the Congregational Church; Joshua Isham, who lived in the south part of the town, near the line of St.



George ; Samuel, son of Caleb B. Smith, who traded awhile in the village, and in company with his father operated clothing works at the west end of the village (Frederick Smith, now of Burlington, is a son of Caleb B. Smith) ; Calvin Morse, who kept a tavern in the western part of Williston, at the four corners of the turnpike, as they are called, and who died in the village ; Daniel Isham, who lived near St. George, in the southwestern part of this town ; Elisha Thatcher, a near neighbor of Daniel Isham ; John and Reuben Hall, farmers, in the south part of the town ; Phineas Randall, in the south part of Williston ; Selah Murray, who lived in the east part of the town, about half a mile south from the turnpike road ; Jonathan Alexander, who lived about two miles south from the village ; Luther Loomis, who for a short time lived in the village in the house now occupied by Mrs. Paddock, and operated a large tannery near his house, and afterward removed to Burlington, where he died ; and Chester Root, who lived about a mile and a half north of the village, on the road leading directly north.

Of course there were others that are entitled to the honor of being called early settlers, and a few, perhaps, of more prominence than some who have been mentioned ; but here are included about all that the records mention, that can be remembered by the oldest inhabitants, or that have received notice in former works of history. We have reserved for this place a sketch of the most eminent man who ever lived in the town, Hon. Thomas Chittenden, the George Washington of Vermont, who gave this county its name. He was born at East Guilford, Conn., on the 6th of January, 1730. He was obliged to devote the most of his time during his youth to labor on his father's farm, and received but the rudiments of an education in the common schools of his native place, and it is said that even from his supposed hours of study he was wont to steal many a moment to indulge in his favorite athletic sports, receiving thus, perhaps, just the training needed for his future career in a new country in the presence of powerful enemies. Finding the employments of his father's farm becoming irksome, at the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a common sailor on a merchant vessel bound from New London to the West Indies. This was during the war between the English and French, and young Chittenden and his associates had scarcely passed the Bahama channel on their way to their destination before they were picked up by a French man-of-war. The captors appropriated the greater part of the cargo, destroyed the vessel, and then, as a matter of convenience landed the prisoners upon one of the West India Islands and left them. After enduring untold sufferings, the subject of this notice secured an opportunity of working his passage home, which he seized upon with alacrity.

In October, 1749, he married Miss Elizabeth Meigs, a young lady of congenial tastes and education, of a strong constitution and an independent mind, who paid little regard during her whole life to the distinctions of rank and wealth,



and treated all that were well disposed with the same courtesy and hospitality. They lived for twenty-four years in Salisbury, Conn., where Thomas Chittenden was early a leading man. He was always interested in town affairs, represented the town in the Legislature for six years, was colonel of militia, and held other minor offices. He steadily pursued his farming business for an employment, and as a natural consequence of his industry and economy acquired a handsome property. During his residence in Salisbury he began the custom of granting out new townships in Vermont, or the "New Hampshire Grants," which resulted from the cessation of hostilities between the two belligerent countries — France and Great Britain. Appreciating the advantage of these opportunities, Thomas Chittenden, with his friend, Jonathan Spafford, purchased two tracts of land on Winooski or "Onion" River, the farm of Thomas Chittenden embracing the present estate of the late Hiram Clark, of Williston. The first shelter which he erected for his family was a hut covered with bark and hemlock boughs, which sufficed until he completed his more comfortable log house — his family of children, numbering ten, besides the several workmen which accompanied him. They had four sons and six daughters. The sons were Noah, Martin, Giles and Truman. Noah was a farmer, and lived not far from his father, in Jericho; he was first sheriff of Chittenden county, judge of the County Court, judge of probate, town representative and councilor. Martin was graduated from Yale College, and settled on a farm in Jericho, near his brother Noah; he was for several years town representative, clerk of the court, judge of the County Court, member of the corporation of the University of Vermont, ten years member of Congress, and two years governor of the State. Giles was a farmer and passed his days upon the interval on the Williston side of the river, below his father's farm; he was town representative and colonel of militia, but was not so much in public office as were his father and brothers. Truman, the youngest son, was also a farmer, and settled on the place adjoining his father's farm on the west; he was justice of the peace thirty years, judge of probate eleven years, judge of the County Court seven years, State councilor twelve years, town representative for four years, and twenty-six years a member of the corporation of the University of Vermont. The eldest daughter, Mabel, married Thomas Barney, as before stated; Betsey married James Hill, of Charlotte; Hannah married Colonel Isaac Clark, of Castleton; Beulah was first married to Elijah Galusha, of Arlington, who died in about two years, and she was afterward married to the famous Matthew Lyon, of Fairhaven; the fifth daughter, Mary, was married to Jonas Galusha, of Shaftsbury; Electa became the wife of Jacob Spafford, of Richmond, son of Jonathan Spafford.

When Thomas Chittenden came to Vermont in 1774 the controversy with the province of New York was fairly begun, and the bitterest of the struggle was yet to come. The details of this controversy are set forth in Chapter IV,



and nothing need be stated here, except a few brief references to the part taken by Governor Chittenden in the matter. In two years the Revolution burst upon the colonists. It has been estimated that there were at this time about forty families along "Onion River" and the lake shore, and a small block-house in Jericho, on the opposite side of the river, below Colonel Chittenden's, had been erected and garrisoned. Upon the advance of the enemy up the lake, however, the garrison became alarmed and abandoned the fortification, leaving the settlers no alternative but that of fleeing south for protection among their friends. Colonel Chittenden, with his wife and ten children, traveled on foot by marked trees to Castleton, carrying their provisions and other effects upon two horses, except the heavy iron-ware, etc., which was sunk in the duck-pond before leaving. They lived in Arlington most of the time until their return in 1787 to Williston.

Colonel Chittenden was strongly in favor of the measure which then began to be discussed, of making the grants a free and independent jurisdiction, the more effectually to settle to their own satisfaction the dispute between New Hampshire and New York as to which of those colonies or States was entitled to the controverted territory. In 1776 he was elected a delegate to the convention at Dorset, convoked to consider the propriety of this measure. At this convention he was chairman of the committee which drew up and presented the first governmental compact ever acted upon by a convention of the people of this State, which was unanimously adopted and signed by each member of the convention. At an adjourned meeting, held at Westminster on the 15th of January following, he was one of a committee chosen to present a form for a declaration of independence; and on the morning of the 16th they made their report, proclaiming the declaration of independence of "New Connecticut, *alias* Vermont," which was unanimously adopted. Colonel Chittenden was also a member of the convention that adopted the first constitution at Windsor, July 2, 1777. He was president of the Council of Safety, which held its first meeting at Manchester July 15, 1777. At the general election which took place under the new constitution on the 3d of March, 1778, when the first State officers of Vermont were chosen, Thomas Chittenden was elected by a large majority; at the second general election, on the second Tuesday of the following October, he was again elected governor, and was afterward annually re-elected to that high office to October, 1797, excepting one year. During all the embarrassing and dubious situations of the State while he was its chief executive, resulting from the complications of the difficulty with New York, with New Hampshire respecting the towns in Eastern Vermont, and with Congress respecting the admission of this State into the Union, Governor Chittenden was ever found equal to the tasks which the duties of his office placed upon him, and, by the rare union in his character of caution and independence, of the general and the diplomat, contributed probably as much as any one man in Vermont to secure the object for which her people had so long struggled.



The domestic habits of Governor Chittenden were of the most simple and unaffected nature. Agriculture was his favorite occupation. He regarded the "blandishments of dress" and the punctilious formula of etiquette as certain evidences of human weakness. He was a keen observer of men and things. The secret of his peculiar abilities and of his pre-eminent success in all the relations of life was, it has been well said, that "his mind, heart and judgment all centered upon one point, and that point was justice." He died on the 25th of August, 1797, a few weeks after his resignation of his office as Governor, because of his last sickness. His remains rest in the little cemetery at Williston village.

Organization of the Town and Early Proceedings.—The first town meeting of Williston was held on the 28th day of March, 1786, and was presided over by John Chamberlin, moderator. The records of these early meetings are unfortunately very meager, not even all of the first officers being named in them. Robert Donelly was the first town clerk, and Joel Brownson was the first constable. No other officers are mentioned until the second annual meeting, March 27, 1787, which was governed by Amos Brownson, moderator. Robert Donelly was again chosen clerk; Jonathan Spafford, Deacon David Talcott and Asa Brownson were elected selectmen; Nathaniel Winslow, constable; Lemuel Winslow and John Chamberlin, grand jurors; Felix Auger and Lemuel Winslow, tithingmen; Lemuel Winslow, Jonathan Spafford and Robert Donelly, listers. At this meeting forty pounds was voted to use in improving and laying out roads. On the 25th of March, 1788, the selectmen were constituted a committee to "provide a place to bury the Dead." At another meeting, held at the house of Colonel Spafford on the first Friday in October, 1788, it was voted that the roads be four rods "wyde," and a tax of two pence on the pound was levied, to be paid in grain, wheat at six shillings per bushel, and corn at three shillings. On the 24th of March, 1789, it was voted "to find the center of the town of Williston," and Felix Auger, Amos Brownson David Talcott, Joel Leonard and Nathan Allen were chosen to ascertain the spot. Governor Chittenden was one of the selectmen in 1790, and his yard, with that of David Talcott, was constituted a pound for that year. At the March meeting for 1790 Solomon Miller, Lemuel Winslow and David Talcott were appointed to agree with some person for a burying-ground in the west part of the town; and further, John Porter, Joel Brownson and Joshua Chamberlin were chosen a committee "to agree with Jesse Everts for land for a burying place, and to see it cleared," etc.

During the War of 1812 Williston took an active part in furnishing troops for the Americans, a partial list of whom will be found in the company mentioned in the history of Richmond.

Williston in 1825.—At only one period in its history has this town been more populous than it was from 1825 to 1830, viz.: in 1850, when according



to the United States census the population numbered 1,669. In 1825 the population was not far from 1,600. The most prominent men in town will be gathered from the paragraphs immediately following. At the annual meeting held on March 15, 1825, Martin Chittenden was chosen moderator of the meeting; Chauncey Brownell was made town clerk; Jeremiah French, Martin Chittenden, and Roswell Morton, selectmen; Timothy M. Bradley, treasurer; Truman Chittenden, Calvin Morse, and Zadock Coleman, listers; Samuel Smith, first constable and collector; John Wright, grand juror; John Brown, town grand juror; Truman Chittenden, Milo Winslow, Caleb Munson, Philip Walker, Jotham H. Hall, Jeremiah French, Hezekiah Morton, Josiah N. Barrows, James Talcott, Martin Chittenden, Alexander Lee, David A. Murray, Solomon Morton and Samuel Smith, surveyors of highways; Nathan Johnson, Zadock Coleman, Zachariah Hart, fence viewers; Jonathan G. Talcott and John L. Corning, pound-keepers; Josiah N. Barrows, sealer of leather; Samuel Smith, sealer of weights and measures; and Rufus Chapin and Leonard Hodges, tithingmen.

There was only one village in the town. There were a good many taverns, a natural result of the geographical situation of the town on the old turnpike road, and as the center of a number of stage lines. Among the more prominent taverns were: one kept by Isaac French at what was called the Four Corners, in the western part of the town; one kept on the opposite side of the street on the south side of the turnpike, by Calvin Morse, the building still standing. These were both old fashioned, and managed to obtain their share of transient patronage. There were two taverns at the west end of the village, one kept by Epaphras Hull and the other by Mr. Arnold. Linus Atwater had one in the center of the village. The site of the Methodist Church was then occupied by a large tavern kept by Benjamin Going, and afterward by David French and others. It was called the Eagle Hall. Isaac Morton kept a tavern on the road to Hinesburg, in the southwest part of the town. There were a number of distilleries, most of the merchants being interested in them and taking grain for their distilleries in payment of debts. John Bradley and afterward John Washburn operated a "still" on the site of the house now occupied by William Miller. Another one stood in the west part of the town, on the east side of Muddy Brook. John and William Bradley had one in the northwest part of the town, and one of the Ishams ran a cider-brandy distillery in the southwest corner of the town. There was one tannery here then, the one formerly owned by Luther Loomis, but in 1825 in the hands of John and Harry Bradley. Willard Moore operated a saw-mill at the east end of the village, afterwards owned by Hiram Winslow and others. Another one stood on Muddy Brook near the town line. At a later day Samuel Brownell built and operated a saw-mill in the northwest part of the town on Winooski River. At this time the carding-mill of Caleb B. Smith, before mentioned, was running at the east end of the village below the saw-mill.



Eagle Hall was kept about 1830 by David, brother of William H. French, and afterwards by Eli, son of Giles Chittenden. It burned about 1850, while James Hurlburt was keeping it. It was for many years one of the best hotels in the county. Four and six-horse teams and stages passed very frequently along the turnpike road, and the passengers and drivers were accustomed to stay over night at Eagle Hall. About 1840 the house now occupied by George Brownell was a hotel under the management of William Brown. The house now occupied by the widow of John Forbes was in 1840 a hotel kept by Captain Lathrop. The other village, North Williston, was not in existence until after the opening of the railroad, when John Whitcomb and R. B. Fay built it up.

Present Business Interests.—The store building now occupied by George L. Pease & Co. was erected not far from 1835 by A. J. Fuller, who had previously traded for a time in the house now occupied by Mrs. E. R. Crane. After Mr. Fuller's failure in business this building remained vacant for a short time, the next occupant being James W. Hurlburt, who remained eight or ten years and failed. For a number of years after this a union store was conducted here very successfully, the goods being sold by George Morton. In 1864 Mr. Morton bought out the union store, and for about eight years, in company with his son Henry, conducted a very successful mercantile business. Hon. Smith Wright then purchased the property and traded in the building for about two years, followed by his son-in-law and associate, E. C. Fay. The goods were soon sold to Carl Macomber and the building to L. A. Bishop, the former trading there for a short time. From 1881 to July, 1883, Smith Wright and his son-in-law Gilbert Harris carried on a mercantile business here, and at the latter date were succeeded by George L. Pease and Jason Clark, who still trade under the firm name of George L. Pease & Co.

The building now occupied by Charles D. Warren was erected about 1840 by George Morton and Philo Clark, whose successors have been as follows: James and Henry Hurlburt, three or four years; A. B. Simonds, about fifteen years; Smith Wright, two years; E. R. Crane, for some time; George Miller, George Button, Henry S. Joslin, and since September, 1885, Charles D. Warren. Mr. Warren carries a stock of about \$3,500.

At the north village R. B. Brown, the present merchant, began in the spring of 1886, succeeding John Whitcomb. The building was first used for a storehouse, and opened as a store about 1865 by Frederick Simonds. His successors have been H. W. Thompson, J. R. Talcott and John Whitcomb.

For a history of the refrigerator and cold storage buildings of Smith Wright, see the sketch of his life in later pages.

Whitcomb & Fay's steam mill at North Williston was originally established by Hiram J. Fay, in 1862 or 1863. In 1866 he took Roswell B. Fay and Almon Rood into partnership with himself, and the new company enlarged the



saw-mill and built a grist-mill. The whole was destroyed by fire in 1871. A stock company was soon after formed, under the title of the North Williston Mill Company, which soon erected the present buildings. The business is now in the hands of John Whitcomb and R. B. Fay, who manufacture about 850,000 feet of lumber per annum.

The North Williston machine shop, started by R. B. Fay, E. F. Whitcomb and Addison M. Ford in 1872, did a good business for a number of years in the manufacture of chair stock, but is not in operation at the present writing.

The cider-mill of George Patten was started about fifty years ago, and has been continued to the present time.

E. R. Cole's blacksmith shop at North Williston was built for its present use more than thirty years ago, and has been occupied by Mr. Cole for about seven or eight years.

The North Williston cheese factory was erected in 1868 by E. R. Crane and Mr. Brown, who after a year or two sold it to L. E. Dunlap. It now receives milk from about three hundred cows. The property is owned by Smith Wright.

Lewis H. Talcott, who has the largest dairy farm in the State, owns and operates a cheese factory which receives the milk from about seven hundred cows.

The private cheese factory of H. S. Johnson was built several years ago, and manufactures into cheese the milk from about one hundred cows, about sixty of which are his property.

T. L. Frary, at North Williston, started several lathes in Jonesville in 1876 for the manufacture of spools, bobbins, etc., and in June, 1882, removed to his present place.

The town farm, consisting of about two hundred acres of land in the northwestern corner of the township, is owned jointly by the towns of Williston, Essex, Jericho, Shelburne and Hinesburg. It was established to its present uses about 1856.

There is no lawyer and but one physician in town. Dr. A. L. Bingham was born at Fletcher, Vt., on the 26th of June, 1853; was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1875, and from the Medical University of New York in 1880, after which he came at once to Williston.

The Post-office.—The exact date of the establishment of a post-office at Williston is not known, though it must have been very soon after the admission of the State into the Union in 1791. One of the earliest postmasters in town was Eben Judson, who held the position in 1804. Since about 1824 the succession has been as follows: To 1828, David French; to 1844, Horace L. Nichols; to 1846, A. V. Holly; to 1850, Jonas G. Chittenden; to 1854, James W. Hurlburt; to 1870, Truman A. Chittenden; to 1873, E. R. Crane; to 1885, Smith Wright; and the present postmaster, Jason Clark.



The office at North Williston was established about 1865, by the appointment of F. H. Simonds, who retained the place until 1868. His successors have been: To 1873, H. W. Thomson; to 1879, J. R. Talcott; since which time the present postmaster, John Whitcomb, has served.

Present Town Officers.—The officers elected for the year 1886 are as follows: Charles D. Warren, town clerk; Dr. A. L. Bingham, Obed Walston, A. C. Fay, selectmen; George W. Patten, William B. Douglass, D. I. Talcott, listers; Jason Clark, treasurer; L. W. French, overseer of the poor; L. J. Chapin, constable; E. Whitney, S. A. Caswell, J. E. Metcalf, auditors; Enos Taft, Oras Bradley, C. W. Brown, fence viewers; L. W. French, poor-farm director; Smith Wright, town agent; Mrs. J. C. Draper, superintendent of schools.

For a history of Williston Academy, see Chapter X, by Professor J. E. Goodrich, of the University of Vermont.

Ecclesiastical History.—The early settlers of Williston felt the same difficulty in obtaining the means for public worship that was common throughout the State. Money was so scarce that it was almost impossible to support a minister, unless he could be induced to accept his salary in farm produce. The first church edifices were barns, for even the houses were too small to accommodate the thirsting worshipers that crowded to hear the occasional sermon of an itinerant preacher of some or of no particular denomination. The earliest mention of the subject found in the town records appears under date of March 25, 1788, when Amos Brownson, Jonathan Spafford and Asa Brownson were constituted a committee to "see if we can join Jerico and Essex in hiring a minister," the instructions being to hire the minister for six months with the other towns, or for three months independently, "the committee to hire a minister with country produce." The outcome of this is not known. On the 24th of March, 1789, it was voted to "hire a minister on probation for settlement;" also that "meetings, particularly when we have preaching, shall be holden at the house of Nathan Allen the one-half and at the house of Mr. Walston, or in Mr. Auger's barn the other half." On the 20th of September, 1790, it was voted to build a meeting-house to accommodate the whole town. The division of the ecclesiastical society, formed in conformity with the laws of the State, consequent upon the change of the town boundaries, delayed the execution of this purpose for several years; and though it was voted in 1793 "to draw logs to the mill this winter for boards for a meeting-house," and in 1795 the site was chosen "on a knoll southerly of Dr. Winslow's barn," the building was not commenced till 1796. It was 50 x 57 feet, and built in the style of "ye olden time," with galleries upon three sides, square pews, and a lofty pulpit standing upon a single shaft. The preaching of the gospel had been enjoyed as yet only during brief periods. In 1791 we find the curt record, "Voted to discontinue Mr. Abiel Jones as minister in this place." Mr. Bradley was "hired on



CENSUS TABLE.

Population of the several Towns in Chittenden County at each Census since 1791 inclusive, showing the Loss and Gain in each Town.

TOWNS.	1791.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Bolton.....	88	219	249	306	452	470	602	645	711	678
Buel's Gore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	24
Burlington.....	332	815	1,690	2,111	3,226	4,271	7,585	7,713	14,387	11,374
Charlotte.....	635	1,231	1,679	1,526	1,702	1,620	1,634	1,589	1,430	1,342
Colchester.....	137	347	657	960	1,489	1,739	2,575	3,041	3,911	4,421
Essex.....	354	729	957	1,089	1,664	1,824	2,052	1,906	2,022	2,111
Hinesburgh.....	454	933	1,238	1,332	1,669	1,682	1,834	1,702	1,573	1,330
Huntington.....	167	405	514	732	929	914	885	802	804	811
Jericho.....	381	728	1,185	1,219	1,654	1,684	1,837	1,669	1,757	1,687
Milton.....	282	786	1,548	1,746	2,100	2,136	2,451	1,963	2,062	2,006
Richmond.....	.....	718	935	1,014	1,109	1,954	1,453	1,400	1,319	1,264
Shelburne.....	389	723	987	936	1,123	1,089	1,257	1,178	1,190	1,096
South Burlington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	791	664
St. George.....	57	65	28	120	135	121	127	121	111	93
Underhill.....	65	212	490	633	1,052	1,441	1,599	1,637	1,655	1,439
Westford.....	63	648	1,107	1,025	1,290	1,352	1,458	1,231	1,237	1,133
Williston.....	471	836	1,185	1,246	1,608	1,554	1,609	1,479	1,441	1,342
Total	3,875	9,395	14,449	15,995	21,202	22,696	29,054	28,171	36,480	32,816

¹ Population in the village at this census, 6,110; and in the rest of the town, 1,475.

² An error of several thousand was made in the footings; population was actually less than in 1880.



CHAPTER XXXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BARNES, LAWRENCE. The subject of this sketch, to whom it is due at the outset to say that he, more than any other man, rescued Burlington from a threatened decline in importance, and by his energy, sagacity, and influence imparted to the desponding village an impetus which is the proximate cause of its present commercial prominence, was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, on the 8th of June, 1815. He came of Pilgrim stock, his ancestor, Thomas Barnes, having crossed the Atlantic to America in the historic *Speedwell*, in 1656. Asa Barnes, a descendant of Thomas, was a respected citizen of Marlboro, Mass., where he died in 1812, aged fifty-six years. Eber, his son, removed with the other members of the family, when he was three years of age, to Hillsboro, N. H., where, after he reached maturity, he carried on the business of a farmer and carpenter, and died at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, *née* Mary Adams, a native of Henniken, N. H., was a woman of strong character, good sense, and deep piety, a great reader, thoroughly familiar with important passing events and contemporaneous thought. Of the seven children born to Eber and Mary (Adams) Barnes, Lawrence was the fifth. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm, in attendance at the district school, and for one or two terms at a neighboring academy. At twenty years of age he bought his time of his father, the price being the value of the service of a hired man for the unexpired year of minority, and with three dollars which he had borrowed from a lady neighbor, and a parcel of spare clothing, he set out for himself. The first three years he passed in the employment of his brother at Nashua, N. H., as a carpenter, his remuneration being but one dollar for each day of twelve hours' labor. At this place his budding generosity and public spirit were forcibly displayed by his subscribing the sum of one hundred dollars towards the erection of a house of worship which the Second Baptist Church of Nashua was endeavoring to build, and which subscription was paid by installments, after he had liquidated the prior claims of his father. Mr. Barnes then accepted a position with J. & E. Baldwin, of Nashua, manufacturers of spools and bobbins. His tact and sagacity so attracted the confidence of his employers that two or three years later they sent him to Saco, Me., to establish and conduct a branch manufactory. After an experience of ten years' duration in this position he resigned and engaged in business on his own account. Besides what little money he had been able by frugality and industry to accumulate, he was fortunate enough to obtain a sum from the Saco Bank on his promissory note, with which he purchased 10,000 acres of timbered land on Saco River, near the White Mountains. Soon afterward he sold half the property to his former employers for twice the amount of the original cost, and in company with them began lumbering operations. Owing to the rapid rise of streams and the uncertainty of floating logs, however, the enterprise did not prosper, and for some years Mr. Barnes remained with Messrs. Baldwin, soliciting orders for them in the manufacturing towns and cities of New England. He then again ventured upon independent action, and purchased a half interest in a lumbering business at Island Point, Vermont. Misfortune again overtook him in the person of an inefficient partner, and in a few months his entire investment was lost, together with several thousand dollars of borrowed money. With characteristic intrepidity Mr. Barnes rose above



discouragement. Within a few weeks he had bought several million feet of lumber at Three Rivers, Canada, giving his note for the value, and with the skill of an experienced carpenter he sorted the lumber into lots adapted to different building purposes, and made from the enterprise, when the lumber was sold, three times as much as it had cost him. His next speculation was equally original in conception, but through no fault of Mr. Barnes, was disastrous in its results. He contracted with several large houses of Portland to supply them with several ship loads of sugar-boxes, then in great demand, and to deliver them at New York. The beginning was auspicious; but suddenly the demand for sugar boxes ceased, contracting firms failed, lumber, boxes and machinery became almost worthless, and under the heavy pressure of indebtedness for liquidation Mr. Barnes was forced into insolvency. He sold his property to the best advantage, divided the proceeds among his creditors, and gave his notes for the residue of the debts. This was in 1855. Burlington was then a small place of about 4,000 inhabitants, with little business, and with its merchants suffering under the embarrassments of railroad complications, as recited in the sketch of Mr. Thomas H. Canfield. Mr. Barnes made another purchase of lumber at Three Rivers, which he began shipping to Burlington by boat for distribution by rail to different points in New England. He soon hit upon the idea of dressing the lumber before shipping it, thus saving twelve and a half per cent. in freight expenses, and imparting a new impulse to the lumber trade. Upon the destruction by fire of the Pioneer Shops (see Burlington chapter), the citizens of Burlington at a public meeting offered a bonus of \$8,000 to any one who would rebuild the shops and equip them for business. The proffer was accepted by Lawrence Barnes, who finished the structure in ninety days. During the panic of 1857 his lumber business suffered considerably, but he survived the shock, and in 1858 the current turned in his favor. Trade rapidly increased in extent and profit. In 1859 a partnership was formed with Charles and David Whitney, jr., known at Burlington as L. Barnes & Co., and at Lowell, Mass., as C. & D. Whitney & Co. Two years later D. N. Skillings was admitted to an interest in the business, the new firm being known at Burlington, Whitehall, and Montreal as L. Barnes & Co., at Boston as D. N. Skillings & Co., and at Detroit, Ogdensburgh, and Albany as C. & D. Whitney, jr., & Co. In 1862 Mial Davis was admitted to the firm, from which he retired in 1869, the remaining partners retaining the trade under the name of Skillings, Whitney Bros. & Barnes. In January, 1873, Mr. Barnes sold out his interest in the business outside of Burlington, and formed a partnership here with his son, L. K. Barnes, and D. W. Robinson. After a continuance in business for two years the firm was dissolved and reorganized with Lawrence Barnes and D. W. Robinson as partners. In 1878 Mr. Skillings and Whitney Bros. proposed a consolidation of the firms, which was effected, under the name of the Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Co., with headquarters at Boston. On the death of Mr. Skillings in 1880 Mr. Barnes was made president of the company, a position in which he remained up to the time of his death.

Mr. Barnes, in common with the best of his fellow-citizens, cherished a strong desire that Burlington should not depend for its prosperity on the lumber trade alone. He was aware that there are large iron mines and furnaces in the Champlain Valley, and that the manufacture of iron ought to be successfully prosecuted in this place. The Burlington Manufacturing Company was accordingly chartered and organized with a capital of \$175,000, nails and merchant iron being the staple production. Mr. Barnes was elected treasurer of the new corporation, and by his probity and skill commended





Lawrence Barnes



it to other capitalists in town. At the end of two years, however, operations were suspended, but Mr. Barnes, from sheer sympathy with many of the less able holders, purchased their stock — much of it at par, and magnanimously suffered the loss himself. The works remained silent and decaying until 1871, when Mr. Barnes and others resolved to convert them into marble works. Thus was he instrumental in introducing the marble trade in the city, which survived the commercial panic of 1873, and is today one of the most prosperous enterprises in Northern Vermont. From the beginning Mr. Barnes acted as treasurer and principal proprietor. He also subscribed largely to the stock of the Howard National Bank, of which institution he was president from its organization to the time of his death. He was a stockholder and director of the Burlington Gas Company and the Vermont Life Insurance Company, and president of the National Horse Nail Company of Vergennes. In 1868 he was elected one of the directors of the Rutland Railroad Company, and retained that office until the lease of the road to the Central Vermont, and was also for some years one of the trustees of Vermont Central Railroad.

Although never an aspirant for political honors, Mr. Barnes displayed his usual capacity and fidelity in all political positions to which he was elected by his fellow-citizens. In 1864 and 1865 he represented Burlington in the Legislature of the State, and obtained the city charter during his term of service. After the incorporation of the city he was chosen a member of the first board of aldermen, and served in that capacity for three years. He was a member of the national Republican convention that nominated General U. S. Grant for a second term. At the time of his death he was an honored trustee of the University of Vermont, to which position he had been elected in 1865.

For many years before his death, which occurred on the 21st day of June, 1886, Lawrence Barnes was a leading member and a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Burlington. The present house of worship now occupied by that church was reared largely "on the foundations of his munificence." On the day of his funeral the large manufactories in the whole city were closed in honor of his memory, and the workingmen, to whom he had always been a true friend, turned out in a body and followed his remains to their final rest. He left a widow and three children. He was united in marriage on the 20th day of May, 1841, with Lucinda F., daughter of Oliver Farmer. They had six children, three of whom died young. Those who survive are a son, Lawrence K., and two daughters, Georgiana L., wife of F. W. Smith, and Ella Frances, wife of C. R. Hayward, all of Burlington. Mr. Barnes was most happy in his domestic relations. Among the remarks made upon the occasion of his funeral, his character was beautifully and aptly described in the following language by President M. H. Buckham:

"I said his life was almost the typical life of a self-made man. In one respect it was not such. The self-made man is almost always self-conscious, self-asserting, of a spirit unlike that of which St. Paul says that it 'vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly.' There was not in Mr. Barnes a particle of this vanity. He was beautifully simple, natural, and unconscious of himself. He could not have borne himself more meekly and graciously in the midst of his wealth and his success, if his ancestors for ten generations had had the use and wont of great breeding. He was a native gentleman, one of the truest and best, artless, humble, kindly, incapable of offense, absolutely incapable of malice."



BORROWDALE, HENRY. The subject of this sketch was born on the 24th of December, 1813, in Warbethwait, Cumberland county, England. His father, John Borrowdale, a farmer, was born in Cumberland county September 10, 1778, and died in Canada February 22, 1849. His wife, the mother of Henry Borrowdale, was Ann Thompson, and was born in the town of Borrowdale, which probably derived its name from this family, in Westmoreland county, England, May 2, 1777, and died in 1860. They had nine children, Hannah, Elizabeth, John, Ann, Margaret, Henry, Jane, Mary, and Sarah, who were born in the order named. In 1823 John Borrowdale brought his family to Odelltown, seignory of Lacole, D. C., P. Q., where he and his wife both died.

Henry Borrowdale received in his native country such education as he could obtain in the common schools, and came to America with his parents. At the age of fifteen years he left home for St. Albans, Vermont, and there entered upon a four years' apprenticeship to the cabinet-making trade, after completing which he returned to the home of his father in Canada and passed several months. He then passed a year in Montreal as a journeyman cabinet-maker, but was driven out by the cholera panic of 1834, when he again passed some time with his father. Thence he repaired successively to St. Albans, Vt., two years, Burlington one year, Plattsburgh, N. Y., until 1845, Hopkinton, N. Y., one year, about a year in several places in Illinois, chiefly Fox River, then a short time in Canada, and again in Plattsburgh, after which he returned to the residence of his father in Canada. During all these years he was working at his trade as a journeyman until after his first year in Plattsburgh, and then independently. He remained with the family of his father until just before the death of his mother, in the spring of 1860. In March of that year he came to the farm in Jericho which he now owns and occupies, and which was originally settled by his father-in-law, Jonas Marsh, a worthy pioneer in the settlement of the town. Since that time he has remained on this place, improving and enlarging the premises. The farm originally contained 176 acres, which he has made by gradual accessions 213. He has for a number of years made a specialty of dairying, and has been practically president of the Mill Brook Cheese Factory, which has been in operation since 1874, taking milk from 400 or 500 cows annually. He generally keeps about twenty cows in addition to other stock.

Mr. Borrowdale is a liberal-minded member of the Republican party, and in ante-bellum times was an uncompromising opponent of slavery. Being unobtrusive in manners, and without political ambition, he has remained out of office as much as convenient, serving occasionally as lister, appriser, etc. He has for many years been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a long time before coming to Jericho was the class leader in one society. There being no Methodist Church near his present residence, and because of a troublesome defect in his hearing, he has not of late been a very frequent attendant at service.

Henry Borrowdale was first married in 1840 to Mary J. Reed, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. At her death she left one child, Clela Elizabeth, who died at Odelltown at the age of thirteen years. On the 26th of January, 1859, he was united in marriage with Orpha, daughter of Jonas Marsh, who is now living with him. Their only child is an adopted daughter, Effie, who has lived with them since she was two years of age.

Jonas Marsh was born in Bath, N. H., on the 9th of August, 1783, and was the son of James Marsh, the first settler in Waterbury, Vt. Upon the death of his father in 1793 he came to Jericho with two brothers, and entered into possession of the farm upon which Mr. Borrowdale now lives, not far from 1800. In 1806 he married Peggy





Henry Borrowdale



Whitten, of Jericho, and a native of Cummington, Mass., and with her became the father of five children, Lucien, Emeline, Laura, Orpha, and Catharine, of whom Orpha, (Mrs. Borrowdale) was the fourth, and is the only surviving child.

BURGESS, LYMAN. Lyman Burgess was born at Grafton, Vt., on the 6th of March, 1798. His surname is derived from no uncertain source, being in England a civil or official title. The inhabitant or representative of a burgh or borough is a burgess. In the Old World the orthography of the name is well preserved, but in this country is frequently found corrupted into such forms as burghess, burges, burgis, borgis, burge, burg, etc. Lyman Burgess was in the seventh generation direct from Thomas Burgess, who emigrated from England to Salem, Mass., about 1630, owned a piece of land in that part of Plymouth called Duxbury, in 1637, and in the same year forfeited his title by removing to Sandwich, where he acquired a large property. The family have always possessed the trait of love for home, and the home of Thomas Burgess is still in the possession of his descendants.

Lyman Burgess remained on the farm of his father, Benjamin Burgess, during the whole period of his youth, attending the district schools of Grafton, and in the intervals assisting about the work of the farm. He soon displayed the active and sterling business qualities of his ancestors, and determined to enter at once upon a business career. After passing a number of years in Boston as a clerk in a large store he removed to Milton in 1826 and immediately engaged in mercantile business. From this time until October, 1877, he continued the trade he had established. By virtue of diligent attention to the management of his affairs, the possession of a genial and even disposition and of habits of honesty and economy, he acquired a handsome property in Milton, and at the age of seventy-nine years retired from the active pursuits of life. He did not confine his energy to the mercantile business, but during a considerable portion of his residence in Milton operated extensively in lumbering, buying and clearing many tracts of valuable pine timber, which grew here in abundance at the time of his advent. He also owned a fine water privilege in Milton village, and for many years operated a saw-mill and paper-mill. He was abundantly able to manage the affairs of his varied interests, being in better spirits when his activities were taxed to the utmost than when he was permitted even a momentary relaxation. As evidence of his almost imperturbable temper, it may be stated that he kept one man in his employment for more than forty years, which a moody or irascible man has never been known to do.

Lyman Burgess was united in marriage on the 22d of January, 1823, with Lucia Day, daughter of Warren and Keziah Hill. Warren Hill is mentioned in the history of Milton as owner for a long time of the entire water privilege in Milton village.

In politics Mr. Burgess was a consistent Democrat, never aspiring to public position. He died at his home in Milton on the 12th of December, 1882, leaving one child, Lucretia, wife of the late Edgar A. Witters, who now owns the property which he left.

Edgar Alonzo Witters was the son of Ira Witters and grandson of Hawley Witters, mentioned in the history of the town of Milton. His father was born on the 7th of December, 1797, near the line of Milton, in Georgia, and passed the greater portion of his life on a farm in the north part of the town. About 1849, however, he removed to a farm a little more than a mile south from Milton village, which is now held by his widow. He was twice married, Edgar A. being one of the three children of his first



wife. He was frequently placed in positions of trust by the voters of his town, being highway surveyor as early as 1823, and selectman from 1833 to 1839 inclusive, from 1843 to 1850 inclusive, and in 1852, besides holding other offices. He died on the 20th of September, 1861. His son, Edgar A., was born on the 22d of April, 1827, educated in the common schools of Milton, and at the age of sixteen years began to act in the capacity of clerk for Lyman Burgess. He was admitted to an interest in the business in 1852, and continued in that relation until 1861, when he went to New Orleans as sutler for the Eighth Vermont Regiment, under General Butler. After the taking of that city, in which he had a large stock of supplies, he resigned his position in the army and engaged there in the wholesale grocery and commission mercantile business. An extensive trade was soon established, at first under the sole proprietorship of Mr. Witters, and afterwards under that of the firm of Weed, Witters & Co., the partnership being dissolved in 1866. In the fall of 1868 he returned to his home in Milton, and after a brief stay went again to New Orleans to attend to the management of two rice plantations which he owned below the city. While superintending the harvesting of the rice he contracted malarial fever and was obliged to start immediately for his home in the North. He died at Chicago, while on his way home, on the 16th of February, 1869, and his remains were buried in Milton. Like his father, he was an active member of the Democratic party, and was frequently called upon to serve his town in some public office.

He married Lucretia, daughter of Lyman Burgess, on the 26th of October, 1853, and left two children, now living—Catharine C., now with her mother, and Lucia Burgess, wife of Homer E. Powell.

CANNON, COLONEL LE GRAND B. Le Grand Bouton Cannon, son of Le Grand and Esther (Bouton) Cannon, was born in New York city on the first day of November, 1815, and is descended from an honorable ancestry among the French Huguenots. The patronymic is derived from a distinguished family of Cannons, or *Canons*, as the name was originally spelled, who lived in Dijon, France, from which town Jean, or John, Canon emigrated to England, and thence, in 1632, in company with a large body of Huguenots, to Westchester county, New York, where they established the first settlement of New Rochelle. As early as 1632 John Cannon became extensively engaged in foreign shipping in New York city. Cannon street in that city is named from this family. The name of *Le Grand* comes from an equally interesting and honorable source: John Cannon, son of John Cannon before mentioned, having married a daughter of Pierre Le Grand, a fellow member of the Huguenot settlement. In the year 1698 a portion of this family went to South Carolina, where they established themselves in honorable and eminently successful pursuits. The mother of the subject of our sketch, Esther Bouton, traced her ancestry back to a distinguished Huguenot family, hereditary seneschals of the French fortresses of Dole.

Colonel Cannon received a thorough education at the Rensselaer Institute, now known as the Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1834. Immediately after his graduation he began a successful career as a wholesale dry goods merchant in Troy, and was able to relinquish the activities of this pursuit in 1846. Four years later he took up his residence in New York city, which is still his home for six months of each year. Although not engaged in business on his own account, he has ever been of too active a temperament to remain idle and has interested himself in many



public enterprises, invariably attaining in them all high positions of confidence and honor. In 1864 he became president of the Champlain Transportation Company, a position which requires great administrative abilities, sound and accurate judgment, and an extensive acquaintance with human nature. This office he still holds, having since his inauguration conducted the company from a subordinate station among powerful competitors to a level above competition and beyond the fear of failure. The history of the company is given in detail in Chapter XV of this work. Among other offices which have been conferred upon Colonel Cannon may be mentioned that of president of the Lake George Steamboat Company, president of the Crown Point Iron Company, president of the Champlain Valley Association, vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, and of director in a number of railroad and banking companies. It is unnecessary to comment upon the wisdom of the discrimination which has placed Colonel Cannon in these elevated stations; the intelligent people of the entire Champlain valley have been familiar with his just, determined and always successful methods for years.

Colonel Cannon's first military service was rendered in the Canadian Rebellion of 1838, when he was *aide-de-camp* to General Wool, stationed near the Canadian border in Northern Vermont. In 1861 he was reappointed to the regular service, and served through the Rebellion as chief of staff of General Wool, with the rank of colonel. His headquarters were at Fort Monroe. His experience and military accomplishments were of great service to the cause of the Union. He was influential in bringing into the service the first slaves that were given arms for the Union during the war, and as a member of the military commission which commanded the department of Virginia, made the first report that substantially emancipated the slaves in that department nine months before the famous proclamation of President Lincoln.

The beautiful site on the heights in Burlington which Colonel Cannon occupies about six months every year came into his hands by purchase in 1856. He then began at once to erect the buildings and grade and beautify the grounds, which are still the most attractive ornament to the city, and first occupied them in 1859. No better place in the Champlain valley could have been selected for beauty of prospect and healthfulness of situation. Colonel Cannon also owns a valuable farm of 450 acres in the town of Shelburne, devoted to breeding fine stock.

The first political affiliations of the subject of this sketch were with the old Whig party, of which he was a member until its dissolution, when he united with the Republican party. His aversion for political office, however, has been as great as his interest in business. He has repeatedly declined a nomination to Congress or political conventions in the State of New York, and in 1885 declined the proffered candidacy for the governorship of that State, the only exception being as a member of the electoral college of 1880. As a citizen, nevertheless, he is always awake to the best interests of his party and country, a fact which is abundantly attested by his position as vice-president of the Union League of New York, the greatest Republican club in the United States, which dates its origin from the war period. He but recently declined the nomination to the presidency of that club. During the recent labor agitations he introduced to this league a series of forcible and effective resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Colonel Cannon is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, into which faith he was born and baptized.



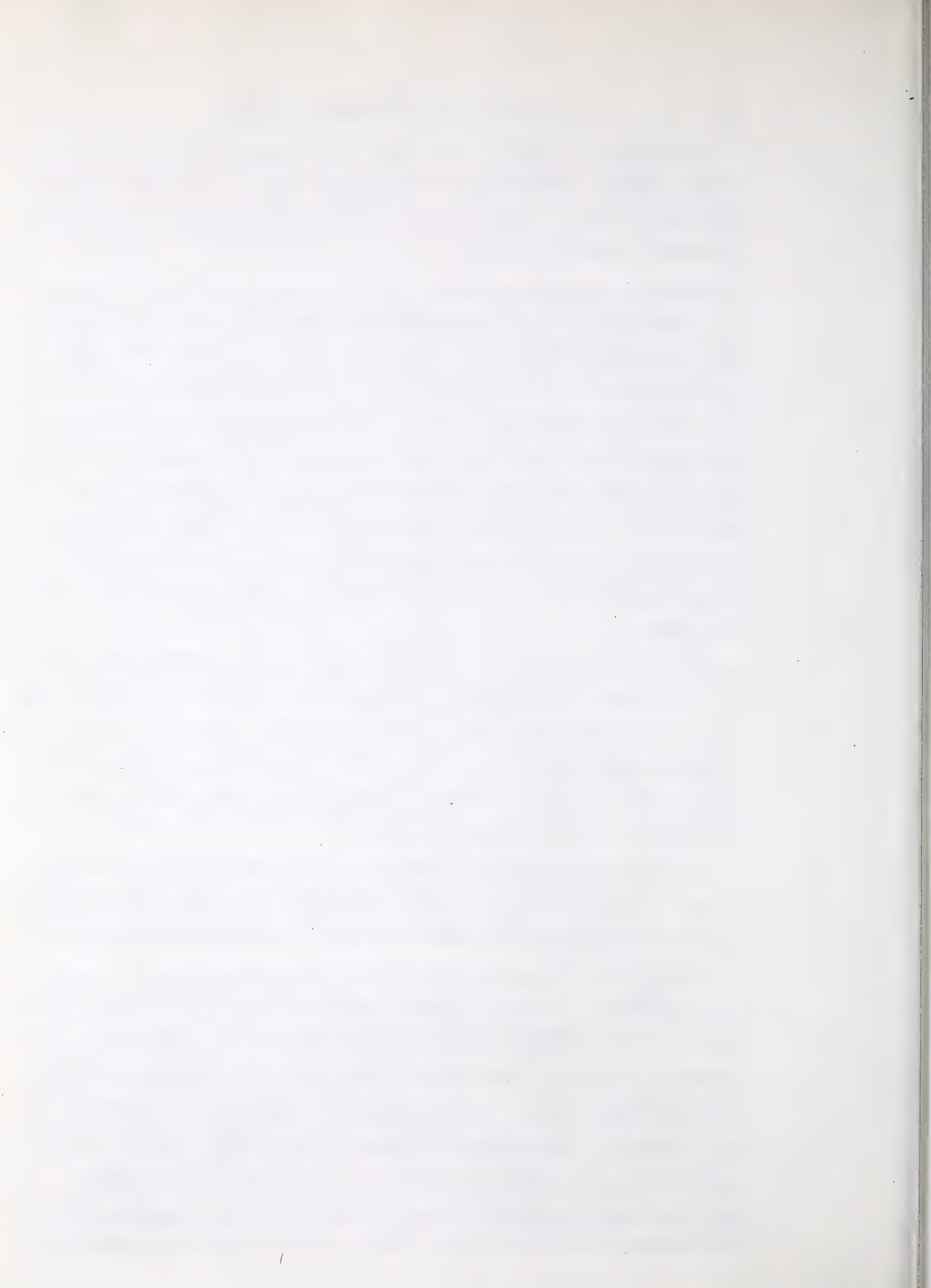
On the first day of July, 1842, he married Mary, daughter of Benjamin De Forest, of New York city. He has three daughters and one son, viz. : Mrs. Chester Griswold, of New York, Mrs. Horace J. Brooks, of Burlington, Mrs. Louis Crawford Clark, of New York, and Henry Le Grand Cannon, still living with his parents. Col. Cannon is a widower; his wife died in 1871.

CANFIELD, THOMAS HAWLEY, only son of Samuel and Mary Ann Hawley Canfield, was born in Arlington, Bennington county, Vt., March 29, 1822. His ancestors were somewhat prominent in the political affairs of Vermont during the Revolutionary War, before it had become a State, while endeavoring to protect its rights from the encroachments of New Hampshire upon the east, and New York upon the west. Mr. Canfield was brought up on a farm, but at an early age he evinced a strong desire for a more advanced education than the common school of his native town afforded. Accordingly he was placed by his father at Burr Seminary, in Manchester, at its opening in May, 1833, under those able professors, the Rev. Dr. Coleman, the Rev. Dr. Worcester and John Aiken, esq., where he remained until he was fitted for college at the age of fourteen. Having a decided taste for practical matters, and not desiring to enter college at this early age, he returned home to the work of the farm for two years, when he was transferred to the Troy Episcopal Institute with reference to a scientific course of study, which had a very efficient corps of instructors, among them the present bishop of Vermont.

He was particularly fond of mathematics, and it was while demonstrating a difficult problem at a public examination in the city of Troy, N. Y., that he arrested the attention of the late Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, who was one of the examiners, and then the acting president of Union College, Schenectady. By him Mr. Canfield was induced to abandon his idea of becoming a civil engineer and to enter the junior class in Union College, in 1839. He was by far the youngest in this class of over eighty, but yet, through the same indefatigable energy and perseverance which has characterized his conduct through life in everything which he has undertaken, he was one of the *Maximum Ten* who came out at the head of it.

Soon after the beginning of the senior year he was summoned to Vermont by the sudden death of his father; and although strongly urged by President Potter, as well as by his own relatives, to return and complete his college course, he considered the duty he owed to his mother and only sister paramount to everything else, and again took up the burden of the farm.

Finding the labor of the farm too severe for his slender constitution, he removed, in 1844, to Williston, Vt., where he became a merchant, having in the mean time married Elizabeth A., only daughter of Eli Chittenden, a grandson of the first governor of Vermont. She died in 1848, and he subsequently married Caroline A., the youngest daughter of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, who is still living, and by whom he has two sons and three daughters. He remained in Williston until 1847, when he removed to Burlington, Vt., where he still resides, to take the place in the firm of Follett & Bradley, the leading wholesale merchants and forwarders in Northern Vermont, made vacant by the withdrawal of Judge Follett, who had taken the presidency of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, then in course of construction. Mr. Canfield for some time resisted this arrangement, believing himself too young and inexperienced for the important position tendered him, but finally was induced to yield to the persistent en-



treaties of Follett & Bradley, who had recognized in his short business career at Williston the peculiar traits in his character which fitted him particularly for the responsible position which they desired him to occupy. Their office and headquarters were at the stone store on Water street, Burlington, near the steamer wharf and railroad depot.

At this time there were no railroads in Vermont; but the two roads from Boston, the one via Concord and Montpelier, and the other via Bellows Falls and Rutland, were being extended across the Green Mountains by two different routes to Burlington. His firm, Bradley & Canfield, with two or three other gentlemen, were engaged in building the one from Bellows Falls by the way of Rutland, which was completed in December, 1849. At the same time, in connection with George W. Strong, of Rutland, and Merritt Clark, of Poultney, they built the Rutland and Washington Railroad from Rutland to Eagle Bridge, N. Y., connecting at that point with a railroad to Troy and another to Albany, thus opening the first line of railroad to New York, as well as to Boston, from Northwestern Vermont. While these were in progress Messrs. Bradley & Canfield, in connection with T. F. Strong and Joseph and Selah Chamberlin, built the Ogdensburgh Railroad from Rouse's Point to Ogdensburgh, as well as other railroads in New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Canfield was now fairly enlisted with a fleet of boats in the transportation business between Montreal and New York, as well as in mercantile pursuits, and in the building of railroads, which at that time but few contractors undertook. In the management of these great interests Mr. Canfield formed an extensive acquaintance and gained a knowledge of the resources of the country on both sides of Lake Champlain, which gave him an experience in handling and transporting the products of the country that attracted the attention of the directors of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, and commended him as a fit man to manage its affairs, and to open and organize it for business. As soon as completed they selected him for superintendent, which he declined. But so many of his friends were interested in it, and it being a new departure in the transportation of Western Vermont, he yielded to their appeals and accepted the situation, retaining at the same time the management of his former business at Burlington. Mr. Canfield afterwards became president of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, and subsequently took a lease of it and operated it on his own account, being probably the first railroad in the country ever leased by a private individual.

The operating of railroads was then comparatively in its infancy, and there were few experienced men to be employed. He at once instituted a rigid system of discipline and accountability, in which at first he met with opposition; but after a time all became impressed with the justice and importance of it, and he received the hearty co-operation of the employees and directors, and thus established an *esprit de corps* among all connected with it which made "the Eagle Bridge route" celebrated for its promptness and regularity, its accommodation to the traveling and business public, and its employees as among the best railroad men in the country.

Heretofore it required two days for the mails as well as passengers to go between Burlington or Montreal and New York. Mr. Canfield first proposed to make a day line between the cities. He went to New York to enlist Governor Morgan, then president of the Hudson River Railroad, in the plan; but he was coldly received by the governor, for the reason the governor believed it was simply impossible. But after several interviews he consented to make the trial for three months, on condition Mr. Canfield would guarantee his company from any loss. It is 300 miles from New York to Burlington,



and 400 to Montreal, which involved an average speed of about forty miles an hour. Accordingly, on the 15th day of May, 1852, at 6 o'clock, A. M., a train left the Chambers street depot in New York with Mr. Canfield, Mr. French, superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, Mr. Johnson, superintendent of the Troy and Boston Railroad, with two or three reporters, being all that would risk their lives upon such a crazy experiment. The train arrived at Rutland on time at 1.25 P. M., having made the run from Eagle Bridge, sixty-two miles, in eighty-five minutes, making five stops, with Nat. Gooken engineer and Amos Story conductor. Burlington was reached at 3.20 P. M., and Montreal at 7 P. M. But for the fact that it had on board the New York papers of that morning it would have been impossible to have made the public believe that it came from beyond Troy. Thus was settled a question of great importance, the establishing of a daily intercourse between Montreal and New York, since which time two daily trains have been kept up most of the time.

Burlington, previous to the advent of railroads, had been the commercial center of Northern Vermont, and had been built up from the trade arising from its being the point of shipment to the New York and Boston markets of the produce of the country, and the receipt and distribution of merchandise in return. Large numbers of eight or ten horse teams from Woodstock, Northfield, Bradford, St. Johnsbury, Hyde Park, Derby Line, Montpelier and other places with their loads of starch, butter, cheese, wool, scales and manufactured goods kept up a lively business with the interior, bringing to Burlington much money to be exchanged for flour, salt, iron, steel, nails and other merchandise. In addition to this the lines of boats running to Troy, Albany, New York, Montreal and all points on the lake, created an active and prosperous business for Burlington, and it became a very thriving and beautiful town.

When the question came up of connecting by railroad Boston and Burlington, two routes were proposed, one via Montpelier and Concord, and the other via Rutland and Fitchburg. There was much difference of opinion among the citizens which would be most for the interest of Burlington, or in other words, which would injure it the least, or least interfere with its already prosperous business. Public meetings were held, much excitement and feeling prevailed; one party, headed by the old established house of J. & J. H. Peck & Co., advocating the Vermont Central route via Montpelier, of which Governor Charles Paine became president, and the other party, represented by Bradley & Canfield, urging the Rutland line, of which Judge Follett became president, who maintained that as Burlington had always derived its business more or less from Eastern and Northeastern Vermont, and parts of New Hampshire adjacent, that a railroad from Boston, penetrating these sections, would divert the trade direct to Boston, and thereby injure Burlington correspondingly; while from the south Burlington had never had any trade, the connection with market from that portion of Vermont being made directly with the different shipping ports on the lake, and hence it was evident, that while Burlington had nothing to lose, but everything to gain by opening a trade with the towns of Western and Southern Vermont, at the same time the line to Boston would be shorter than by Montpelier, and, besides, a connection could be made at Rutland with railroads to Troy and Albany, and thus have a direct rail communication with New York and the West in the winter, as well as in the summer. The result of this controversy was the building of both lines, which was greatly accelerated by the powerful aid and influence contributed by the two contending parties, and on the 18th day of December, 1849, the first train from Boston via Rutland came into Burlington, and on the 25th day of the



same month the first train via Montpelier arrived at Winooski, the bridge over the river at that place not being finished to admit it to Burlington. With the advent of the Vermont Central train, the fine ten-horse teams of Governor Paine and others ceased their trips forever to Burlington, and the elegant and celebrated six-horse teams and coaches of Mahlon Cottrell, of Montpelier, took their departure for the last time, as had before much of the business from that part of the State; and the prostration and decline of Burlington began, and stagnation in business reigned supreme, as Bradley & Canfield had maintained would be the case if the Vermont Central line was built.

Originally, to counteract the injury to a certain extent which might arise to Burlington by the Central line, it was contended by its friends that, its terminus being in Burlington with its shops, new business would be created to offset in part the loss of the old. It was also understood that an independent railroad should be built from there north to Canada to accommodate both the Boston lines, which were to make their termini in Burlington. But the excitement ran so high during the building that Governor Paine, after becoming sure that his line would be built, gave up coming to Burlington, and arranged, with the aid of John Smith and Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans, to make a line north from Essex Junction, thus practically extending the main line of the Central to Rouse's Point, leaving Burlington to one side to be reached by a branch. This move gave the final blow to Burlington, and left the Rutland Railroad without any rail connection north, and forced it to make its connections with the Ogdensburgh and Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroads at Rouse's Point by boat. To meet this emergency, as the Rutland Railroad Company had not the right by its charter to build boats, Bradley & Canfield came to the rescue, and within ninety days, early in the spring of 1850, constructed four barges of the capacity of 3,000 barrels of flour each, and the steamer *Boston* to tow them between Burlington and Rouse's Point; and this enabled the Rutland line to compete successfully for the western business with the Vermont Central.

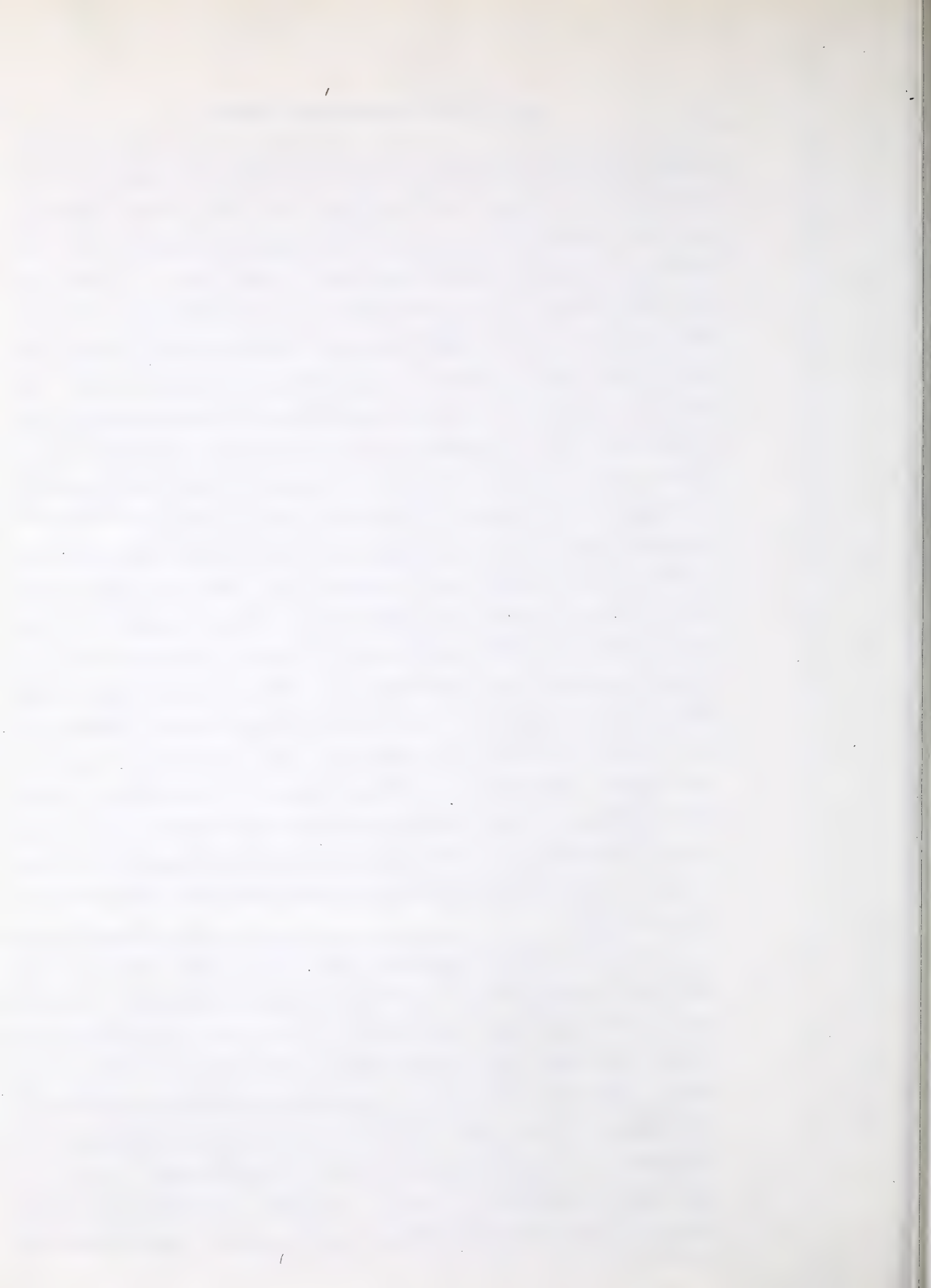
Previous to this, as early as 1847, Mr. Canfield saw that a change in the character of the business at Burlington was inevitable, and, to supply what would be destroyed, new branches would have to be built up. All the flour heretofore, for Northern Vermont and New York, came from Troy and Albany via Whitehall, while that for the rest of New England, after passing through the Erie Canal, found its way to Boston and other ports either by water by way of New York, or by the Boston and Albany Railroad to the inland towns. He thus early took the ground that, with the new proposed lines of railroads completed between the Atlantic and River St. Lawrence, a new route would have to be opened by that way and the upper lakes, to the wheat regions of the West. Upon consultation with leading forwarders at Troy and Albany, a movement of this kind, he found, would incur the hostility of New York and all parties interested in the navigation of the Erie Canal, which at that time was the main channel of transportation between the lakes and Hudson River. But Mr. Canfield, nothing daunted by such intimations, went in the spring of 1848 to Montreal, and laid his views and plans for a northern route before Messrs. Holmes, Young & Knapp, the most prominent merchants in Canada, and who carried on an extensive business with Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago in wheat, flour and pork. They concurred with him in the desirability, but not the practicability of the scheme. From thence he went up the St. Lawrence River, stopping at Ogdensburgh, Kingston, Oswego, Rochester and Buffalo, to Cleveland. Here he met A. H. & D. N. Barney, who were engaged in boating on



the western lakes, and who have since become so prominent in the railroad and express business in New York city, and engaged them to send a vessel with a load of flour to Montreal, which he purchased on his own account. This vessel, although passing the locks in the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, was too large to pass those of the Chambly, and hence Mr. Canfield had to unload the flour at Montreal, and after much trouble with the custom-house officers transferred it by ferry boat to La Prairie, nine miles above Montreal, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, then by rail to St. Johns at the foot of Lake Champlain, and then by steamer to Burlington. This was the *first* cargo of flour ever sent from Lake Erie to Lake Champlain via Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River. Although it was an expensive experiment, yet it showed that there was another route than that by the Erie Canal which was sooner or later to develop into an important one. The next season Bradley & Canfield chartered the steam propeller *Earl of Cathcart* to run between Detroit and Montreal, agreeing to furnish at Detroit 1,500 barrels of flour every two weeks, at a fixed rate of freight to be paid whether the flour was shipped or not; and to enable them to comply with this contract, they purchased a large flouring mill at Battle Creek, Mich., to manufacture the flour, and thus opened a regular trade via Montreal to Burlington the whole season.

Meanwhile the Ogdensburgh Railroad was completed, and Mr. Canfield, still determined to carry out his original plan of opening a more practicable northern route for much of the business between New England and the West, went to Oswego and Buffalo, and after investigating more fully the operations of steam propellers on the lakes and Welland Canal, made a contract with E. C. Bancroft, of Oswego, to build two propellers of full size for the Welland Canal locks, costing \$20,000 each, and arranged with Mr. Crawford, at Cleveland, to supply two more, with which to make a regular line from Detroit to Ogdensburgh. The Erie Canal forwarders, becoming alarmed at this new departure, procured from the Legislature of New York a reduction of tolls on wheat and flour, which interfered seriously with the new route, compelling a reduction of price of freight to about actual cost. This reduction was unnecessary, as it did not alter the production, and Mr. Canfield contended that the increased production of grain in the new-developed Western States would keep pace with all the increased facilities of transportation, which has since proved to be true, notwithstanding there are now eight through lines of railroad, as well as the Erie Canal and various water lines on the St. Lawrence River.

The next season, 1850, opened with the line of propellers between Ogdensburgh and Detroit. But the fates were against them. One of the new ones ran on to a rock in the upper St. Lawrence and sank on the first trip, and another was wrecked on her second voyage, entailing a very heavy loss upon Bradley & Canfield. Others were procured to take their places, and the line was kept up, so that it was demonstrated at the end of the season that with proper vessels a regular line could be supported; the result of which was the establishment of the Northern Transportation Line from Ogdensburgh to Detroit and Chicago, consisting of a fleet of ten or fifteen propellers, which forever settled the practicability of the northern route, so that at the present day nearly all the business between Northern New England and the West is done that way, either by rail or water. During the four or five years of its inauguration Mr. Canfield was the main advocate and promoter of it, and it was through his persistent efforts, and after various trials and experiments and great loss of time and money, that he saw his plans succeed and the route thoroughly opened up and maintained. But the various obsta-



cles which he still encountered, and especially the delay and damage incident to transshipment at different points, led him to consider the plan of a continuous water route without transshipment from the upper lakes, involving the construction of a ship canal from Caughnawaga, above the Lachine Rapids, in the St. Lawrence River, to Lake Champlain. He had frequent interviews in Montreal with the Hon. John Young, Benjamin Holmes, Harrison Stephens, Peter McGill, Messrs. Holton & McPhersons, forwarders, all of whom were men of broad views and extended knowledge of the resources of the vast West on both sides of the line. Mr. Young had already agitated the subject in Canada. Mr. Canfield arranged a series of meetings to bring the scheme before the public. One was held in Burlington August 14, 1849, which was addressed by Mr. Young, Judge Follett and Charles Adams, the latter gentlemen entering into it very enthusiastically as well as intelligently. Another was held at Saratoga August 21, over which General John E. Wool presided, which was also addressed by Mr. Young, Mr. Adams, Chancellor Walworth and many other prominent men from Montreal, Troy, Albany, Whitehall and other cities. A committee was appointed, consisting of prominent citizens in the States and Canada, to devise measures to carry on the enterprise. A survey was made and it looked as though the project might be accomplished. But when the matter came up in the Parliament of Canada for a charter, an unexpected resistance arose from Montreal, and although the charter was finally granted, the opposition became so great as to paralyze the efforts of Mr. Young and others, and prevented anything further being done.

The fact that the large lumber trade with Canada and Michigan has grown up since at Burlington, even with the much inferior and more distant connection by the way of the Chambly Canal, demonstrates the necessity of a canal of much larger dimensions, and had the original plan of Mr. Canfield and Mr. Young been carried out, Burlington would long since have become the distributing point for the flour and grain of the West as well as lumber for nearly all of New England; the large steamers leaving Duluth and Chicago would have discharged their cargoes on the docks at Burlington without breaking bulk, thereby creating a business which would have added greatly to its population and prosperity, and made it one of the most important cities of New England. Mr. Canfield still believes that this canal will, sooner or later, be built, that the necessities of trade and commerce will demand it, and that nothing would conduce so much to the growth and advancement of Burlington as the construction of the Caughnawaga Ship Canal.

While Mr. Canfield was thus engaged in these various enterprises he formed the acquaintance of Edwin F. Johnson, then perhaps the most experienced railroad engineer in America, who spent much of his time at Burlington in the stone store of Bradley & Canfield. Mr. Johnson, having been projector of the Erie Railroad in 1836 from New York to the lakes, as well as having been engaged in the construction of the Erie Canal, had given much thought, and collected from army officers, trappers and traders, much information relative to the belt of country between the great lakes and the Pacific Ocean, and had become so thoroughly impressed with the importance of a railroad to the Pacific coast, that he was constantly talking with Mr. Canfield upon the project to induce him to take hold of it. Mr. Canfield, who was then about thirty years old, became so much convinced by Mr. Johnson's arguments, as well as by his own study of the country, of the practicability of a railroad across the continent, that he resolved *to make it the business of his life*, and devote his energies and talents to the accomplish-



ment of it, believing he could in no way be so instrumental in promoting the happiness and welfare of his fellow men as in opening to settlement that immense tract of fertile land in the Northwest, and which would furnish homes for millions of the poor and down-trodden of all nations.

The first active step towards it was the taking of a contract in 1852, by himself and partners, to build the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, now known as the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, from Chicago to St. Paul, Minn., and Fond du Lac, Wis. Mr. Johnson was made chief engineer. At this time there was no railroad into Chicago from the East, and the materials and supplies were transported from Buffalo by boat through the lakes and straits of Machinac to Chicago. Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury of the United States, N. P. Tallmadge, ex-United States senator from New York, and other prominent men were the directors of the company. It was while Mr. Johnson was thus engaged on this road that he used to have long talks with Mr. Canfield about a line of railroad to the Pacific Ocean from St. Paul, and wrote an exhaustive treatise upon Pacific railroads, showing that the northern via the Missouri, Yellowstone and Columbia Rivers' was the most feasible route, as well as passing through the most productive country. This made a volume of 150 pages, with an extended map, which Mr. Canfield and his partner published at their own expense, upon which was traced the isothermal line, showing that the climate became milder from Minnesota to Puget Sound, until a mean winter temperature there was warmer than Chesapeake Bay.

In those days railroad building was slow compared with what it is now, materials difficult to get, capital timid, contractors inexperienced, and before the railroad was finished to Fond du Lac the panic of 1857 overtook it and stopped all work, embarrassing the company and contractors. Before the company could be reorganized, the War of the Rebellion came on, when the necessity of a railroad to the Pacific became apparent, and the government selected the middle route, or Union Pacific, as the first line to be built, granting it lands and a money subsidy.

Soon after the war broke out and the government assumed control of the railroads of the country, and Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was made assistant secretary of war, having for his special duties the collecting of the armies of the United States. He sent for Mr. Canfield and placed him in charge of all the railroads about Washington as general manager. At this time Washington was surrounded by the rebels, and all communication was cut off except by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with a single track — all the materials and supplies for the daily support of citizens, the army and everything, as well as all passengers and troops, had to be taken over this line. It required from thirty to forty trains a day each way, of about thirty-five cars each, and the fear that the enemy might intercept them at any time caused no little uneasiness to the president and his cabinet.

It was a very responsible and trying position. The flower of the Confederate army, under their experienced and popular leader, General Lee, was encamped upon the "sacred soil" in sight of the capitol, rebel spies and allies were everywhere present in disguise, occupying positions of trust in the different departments of the government, keeping up a constant secret communication with the rebel leaders, the whole North in a state of anxiety and excitement lest the capital of the Union, with its treasures and archives, should fall into the hands of the enemy, while the South were hourly expecting to hear of its surrender to General Lee, and its occupation by their troops.



Every avenue of communication by land and water with the District of Columbia was in the hands of the rebels, except the single iron-track Baltimore, over which the 300,000 soldiers for the Army of the Potomac were to be transported for the defense of Washington, as well as everything for the support of man and beast in and about Washington. It was only after frequent interviews and repeated assurances that Mr. Canfield could satisfy President Lincoln that he could, on this single track, keep open a communication with Washington until the Army of the Potomac should be collected, provided the government would furnish troops enough to protect the line from destruction.

But the rigid system instituted by Mr. Canfield of guarding the track the whole distance by day and night, the employment of experienced, loyal railroad men whom he knew and in whom he had confidence, an implicit obedience of all employees to the rules and regulations, enabled him to transport the immense amount of freight, passengers and troops during the whole blockade without an accident of any kind. Never, perhaps, has there been, before or since in this country, so much business done in the same length of time with so much promptness and safety, upon a single-track railroad. The general movement of the army the next season into Virginia and the South raised the blockade and removed the necessity of further vigilance at Washington; and the death of Mr. Doolittle, the superintendent of the steamers on Lake Champlain, created a vacancy which the directors of the company desired Mr. Canfield to fill, which he accepted, returned to Burlington, and for several years was the general superintendent of the company.

Upon the revival of the project of the Northern Pacific Railroad after the war, when Messrs. Smith, of Vermont, Rice, of Maine, and Cheney, of Boston, purchased from Mr. Perham, then the ostensible proprietor, the whole enterprise, to save it to this country and from going into the hands of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, which was endeavoring to get control of it, an active man was wanted to take charge of the business, to attend to all the details, to bring the merits of the enterprise before Congress and the country. Mr. Canfield, who was well known to all these gentlemen as having given much attention to the matter in former years with Mr. Johnson, was appointed a director and general agent of the company, with power to take such measures as he thought necessary to get the company into operation, and to carry out the provisions of the charter in the work of construction, under the advice of the directors from time to time. After the failure of Congress in 1866 and 1867 to grant aid, it was evident that the temper of that body was hostile to further government aid to railroads, which was encouraged by those interested in the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, to prevent, if possible, the building of the northern and southern lines. The directors of the Northern Pacific were much discouraged, and at times were about ready to abandon the enterprise and lose what money they had already put in. But the charter would expire in two years. Mr. Canfield, who had been so many years working for the enterprise, would not consent to give it up without one more effort to save it, knowing full well that with the state of public sentiment then existing, if this charter expired, another never would be granted.

To secure an extension of the charter and give it a more national character than it seemed to have before, Mr. Canfield conceived the idea of a syndicate of gentlemen, to be made up from those occupying prominent positions in the leading railroads of the country. He went to St. Albans and laid the matter before Governor Smith, who was then president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who concurred in it; but, being too busy



with the affairs of the Vermont Central Railroad to give much personal attention to the plan, he told Mr. Canfield to go ahead and he would endorse anything he might do. Mr. Canfield left Burlington for New York on the 26th day of December, 1866, with a heavy heart, but resolved to make a *last desperate effort to save the magnificent enterprise* about which he had already spent so many years of his life. Mr. William B. Ogden, of Chicago, with whom Mr. Canfield had long been acquainted, was the president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, was better informed upon the resources of the great Northwest, and had spent more time in investigating them than any other man of his time, and could better appreciate the magnitude of the Northern Pacific and the development of an empire, which must follow its construction. Mr. Canfield felt that his first point was to secure the active co-operation of Mr. Ogden and induce him to take hold of it, notwithstanding he was overwhelmed with business.

It was some days before he could get Mr. Ogden to give any attention to it; but finally secured an appointment with him to spend a day at his home at Boscobel, near High Bridge, and take up the subject.

Mr. Canfield, early on the day appointed, went to Boscobel with his maps, plans, and printed copies of the charter, and commencing with its provisions and discussing them, he soon enlisted the interest of Mr. Ogden to such an extent that they continued their discussion from nine o'clock in the morning until midnight. Mr. Canfield's plan was to form a syndicate of twelve men, representing the leading railway, express, and transportation interests of the country, and to give to each one-twelfth of the enterprise, they paying therefor their proportion of the original cost. Thus the twelve would own the enterprise, each subscriber coming in on the "ground floor." The twelve names presented by Mr. Canfield were acceptable to Mr. Ogden.

During this interview at Boscobel, in considering the various questions and emergencies which might arise in the unknown future before the road should be "put upon its feet" and the work of construction commenced, Mr. Ogden said to Mr. Canfield: "How much money will it require to bring this about? how much money will each one have to pay, and how long will it take?"

Mr. Canfield frankly replied "that it was a long road to travel, that it had bitter and strong enemies in and out of Congress to contend with, and that you, Mr. Ogden, with your experience, know that it would take considerable money to make surveys and do preliminary work upon so long a route across the Rocky Mountains, which each one is expected to furnish his proportion of from time to time."

"What, then," said Mr. Ogden, "will be the chance of our getting our money back?"

"About one in fifty," said Mr. Canfield.

"A fine chance," said Mr. Ogden; "and upon what ground then, Mr. Canfield, do you ask us to put up our money, with so little prospect of return?"

"Upon this ground, Mr. Ogden, which I have no doubt will commend itself to your good judgment: This enterprise is one of the greatest ever undertaken in the world—it is equal to that of the East India Company—it is the only continuous charter ever granted across this continent, from water to water, and with the prevailing sentiment, which is increasing in this country, of hostility to railroad grants, assisted by government aid of subsidy, or even wild lands, if this is allowed to lapse, another will never be granted; it will open up an empire, now occupied by the savages, which will furnish happy homes for millions of the poor of this and other countries, and the resources and



wealth which it will develop will simply be incalculable ; and withal it will be the great highway for the trade of China, Japan, and the East Indies, across the continent. It is due to the people of this country and to this nation, that you, gentlemen, whom Providence has placed at the head of the great transportation interests of the country, should step in at this crisis and use your influence and advance your money to save this magnificent enterprise from destruction."

"Well, Mr. Canfield, that is high and noble ground. The charter must be saved and I will take hold with you. Meet me at my office, 57 Broadway, to-morrow morning, and we will lay siege to the directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, whose influence we must enlist."

It was past midnight, and Mr. Canfield retired much lighter-hearted than when he left Vermont, and feeling that a good day's work had been done, and that daylight was about to dawn upon his favorite project.

In order that there should be no cause for disagreement in the future and that the objects for which the syndicate was formed should be distinctly understood, as up to this time Mr. Canfield had made only a rough sketch of them, he telegraphed to Vermont to Governor Smith to come to New York, and with him spent most of the 10th day of January, 1867 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in putting on to paper in a condensed form the agreement for the twelve parties to sign, which was really the *constitution* upon which was based the future proceedings and which was afterwards known in the affairs of the company as the "Original Interests Agreement." It was late in the afternoon when they took this document to 57 Broadway to submit to Mr. Ogden, which, after discussion and explanation, received his hearty approval without a single alteration.

It was getting dark, and as Mr. Ogden had to drive to his home at Boscobel, twelve miles, he said :

"Well, gentlemen, is there anything else to do?"

"Yes, there is one thing more," said Mr. Canfield, "that is, for you to take the pen and put your name to this paper for one of the one-twelfth interests."

"But it is so dark," said Mr. Ogden, "I do not know as I can see to write, and if I do, as you can read it."

"Well," said Mr. Canfield, "try it and we will accept the signature for better or worse." Mr. Ogden then signed his name and they separated. As Smith and Canfield walked up Broadway, passing Trinity Church, Governor Smith said he felt that a critical turning-point in the Northern Pacific enterprise had been passed and that the prospects for the future were very encouraging.

Mr. Canfield soon after procured the remaining signatures to the agreement, which composed the syndicate, as follows :

J. Gregory Smith, R. D. Rice, Thomas H. Canfield, William B. Ogden, Robert H. Berdell, D. N. Barney and B. P. Cheney, A. H. Barney and William G. Fargo, Geo. W. Cass, J. Edgar Thomson, Edwin Reilly.

Six of the former directors resigned and Messrs. Ogden, Cass, Thomson, Berdell, Fargo and Canfield were elected in their places.

The new board found it necessary, in order to satisfy the numerous inquiries made in Congress as to the practicability of the route and in order to fix a definite location, to institute surveys from Lake Superior going west and from Puget Sound coming east. In order to do this Edwin F. Johnson was chosen chief engineer, and Thomas H. Can-



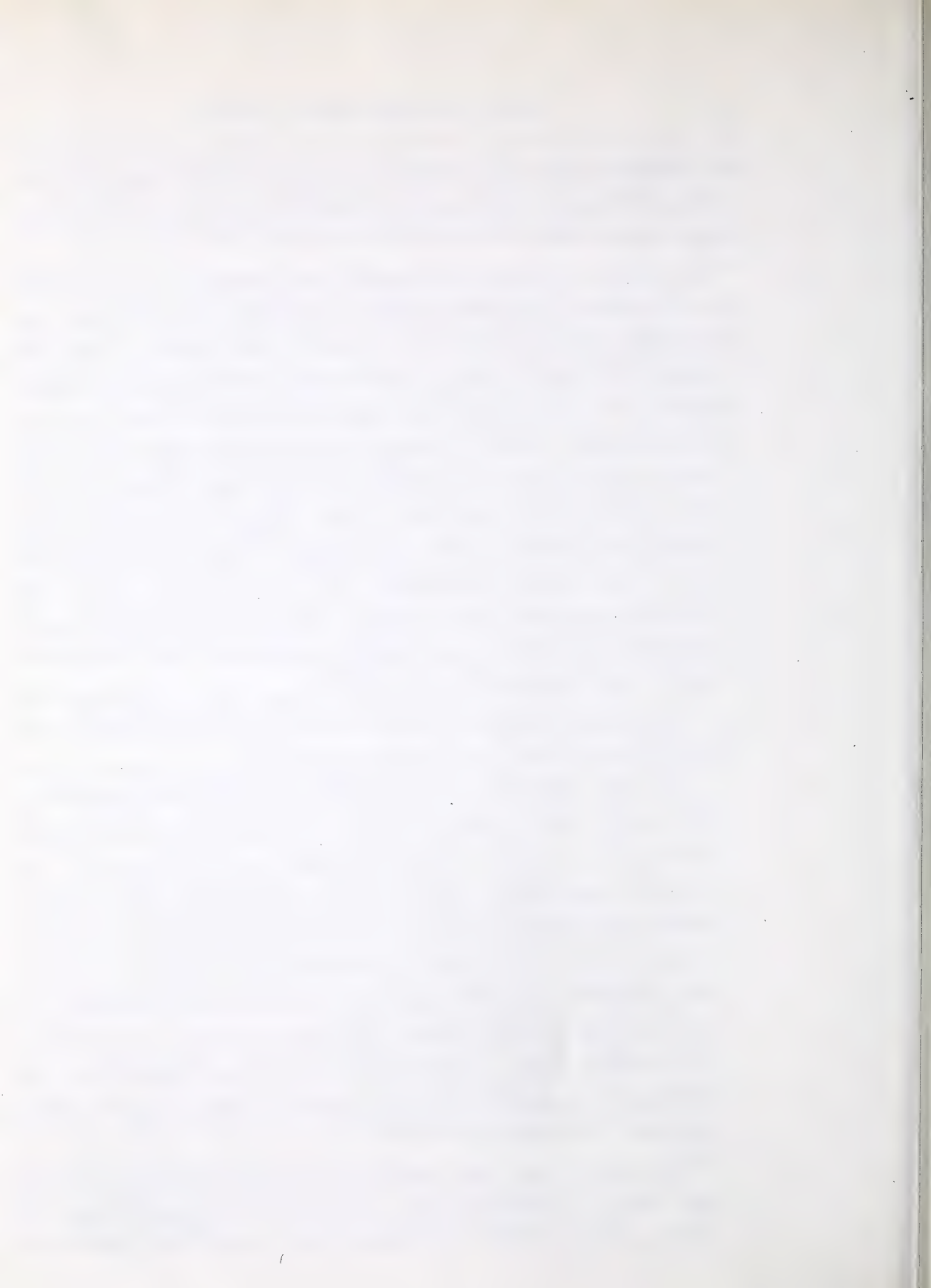
field general manager to collect assessments, make disbursements, and attend generally to the business of the company. Thus the two men who, in 1852, so often laid plans for a Pacific Railroad in the "stone store" at Burlington, Vt., were after fifteen years brought together again as the active men in starting forward and taking charge of the work.

The subscribers to the syndicate continued to make advances for the cost of surveys and other expenses of the company until they had furnished about a quarter of a million of dollars from their own private pockets, and until the company was fairly under way by the financial arrangement with Jay Cooke & Co., Mr. Canfield in the mean time receiving all the moneys, making the disbursements, keeping the accounts until they were turned over to the new organization, arising from the arrangement with Messrs. Cooke & Co., and the original twelve parties to the syndicate relieved from their personal obligations. But for the advances, courage, faith and influence of these twelve men, there would have been no Northern Pacific Railroad to-day. Those were the dark days of the enterprise, when it required faith and courage, when the project was ridiculed as impossible and its advocates as crazy and visionary; and in view of the ignorance which then pervaded the whole country as to the climate, resources and practicability of this route to the Pacific, and the consequent obloquy and ridicule which was poured out upon those who had undertaken it, it is safe to say that at least as much credit is due to those twelve men, who amid good report and evil report, stood up with their brains and money and carried it through, as to those in later days, who, after its practicability had been demonstrated, confidence created, money raised and success assured, have been instrumental in its final completion.

Mr. Canfield spent much time in Washington at different times to procure the necessary legislation for extending the charter of the company—procuring the right to mortgage, and the right to build from Portland to Puget Sound.

The Charter Almost Lost.—But for his vigilance the company would have lost its charter in 1868. The matter had been before Congress, and after much opposition from various quarters, a bill was passed by the House and concurred in by the Senate on the 28th day of June, while the charter expired on the 2d day of July. The bill had been returned from the Senate, reported to the House, engrossed and passed on to the committee on enrolled bills, of which Mr. Holman was chairman, to be taken to the president for his signature. Mr. Canfield, finding the bill did not reach the White House as it should, and as there was but a day or two left, became very nervous and uneasy, as well as unable to find Mr. Holman, who had taken charge of the bill. In this emergency he consulted with Messrs. Windom and Woodbridge, members of the House, and they went to the speaker, Mr. Colfax, who ordered the desk of Mr. Holman to be opened, and there found the bill and gave it to another member of the committee to take to the White House. It is supposed Mr. Holman was sick somewhere and had forgotten about it. But for this watchfulness on the part of Mr. Canfield, the Northern Pacific charter might have slept the sleep of death in the desk of its worst enemy in the House. It was signed by the president July 1, only one day before the charter expired.

Mr. Canfield was one of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Ogden and Rice, who went to Ogontz, Mr. Cooke's country residence, near Philadelphia, in May, 1869, to make the arrangement with Jay Cooke & Co. to negotiate the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. After spending a day or two and finally agreeing to the



terms of the arrangement, Mr. Cooke, just as the committee were leaving, supposing all things were done, insisted upon a condition, as a postscript to the agreement, that the agreement should not be binding upon him, unless by a personal examination by himself or his agents, of the whole line, it should be shown as equal to all the representations as to resources and practicability which the directors had made. This Mr. Cooke insisted upon, even if it should take a year to do it. Mr. Canfield was selected by the directors to take charge of Mr. Cooke's party, consisting of W. Milnor Roberts, engineer; Samuel Wilkeson, William G. Moorehead, jr., the Rev. Dr. Claxton, and William Johnson, a son of the chief engineer, which was to meet him at Salt Lake City on the 14th of June.

From there they went by the Central Pacific Railroad to Sacramento and Marysville, and then by stage through Northern California and Oregon 700 miles to Portland, Oregon, arriving there on the 4th of July, 1869. From there they went to Puget Sound — most of the way by stage — procured a small steamer, making a thorough examination of all the bays, towns and harbors, and returning to Portland they went by steamer up the Columbia River to Walla Walla. There Mr. Canfield fitted out a horse-back expedition, consisting of thirteen saddle and pack horses, and as there were no settlements of any consequence beyond Walla Walla, was obliged to take provisions upon the backs of his horses sufficient to last the party thirty days, which it was estimated would bring them to Helena, Montana, 500 miles. They left Walla Walla on the 20th of July, with the thermometer at 110° above zero, making about twenty miles a day, lying upon the ground at night without any tent to cover them. They went from Walla Walla to Pend d'Oreille Lake, thence up the Clark's Fork of the Columbia to Cabinet Rapids, Thompson's Falls, Horse Plains, along the Flathead and Jocko Rivers, through the Coriacen Defile to Missoula, thence along the Blackfoot to Gold Creek, now Garrison's, where they made a detour through the Deer Lodge Valley to examine the Deer Lodge Pass. Returning to Gold Creek, the first place gold was discovered in Montana, they crossed the Rocky Mountains to Helena at Mullan's Pass, where the railroad tunnel now is. Here they disbanded their horses and took stages to Fort Benton, examining Cadotte's Pass on their return, which was the pass Governor Stevens and his expedition crossed in 1854. Here they met an Indian outbreak, but escaped without injury. From Helena they went to Bozeman, crossing the Bozeman Pass to the Yellowstone River, where Livingston now is. The hostile attitude of the Indians prevented them from going any further down the Yellowstone River, as they had intended, which caused them to turn back to Bozeman, the party first assuring Mr. Canfield that their failure to go down the Yellowstone would not interfere with the substance of their report. Mr. Canfield then turned back with his party, went across the country to Virginia City and took stages to Corrinne, and then by the Union Pacific Railroad to the East, reaching New York after an absence of about three months. During the trip the engineers had been very reticent as to their views of the route, which created no little anxiety on the part of Mr. Canfield, lest they might not make a favorable report. This was a very important matter to the company at this time, as upon the report of these men Mr. Cooke would furnish the money or not to go on with the construction. Mr. Canfield felt that a great responsibility was placed upon him, as in the event of his not showing them a good route, such as would be satisfactory, the whole arrangement with Mr. Cooke must be abandoned, as well as the construction of the road. But Mr. Canfield, by his study of the route in former years — from the information he had obtained from prominent and



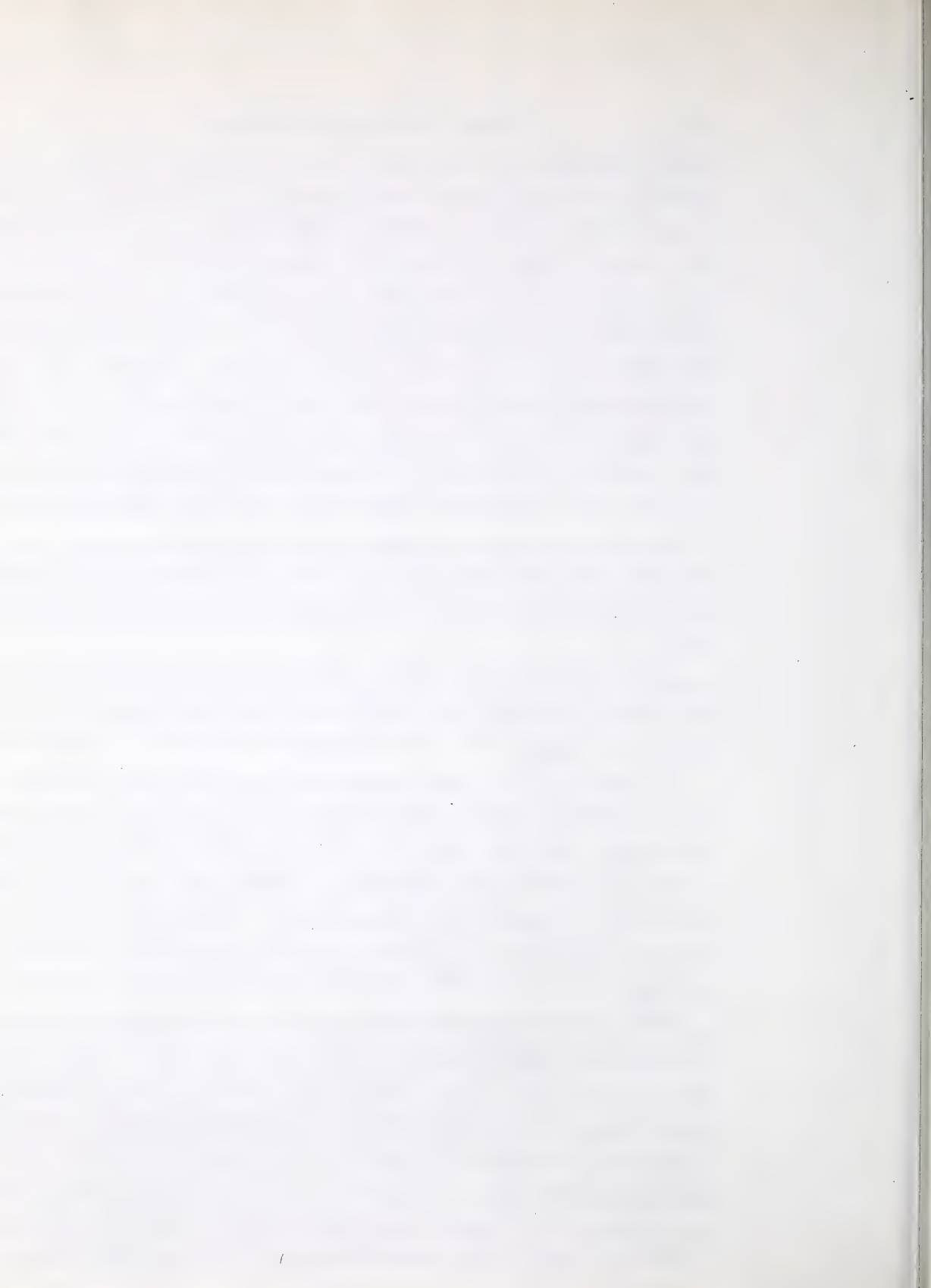
intelligent citizens in Oregon, Washington and Montana, and officers of the army — was enabled to conduct the expedition through a favorable route, which subsequent surveys have confirmed, and the railroad from the Columbia River to the Yellowstone has been finally built on the route indicated, and most of the way in sight of the very trail which this party made in 1869. The result of the expedition turned out favorably, and the gentlemen sent on by Mr Cooke unanimously reported that the *half* had not been told by the directors, and that the country was far better than they had ever represented, which complied with the condition required by Mr. Cooke, and he at once commenced negotiating the bonds, and the work of construction began. It was soon found that many of the crossings of rivers and other places favorable to the location of towns were upon *even* sections, while the company, under their grant from Congress, received only the *odd* ones, and had no right under their charter to buy lands. In order to get over this difficulty a company was formed called "The Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company," of which Mr. Canfield was made president, which was empowered to buy lands, build boats and do most any kind of business to further the interest of the railroad company.

In carrying out the plans contemplated by the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, Mr. Canfield located and laid out on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, between Lake Superior and the Red River, the towns of Kimberly, Aitkin, Brainerd, Motley, Aldrich, Wadena, Perham, Audubon, Lake Park, Hawley, Glyndon and Moorhead.

In May, 1872, while there was not yet a white inhabitant west of the Red River, he crossed the plains with his horse and buggy, carrying his own provisions, from Moorhead 200 miles to the Missouri River, while it was yet Indian territory, and located Fargo, and laid out and located Valley City, Jamestown and Bismarck, and the crossing of the Missouri by the railroad.

In November, 1871, he crossed the desert from Ogden on the Union Pacific Railroad, when there were very few settlers in that country, to Snake River near Shoshone Falls, thence to Boise City, Idaho, and to Baker City, Eastern Oregon, via the Burnt Creek crossing of the Snake River, where the Oregon Short Line Railroad has just reached, thence across the Blue Mountains to Umatilla, on the Columbia River, and thence by steamer to Portland, Oregon. While on the Pacific coast Mr. Canfield for the second time explored Puget Sound with reference to selecting a site for the future terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and secured large tracts of land at some eight or ten different places on the Sound, any of which might be available for a terminus of the railroad.

While it always had been the intention and policy of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to use the navigable waters of the lakes and rivers across the continent in the first instance and connecting the portages by railroad, in order to get a communication through the whole route as soon as possible, which would at first make the Columbia River route available and Portland the terminus of the branch line, and the commercial center of Oregon. Yet Mr. Canfield *always insisted* that sooner or later the interest of the railroad would demand the construction of the short line across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound. However much the views of the directors of that day may have been modified in favor of Portland as a final terminus in consequence of the obstacles presented by the Cascade Range, *he never subscribed to their views*, but took the ground that the future great commercial city on the Pacific coast would be on the



waters of Puget Sound, where it could be approached with ease through the Straits of Fuca by the largest vessels from all parts of the world, without being subjected to delays, damage and shipwreck by the bars which necessarily are formed at the mouths of the great rivers. Accordingly, as above stated, he secured large tracts of land at various points on the Sound from Olympia to Bellingham Bay, and had a thorough examination made of all the bays and harbors, as well as of the country contiguous, with reference to the practicability of approach by a railroad, and the supply of fresh water for a city.

At Tacoma he purchased a large tract, believing it would be the point on the sound where a railroad from the south would first touch it, and connect it with the Willamette valley and all the immense productive country west of the Cascade Mountains for hundreds of miles to California and beyond by branches to Utah and Nevada, at the same time being located, as it were, in front of the Cowlitz, Natchez, Stampede, and Snoqualmie passes of the Cascade range, one of which he believed the railroad would, sooner or later, adopt as its crossing, as it would be the easiest point of access for the main line from the east, forming a junction at Tacoma with the lines from Oregon, California, Utah, and Nevada from the south; even if in the future it should be deemed expedient by the company to continue the line down the sound to some point nearer to the entrance of the Straits of Fuca as the final terminus. The wisdom of this selection has since been demonstrated by the construction of a railroad from California to Tacoma, and the Northern Pacific is also rapidly constructing its main line through the Stampede Pass to the same place.

Thus through the agency of Mr. Canfield the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been enabled to secure a large tract of land on the Mediterranean of the Pacific, giving it ample facilities for its terminus, buildings, side tracks, wharves and warehouses, approachable without difficulty by the largest vessels in the world, as well as enabling it to lay out a city upon a plan and scale which shall adequately provide for all the wants and comforts of future generations, and which shall be a fitting counterpart to one to be built at its eastern terminus, Lake Superior, at the mouth of the waters of the St. Louis River, where Duluth and Superior now are, and which shall be the great center of business of that empire of the Northwest now being so rapidly developed, and second only to Chicago in population and commercial importance on the great chain of lakes.

At this time also Mr. Canfield located Tennio, Newaukem, Olequa, and Kalama, on the line between Tacoma and Portland. Kalama was selected because it was at the head of high water navigation of the Columbia River, at the same time being near Coffin Rock, which was one of the few places that the Columbia River could be bridged. Kalama was the place on the Pacific coast where the Northern Pacific Railroad laid its first rail, and which was its headquarters for several years on that coast.

It was while here Mr. Canfield foresaw the importance which the Oregon Navigation Company might be to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was a company owning twenty steamers, navigating from the ocean at Astoria the waters of the Columbia, Willamette and Snake Rivers, and Pend d'Oreille Lake for thousands of miles into Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana Territories. It was principally owned by Messrs. Ainsworth, Thompson and Reed of Portland, and Alvinza Hayward, of San Francisco.

Mr. Canfield commenced negotiations with them for the whole property, which finally resulted in Messrs. Ainsworth and Thompson meeting Mr. Canfield and Mr. Jay Cooke at the latter's residence, Ogontz, near Philadelphia, in the following winter, and



the sale was consummated, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company buying three-quarters of the stock of the Oregon Navigation Company, and the original parties retaining one-quarter.

In 1872 Mr. Canfield escorted the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Oregon and Washington Territory, taking them from Sacramento to Portland overland, and thence to the Puget Sound. They visited all the principal places on the sound in a steamer, examining them with reference to fixing upon a terminus for the main line of the road on the Sound, which was subsequently settled upon as Tacoma.

The result of Mr. Canfield's experience is, he has traveled over nearly all the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean via the northern route, on foot, or horseback, or muleback, in carts or wagons, long before the iron horse was heard in the land, and consequently has become familiar with the topography and character of the country.

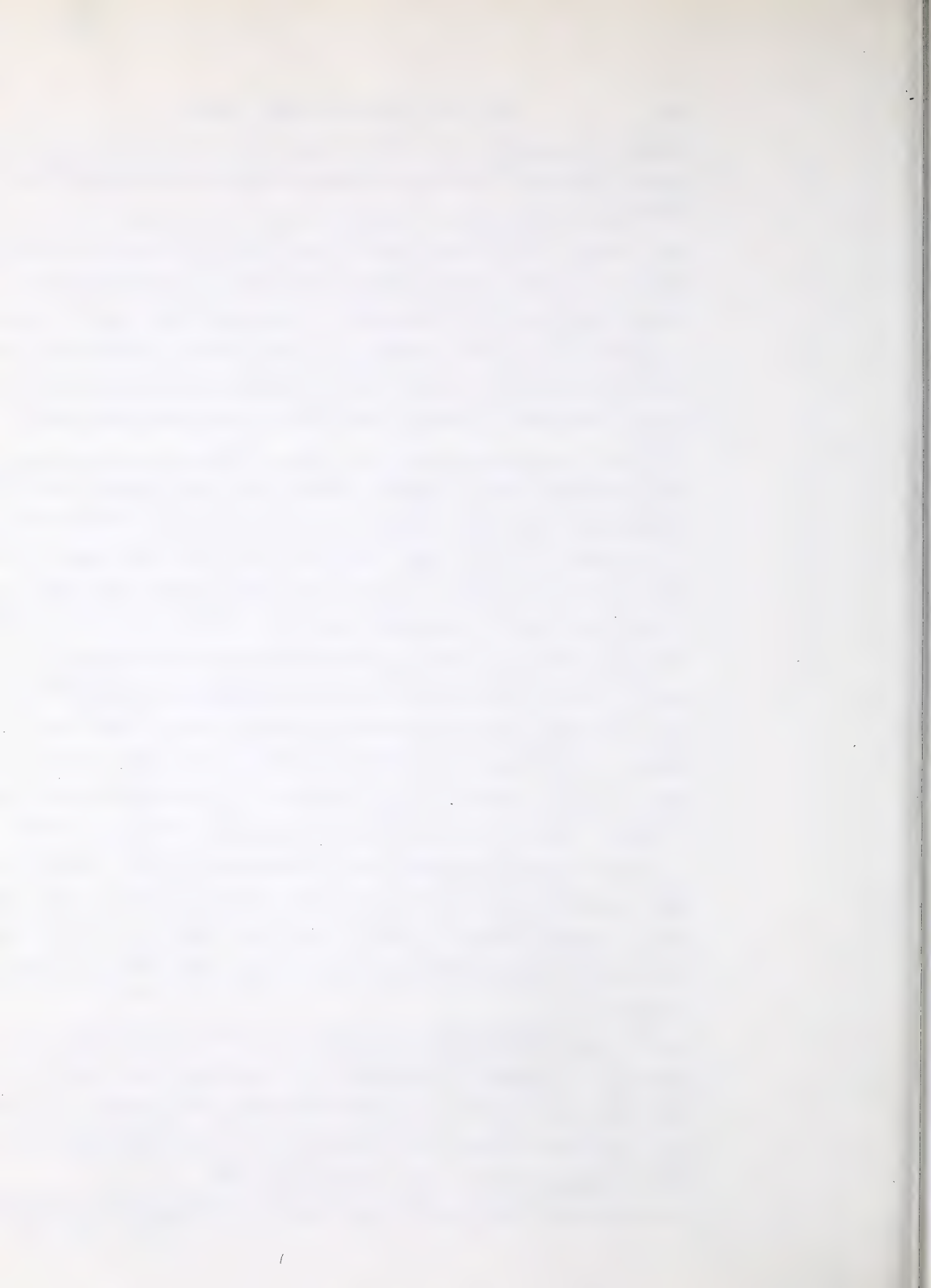
Few men comprehended so fully at an early day, even when St. Paul and Minneapolis were in their infancy, the great capability of this immense country — the fertility and extent of the Red River valley, equal to that of the Nile — the abundant resources of various kinds awaiting future development between Lake Superior and Puget Sound — their capacity for easy and rapid development, such as no other country has ever before shown, which, combined with the facilities offered by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba, and other railroads yet to be built, to hasten settlements and accommodate the people, will create a Northwestern empire which will not only add incalculable wealth to the nation, but will form an important factor in its future government.

Mr. Canfield continued as president of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, and a director of the Northern Pacific Railroad until the bankruptcy of the company in 1873, when, upon its reorganization, it became the principal owner of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, and no necessity existed longer for an active manager and Mr. Canfield resigned, after having devoted over twenty years of the prime of his life to inaugurate and put into operation this magnificent enterprise, with which his name must be forever identified as its most active organizer and promoter in its dark days, when very few had the faintest idea it would ever amount to anything.

His health was so much impaired that he was compelled to give up all active business and now lives at Burlington, Vt., spending a portion of his time at Lake Park, Minn., where he has a farm, and is demonstrating the importance of a more diversified system of farming, by raising, in addition to the various kinds of grain, horses, cattle, and sheep, instead of confining his work to producing wheat alone, which sooner or later will exhaust the elements in the soil necessary for its production, unless restored by rotation and rest.

Amid all the ups and downs of the times — amid all panics and financial storms — notwithstanding all the discouragements of the early days of the Northern Pacific and the hostility of Congress to its applications — Mr. Canfield has always maintained the same abiding faith in this magnificent undertaking and the same confidence in its ultimate success, and he still believes it will become the great transcontinental highway across the continent to Europe, not only for the products of the soil and mines along its border, but for the products of Japan, China, and the Indies.

Mr. Canfield has now been engaged in active business forty-six years, during which time he has never taken a day specially for recreation or pleasure, so called, but has



found his pleasure in the work in which he was engaged, believing thereby he was doing some good to his fellow men.

Although of a slender frame and fragile constitution, he is yet apparently as well and active and moves with the same elastic step as twenty years ago, which he attributes in a great degree to his constant busy life and temperate habits in all things except work. He is a good judge of human nature, enabling him to be an excellent organizer and manager of men, quick in observation, clear in judgment and rapid in execution. While being naturally self-reliant, to which his varied experience has contributed, yet he is ready at all times to listen to others, and adopt their views even if they differ from his own, if they have merit in them. Modest in his pretensions, he is ever ready to give to others the credit of any good act, although he may have been mainly instrumental in bringing it about. Having been engaged in work of a public character and connected with many great enterprises, he has an extended knowledge of the country and broad and comprehensive ideas as to its capacity and resources, and entertains the most sanguine views as to its future greatness and power. When once enlisted in any scheme which commands his approbation he is very persistent and persevering until it is accomplished, no matter how difficult it may be or how serious the obstacles to be encountered. The idea of defeat never enters into his calculations. He is very retiring, talks but little, is a good listener, but clear in his ideas of right and wrong and firm in maintaining them. He is generous almost to a fault, and in anything in which he believes he is ready to back his acts with his money so far as he is able; a true and firm friend to those who gain his confidence—and many are the men in good circumstances and prominent positions who are indebted for them to his early aid and assistance.

At different times he has been actively engaged in political matters, but always refusing to accept any office of any kind, preferring to aid those whom he deemed capable of filling public stations. Arriving at his majority when the old Whig party was prominent, his first vote was cast for its nominees, and he continued identified with it until it was succeeded by the Republican party, to which he has since belonged.

He is an active member of the Episcopal Church, having been brought up in it from childhood, the house in which he was born in Arlington being the one in which the convention of the diocese of Vermont first met to organize in 1790, the occupant of it, his grandfather, being the first lay delegate. He was baptized in infancy in the old church at Arlington by "Priest Bronson," one of the first clergymen in Vermont, and confirmed by Bishop Hopkins in St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Good Friday, 1848. He was for many years a vestryman and warden of St. Paul's Church, had charge of the enlargement of the church in 1852, raising the money for it, and again in 1868 in building the transept, devoting much time as well as money. He has attended every convention of the diocese of Vermont for thirty-two years, twenty-three of which he has been the secretary of it. For several years he was a member of the standing committee of the diocese, and also represented it as deputy in the four general conventions of the church in the United States, held in Philadelphia in 1856, in Richmond, Va., in 1859, in New York in 1874, in Boston in 1877, and in Chicago October 8, 1886.

He was one of the original incorporators and trustees of the Vermont Episcopal Institute thirty-one years ago, and has been the resident trustee ever since, having charge of its affairs, its treasurer for twenty years, and now actively engaged in raising \$40,000 with which to erect suitable buildings for the female department. He furnished the plans for Trinity Chapel, Winooski, and was mainly instrumental in raising the money to



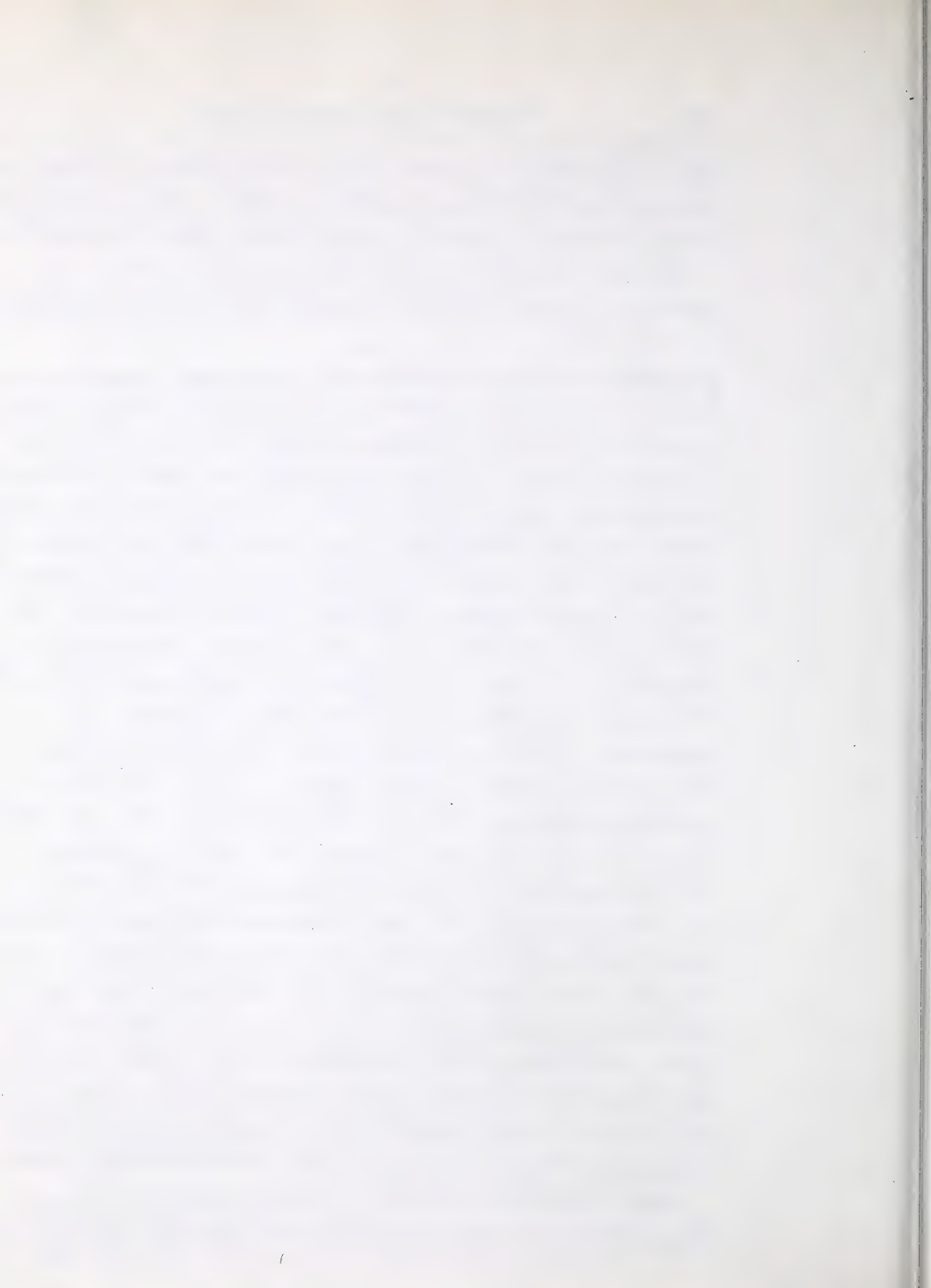
build it. He founded the Episcopal Church at Brainerd, Minnesota, furnishing the block on which it stands and half the money for the building. He also furnished the sites for the churches at Moorhead, Minn., Bismarck, Dak., and Kalama, Washington Territory, and assisted in building the churches. However much he may be absorbed in business, he always finds time to attend to the church and its interests.

Few men have ever had a more busy life, which from present indications is likely to continue in the same way to the end; and he probably will, as he says he expects to do, "die in the harness."

CHESMORE, ALWYN HARDING, M. D. Alwyn Harding Chessmore, son of Alvah and Harriet (Thorn) Chessmore, was born in Warren, Washington county, Vermont, on the 17th of October, 1837. His father died when he was eight years of age, and four years later his mother removed to Chelsea, Vt. In 1851 he went to live with an uncle in Johnson, Vt., where he fitted for college in the academy. He concluded to begin the study of his chosen profession, medicine, without any further delay than was necessary while obtaining the means. In 1856 he attended his first course of lectures at the Castleton Medical College, whence he repaired for a year to the office of a cousin, Dr. Goodwin, of Rockford, Illinois, and continued his studies. He next went to Royalton, Vt., and studied a few months in the office of Dr. H. H. Whitcomb, after which, in the winter of 1859-60, he taught school in Sharon, Vt., and in March, 1860, entered the medical department of the University of Vermont. So thorough had been his previous application that in the following June he received from that institution the degree of M. D. The first year of his practice was in company with Dr. George W. Bromley, then of Huntington, now of Richmond, whom he soon bought out.

In the fall of 1862, at the beginning of that war which deluged the country with fraternal blood, Dr. Chessmore entered the service of the Union army as assistant surgeon in the Fifth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to the position of surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, and by virtue of this rank soon became brigade surgeon. He shared from this time on in all the vicissitudes of the Army of the Potomac until the 25th of September, 1864, when he was mustered out in the Shenandoah Valley, and returned to Huntington. The war was not yet over, however, and he could not remain away from the field of activity. After only a month or two of peace he went to City Point, Virginia; where he served as contract surgeon until the spring of 1865. During that season he returned to the town of his adoption. From that time to the present he has been continuously in practice in Huntington and the neighboring towns, and has achieved a reputation for skill and efficiency which frequently calls him many miles from home. Indeed, but a few months ago he was obliged for the sake of his failing health, brought on by overwork, to relinquish a large portion of his practice and confine himself to the care of only the most urgent and important cases. His success, which it is not too much to say is phenomenal, may be attributed to the thoroughness of his preparation for practice, to his experience in the army, to the analytical character of his mind, and to the fact that his methods are hygienic, that is, that he depends on hygiene rather more than on medicine to effectuate his cures, excepting in cases beyond the reach of mere hygienic principles.

Being thus forced to the enjoyment of a certain amount of leisure, he determined to divert his energies to some other congenial and profitable employment, and in the fall of 1878 he purchased the milling property situated on the river in the north village of



Huntington, consisting of a circular saw-mill, clapboard-mill, shingle-mill, planing-machine, cheese-box factory and custom grist-mill. He immediately set about the improvement of this property, and has largely increased the capacity and business of the mills. He now manufactures about 200,000 feet of coarse lumber, 300,000 shingles, and 100,000 clapboards annually. Considering the fact that this volume of business has been added to his professional duties, it is a remarkable and highly commendatory commentary on Dr. Chessmore's abilities and energy of character. He has not attained this degree of success from the fact of large possessions as a basis; on the contrary, when he began practicing in Huntington he was in debt for the team that carried him, and by dint of industry and economy has accumulated a handsome property.

Dr. Chessmore is an unwavering Republican. He has always taken great interest in the political questions of the day, and has fearlessly advocated his opinions, regardless of opposition. The only political offices, however, which he has consented to hold was that of senator from Chittenden county in 1874-75, and that of town representative, to which latter office he was elected September 7, 1886.

In February, 1868, he married Minnie, daughter of Hon. Henry Gillett, of Richmond, a sketch of whose life appears in these pages. Mrs. Chessmore died in the month of August, 1874, leaving one son, born January 1, 1872, who has passed the most of his time, since the death of his mother, with her parents in Richmond.

DOW, ISAIAH. The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch came from Scotland in the early history of this country. Isaiah Dow, grandfather of his namesake now living, was a native of Bow, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1772 and died in 1826. His wife, Abigail Messer, was born in Piermont, N. H., and died at eighty-three years of age in 1864. Andrew, the oldest son and one of ten children of Isaiah Dow, was born in Londonderry, N. H., on the 17th of November, 1803. From that time on the family suffered untold hardships, such as are always incident to a life of poverty in a new country, until the death of the father in 1826, leaving the mother and ten children with no means of support and a debt of \$600, contracted for a cloth-dressing works by the father two years previous in South Duxbury, Vt. The struggle for a family home and a meager subsistence was from that time chiefly borne by the wonderfully resolute mother and Andrew, the eldest son. The ever to be remembered freshet of 1830 entirely destroyed their dwelling house and cloth-dressing works, leaving the widowed mother enveloped in the terrible gloom of sorrow and poverty. Then it was that Andrew first manifested that character for integrity and pluck which characterized him through life by working out by the day to pay the \$600 contracted by his father, and aiding the mother in the struggle against poverty. In the spring of 1829, having accomplished the payment of their debts, he bought the clothing works of Simon Lyman, in Johnson, Vt., which stood where the woolen-mill now stands.

In the spring of 1830 he married Mary, daughter of Jesse Gloyd, who manufactured the first nails ever made in this part of the State, and who was a blacksmith, harness-maker, shoemaker, and general mechanical genius. About two years after their marriage they had one child, a son, the only child of theirs which attained maturity, viz.: Isaiah Dow, the subject of this sketch, born February 7, 1832. From the time when he became old enough to share the burdens of business with his father, they largely shared the same vicissitudes until the death of Andrew Dow, October 25, 1882, aged



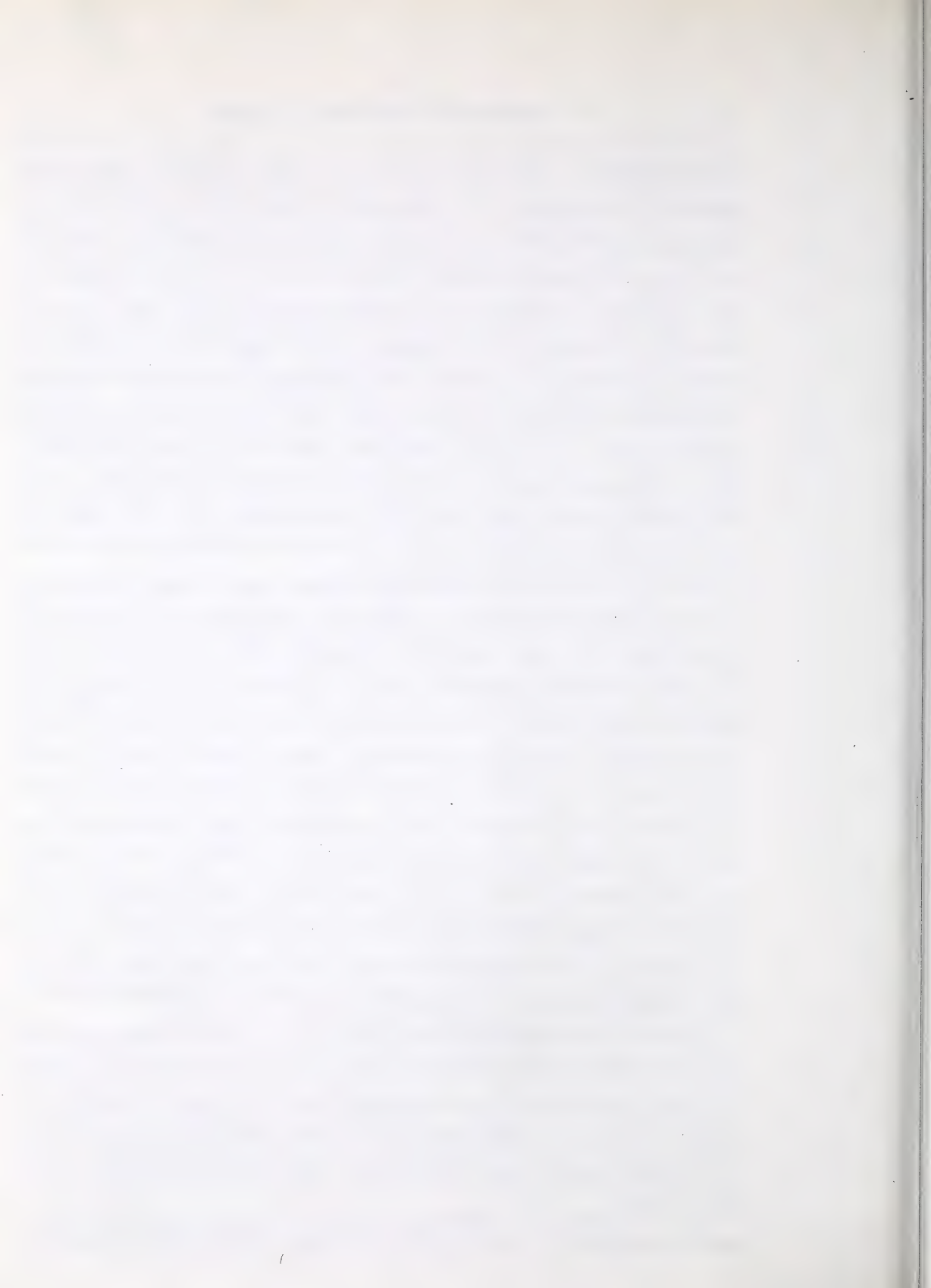
seventy-nine years. Andrew Dow held the office of judge of probate for several years in Lamoille county. At Johnson, Andrew and his brother Stephen started the manufacturing of woolen goods in 1845, and continued together until 1855, when the latter purchased the entire interest. At this time Andrew Dow admitted his son Isaiah and Nelson M. Nay, of Milton, into a partnership with himself, and with them purchased the property still owned by the subject of this sketch and his son, of the assignees of J. and J. H. Peck & Co., and began here the manufacture of woolen fabric for the farmers of the neighborhood. In four years Andrew Dow withdrew from the concern, which was operated two years longer by the remaining partners. Isaiah Dow then became sole owner of the property, and his father, who had removed to Jericho, returned and again took an interest in the business, which he again relinquished in two years. Meantime the business having increased to such proportions that Andrew Dow deemed himself of too great an age to do his share, permanently retired, and his interest was taken by Philo Percival. In one year Noble L. Boynton succeeded Mr. Percival, and Dow & Boynton operated the mills about two years, when they were totally destroyed by fire. This occurred in March, 1868. The loss to customers because of the fire, which had consumed wool left by them to be manufactured, was about \$15,000, and to the company, not considering insurance, about \$14,000.

Mr. Dow was not made of material that submitted tamely to disaster, and he went at once to Middlebury and leased the woolen-mill at that place, which he operated for six months, trying to continue the supply of their goods until he could rebuild. In the spring of 1869 the present buildings at Mechanicsville were erected upon the ruins. The work of rebuilding was completed within six weeks after it was begun, and the machinery was in operation within two months. Mr. Dow then took into partnership William A. Martin, the firm continuing business under the name of Dow & Martin until the spring of 1874, when the senior partner assumed control of the entire business and devoted his sole attention to increasing this industry until June, 1883, when his son, Justin Gloyd Dow, became a junior partner. The firm name is now I. & J. G. Dow.

Previous to the fire the business, which was confined in scope to the immediate community about Hinesburg, were manufacturing about 90,000 pounds of wool per annum. The summer of 1867 was an unfortunate one by reason of the drought, and in the fall of that year the firm of Dow & Boynton united with three other concerns interested in having good water privileges, and built what is now called the lower reservoir, which overflows about eighty acres, impeded by a dam of stone seven feet thick at the bottom, five feet at the top, and fourteen rods long. The cost of this structure was about \$3,000, the dam alone constituting an expense of \$1,000. The community has never since the construction of this valuable feeder known the want of water.

Until the fall of 1884 the woolen business of I. & J. G. Dow and their predecessors had been limited, as before suggested, to custom work for the farming population about the town and county; but at that time they began the manufacture of white flannels for the market. So successful was the experiment that in the summer of 1886 the machinery was doubled in capacity, and the mill, which formerly lay still two or three months every winter, is now in operation the year round. They now manufacture about 5,000 yards of flannel a week. During the year 1885 they ran not far from 125,000 yards of goods.

Such is the bare outline of the life-work of one of the men who benefit the community in which they live, by being industrious and economical, and by the use of foresight



and the exercise of a sleepless energy in the conduct of their affairs. They do better service than the blatant politicians and the green-house members of labor unions, who pass their time rather in grumbling over their lot than mending it. Mr. Dow deserves credit for the fact that he began with limited means and has constantly and against discouraging odds at times enlarged his facilities and increased the proportions of his business until it is more than a success; it is a monument to his abilities and persistency.

Mr. Dow has been twice married. He was first united in marriage with Sarah A. Newland, of Hyde Park, Vt., in February, 1855, who died in 1864, leaving two children, Justin G., now in partnership with his father, and Anna Sarah, who married John R. Rollins, of Bridgeport, Conn., in the fall of 1884, and died in September, 1885. On the 30th of November, 1865, Mr. Dow married Dulcena Benedict, daughter of Levi Franklin Benedict and Olla V. Manwell, of Hinesburg, who is the mother of two sons — Andrew and Frank B. Dow, and one daughter, Mary Olla.

Mr. Dow is a consistent member of the Republican party, and a stated attendant of the Congregational Church, of which his wife is a member.

FLETCHER, MARY M.¹ A life of simple and quiet benevolence, such as Miss Fletcher's, furnishes but few events for biography. She was born to Thaddeus and Mary L. (Peaslee) Fletcher on September 19, 1830, in Jericho, Vt., where her father was a merchant, and from whence he removed to Essex, where he was engaged in similar business for several years. In 1850 Mr. Fletcher came with his family to Burlington. Mary Fletcher and her younger sister Ellen, the only children, received their education in the Burlington Female Seminary, conducted by Rev. J. K. Converse. Both girls were extremely delicate in health, and are remembered by their associates as being unusually shy and reserved. Ellen, though apparently the more vigorous of the two, died of consumption after a short illness in 1855.

Mr. Fletcher having by prudence in mercantile business and fortunate investments at the West amassed a large property, and foreseeing that his family would be short-lived, turned his thoughts to the question of a charitable endowment for the public benefit. Among the plans which he considered, were projects for a public library and a hospital. Death, however, came to him in 1873, before he had fully matured any of the plans which lay before him. The only considerable gifts made by Mr. Fletcher himself were an endowment fund of \$10,000 given to the Essex Classical Institute and a bequest of \$10,000 to the Home for Destitute Children, Burlington. Shortly after his death Mrs. Mary L. and Miss Mary M. Fletcher, his wife and daughter, to whom he had bequeathed all his property, founded and endowed the "Fletcher Free Library" of Burlington, with gifts aggregating \$24,000. Of this sum, by the deed of gift, \$10,000 was devoted to the immediate purchase of books; \$10,000 was to be invested as a fund, the proceeds of which should be expended in purchasing books, and \$4,000 was afterwards added for the publishing of the catalogue and for procuring books for the reference department. The cost of maintenance, including building, furnishing, salaries of librarians, and current expenses, is borne by the city. This has proved a most wise and beneficent gift. It appears by the last annual report of the trustees that the library has now on its shelves 18,600 volumes, that the yearly additions are about 1,000 volumes, and the number of volumes annually drawn out for reading 30,000. Multiply these figures by

¹ Written by President M. H. Buckham.



the future decades of years which will inherit the ever-accumulating proceeds of this gift, and the gain to the intelligence of the community is seen to be beyond calculation.

The sudden death of Mrs. Fletcher in the summer of 1875 frustrated for the time a plan for the endowment of a hospital in which both Mrs. and Miss Fletcher had taken a warm interest and which seemed to be approaching maturity. But as soon as Miss Fletcher recovered from the shock caused by her mother's death, she set herself resolutely, and under a profound sense of the responsibility placed upon her, to accomplish the project twice arrested by death, the founding of a hospital. In this act, or series of acts, by which, on her part, this plan was carried into execution, Miss Fletcher manifested a remarkable business and executive ability. It has almost become a proverb that nowhere do persons of wealth show so much weakness as in their projects for bestowing their wealth upon the public. But this quiet, resolute lady, having sought advice where she thought she could get the best, matured her plans thoughtfully, and then, waiving aside opposition, announced and proceeded to carry out her design with a wisdom and firmness which, almost equally with her generosity, entitle her to admiration.

The sum total of Miss Fletcher's gifts to the hospital is something over \$400,000. Of this amount nearly \$30,000 went to the purchase of the charming estate which constitutes the hospital grounds, \$50,000 was expended in building and furniture, and the remainder is a permanent fund for the maintenance of the hospital. This total of gifts made in her lifetime, and of the avails of her legacy, constitutes by far the largest benefaction made to the public in our State throughout its entire history.

Miss Fletcher's minor benefactions were in number countless and were always bestowed with a thoughtful kindness which more than doubled their value to the recipients. She was, of course, beset by numberless solicitations which she was obliged to refuse, but the necessity of refusal always cost her gentle heart a pang. Among her latest gifts were an addition of \$2,000 to the endowment fund of the Essex Classical Institute and a payment of \$5,000 to the hospital for the establishment of a free bed in favor of the Winoski Avenue Congregational Church, with which she had her church home. This latter gift, one of the last acts of her life, seemed to give her unusual enjoyment.

Miss Fletcher, though outliving all her family, was a life-long invalid, death from consumption seeming to be a near probability at any time for thirty years before it actually came. This prolonged feebleness and perpetual struggle for existence will explain at once her secluded mode of life and the special form of benevolence to which she gave her best thoughts and the largest part of her means. The Mary Fletcher Hospital is an expression of her deep sympathy with human suffering and an embodiment of her earnest wish to do something for its alleviation.

The closing scene in Miss Fletcher's life was especially touching. As soon as she became aware that her end was near she desired to be taken to the hospital. Though informed by her physician, Dr. Carpenter, that the removal would be attended with extreme danger, she would not be refused. Taken up from her bed in the arms of her faithful attendant, Michael Kelly, she was conveyed, in a sleigh, to the hospital and laid upon the bed in her own room, where nobody but herself had ever rested, and there, murmuring thanks that she was permitted to be where she was, in a very brief space she breathed her life gently away, attended by the president, the superintendent, members of the staff, and the nurses of the hospital she had founded. It was all exactly as she might have wished, and doubtless did wish, during those many days of weakness and





TRUMAN GALUSHA.



pain, through and beyond which she has now forever passed. She died February 24, 1885, in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

Miss Fletcher's life, as we now look back upon it, was one of great interest and beauty. In spite of sickness and pain, in spite of manifold limitations, a certain serenity rests upon it, a certain degree even of sunshine and charm. Our community is the richer for having such a life treasured up in its memory. When more noted names and more splendid careers shall be forgotten, this gentle lady and that which she has done will long be held in loving remembrance.

GALUSHA, TRUMAN. Truman Galusha was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., on the 30th of September, 1786. He was the son of Hon. Jonas Galusha and his first wife, Mary, daughter of Governor Thomas Chittenden. Jonas Galusha was born in Norwich, Conn., February 11, 1753. He was the third in direct descent from Jacob Galusha, who, when a boy eight years old, early in the seventeenth century, was brought from Wales, at length settled near Plymouth, Mass., and became the ancestor of a numerous family. In 1769 Jacob Galusha, the son of Daniel and father of Jonas Galusha, with his family moved from Norwich to Salisbury, Conn., and thence in the spring of 1775 to Shaftsbury, Vt., where at length Jonas Galusha became a farmer and pursued that employment through life, except as he was withdrawn from it by official engagements. When the Revolutionary struggle commenced he took an active part in favor of the independence of the colonies. He was a member of a company commanded by his brother David, in Colonel Seth Warner's regiment of "Green Mountain Boys." Previous to the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, he became captain of a company of militia, which consisted of two companies previously organized in Shaftsbury. When he received orders from Colonel Moses Robinson to march his company to Bennington he promptly called out his men and led them to the scene of action. As stated in the general chapter relating to the events of this war, the Vermont and New Hampshire militia were compelled to fight and win the battle a second time.

Captain Galusha, it is stated, continued in active military service until the surrender of Burgoyne, and at several other times he with his company was temporarily under arms. In October, 1778, he married Mary Chittenden. In March, 1781, he was elected sheriff of the county of Bennington, which office in the spring of 1787 he resigned. In 1792 he was elected a member of the second Council of Censors. In 1793 he was chosen a member of the Governor's Council, and by successive elections held the office six years. He also held the office of assistant judge of Bennington County Court for three years, beginning with 1795; and in 1800 was again elected, holding the office this time seven years. In 1800, too, he was elected representative from Shaftsbury, and took his seat in the House; but on the morning of the second day resigned his seat, on the ground that he had been elected councilor and had accepted the office. He remained a member of the council seven successive years. He was elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1807, and again in 1808. In 1809 he was chosen an elector of president and vice-president, and again in 1821, 1825 and 1829. He was elected governor of the State of Vermont in 1809, and was re-elected in 1810, 1811 and 1812. To this important office he was again called in 1815, and was re-elected year by year by constantly increasing majorities until 1819, when his competing candidate had only a few more than a thousand votes. He then announced his determination to remain no longer in public life, and in this he persisted, though urged to the contrary not only by

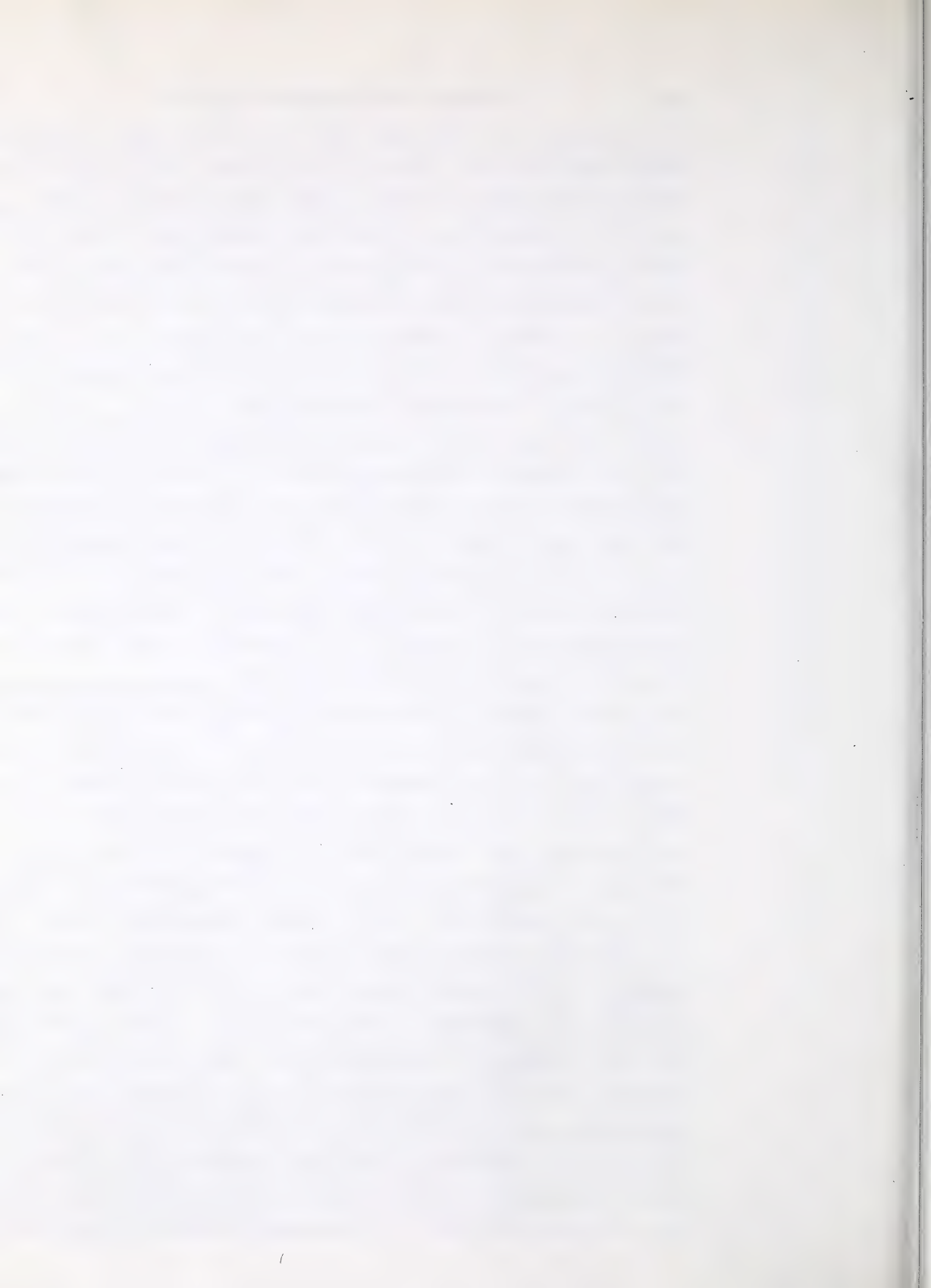


his political friends, but by many of the adverse party. The Legislature presented an address in which they said: "In discharging the duties of councilor, judge and governor you have ever merited and received the approbation of your fellow citizens."

According to printed accounts Jonas Galusha was physically, constitutionally strong and active to an advanced period of life. A good observer of men and things, he improved his opportunities for special and general reading, and aptly availed himself of the advantages of his varied life. He was characterized by discernment, and by firmness and steadiness in his pursuits; but after the attainment of favorable results he was inclined to be conciliatory, and allay the excessive heat of party strife. He was not much addicted to public speaking, but when occasion required he could express himself clearly and forcibly. He and his first wife had four sons and three daughters, who arrived at maturity. By another wife he had one daughter.

His elder sons, one of whom was Truman Galusha, passed most of the time of their minority, except when at school, at the home of their father, and as he was to a considerable extent withdrawn by official engagements from direct attention to his home affairs, they had a greater charge and responsibility in regard to those affairs, the experience derived from which was probably favorable to them in after life. Truman Galusha married Lydia Loomis September 17, 1809, who died June 27, 1818, and again, December 23, 1819, Hannah Chittenden, daughter of Hon. Noah Chittenden. She died May 29, 1828. By his first wife he had two sons and one daughter, and by the second one son and three daughters. He commenced business with a moderate patrimony, on a farm of limited extent in Shaftsbury, Vt., and occasionally practiced, as he had calls from neighbors and other persons, the art of surveying.

In February, 1823 or 1824, he and his family, then comprising two sons by his first wife, his second wife, their son and daughter, and attendant, moved from Shaftsbury to the southwesterly part of Jericho, Vt., and after their arrival first occupied the somewhat noted and conspicuous brick house erected, and for a number of years owned and occupied, by the Hon. Noah Chittenden, of whom Truman Galusha purchased the same, together with a considerable farm connected with it, and bordering in part on Onion or Winooski River. This house, last owned by Ellery Fay, was consumed by fire on the 22d of December, 1885. Another noted and conspicuous brick house, in the near vicinity of the one first named, was built by Governor Martin Chittenden, and owned and occupied by him a number of years before he removed to Williston, and is now owned and occupied by Daniel Bishop. In 1832 or 1833 he purchased and removed to the G. O. Dixon farm at Jericho, on Brown's River, and five or six years later removed to a more elevated tract in the more easterly part of the village of Jericho (which is now occupied by his son, Russell L. Galusha), where he died on the 12th of June, 1859. He held the office of selectman, and other town offices for a number of years, representing Jericho in the General Assembly in 1827, 1828 and 1830, and took a leading interest in the management of the affairs of the town. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1836 and 1843, and a judge of Chittenden County Court in 1849 and 1850. He was assiduous in his business affairs, and gradually acquired what was considered in his town and vicinity a considerable property. He was also attentive to his duties and offices in the Baptist Church in Jericho, to which he belonged, and to the interests of which, as well as to the general interests of religion, he was devoted. He was never wanting in energy and attention in the discharge of his duties and obligations as a citizen and civil officer. In meetings and public assemblies he could express



his views and opinions distinctly and with effect. He was a person of excellent physique, especially in his youth and prime. At an advanced period of his life he was affected by a femoral ailment attended with a lameness which in a measure disabled him and crippled his active energies.

Two sons and one daughter of Truman Galusha now reside in Jericho. The elder, Truman C., was born in Shaftsbury December 19, 1810, first married Miss Beulah C. Butts, and is now living with his second wife, who was Miss A. O. Bishop. He has four children. Russell L. Galusha, the second son of Truman, was born in Shaftsbury on the 11th of October, 1812, and now occupies the place last occupied by his father. Another son of Truman, Rollin Mallary Galusha, was born in Shaftsbury on the 30th of September, 1820, and came to Jericho with the rest of the family, where he spent the remainder of his life. In him flowed two currents of influential and energetic blood under different names, and he was worthy of such ancestry. He was always held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens of the town where he lived and died. Few men have been more universally beloved among relatives, and as a man of general intelligence, of sterling integrity, and of kindly sympathies, he will be long and affectionately remembered. His generous feeling and cordial Christian fellowship was attractive, and in him every man found a friend and every Christian a brother. He died in Jericho on the 14th of May, 1886, leaving a widow *née* Carrie McEwen, and three daughters.

Clara J., wife of L. B. Howe, of Jericho, is a daughter of Truman Galusha. They have three sons living. Another daughter, Mrs. Ellen Maria Howe, widow of George P. Howe, resides at Loon Lake, Franklin county, N. Y., and has two daughters.

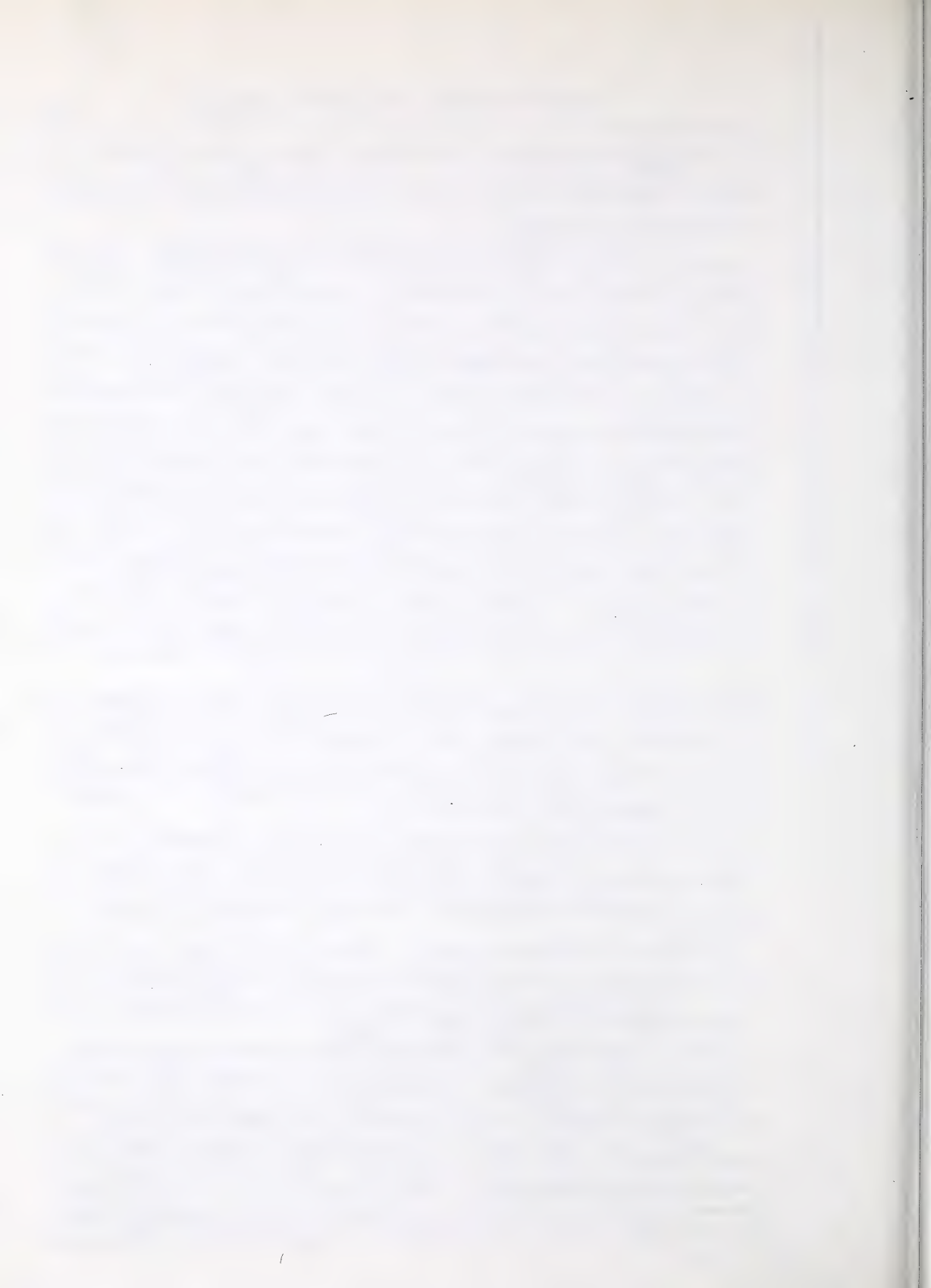
GOODRICH, BLOSSOM. The subject of this sketch was born in Richmond, Vt., on the 11th of January, 1812. The first of his ancestors to come to Vermont was his grandfather, Daniel, who died in Wells. His father, also named Daniel, came to Richmond about the year 1811, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson and the son of Blossom, Jerome Goodrich. He died in Forestville, N. Y., September 21, 1852, leaving three daughters and four sons.

Blossom Goodrich was educated in the district schools of Richmond, and determined to follow the occupation of his father, that of farming. He accordingly came upon the farm which he still owns in Richmond, and by virtue of diligence and calculation has increased the original limits of a small farm until the acres now number four hundred and fifty.

In politics Mr. Goodrich is Republican. It is his habit to abstain from office, though he votes whenever it is his duty to do so, and votes with an intelligent and definite purpose. He is by preference of creed a member of the Universalist faith, and to that church contributes the benefit of his financial support.

Blossom Goodrich was joined in marriage on the 2d of January, 1834, with Naomi, daughter of Zebulon Morton. She was born on the 22d of January, 1809, near Hartford, Conn., and accompanied her parents to Williston in 1811. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have had nine children, of whom six are living. Their names are as follows:

Cornelia, born October 31, 1834, became the wife of Lorenzo D. Whitcomb, of Essex Junction (of whom a sketch appears in this volume), and died December 17, 1881, leaving three children, Laura F., Edgar W., and James W. The second child of Blossom Goodrich and wife is Eleanor, born June 30, 1836, and now living in Henry, Ill. The others are Harriet, born December 7, 1837, now living in Lincoln, Neb.;



Frederick Jerome, born September 5, 1839, now occupying the farm first settled by his grandfather; Eugene, born October 6, 1841, now of Burlington; Morton B., born August 21, 1843, died September 30, 1849; George, born June 13, 1845, now living in Williston, near the farm of his father and near the town line between Williston and Richmond; Laura F., born September 21, 1850, died May 19, 1863; and Charles, born September 21, 1852, now living with his parents. At this date (August, 1886) Mr. Goodrich is living at Norwood, Mich. He has eight grandsons of his surname: Arthur, Raymond, Fred, Harry, Morton, Blossom, Clifford and Clarence; and ten granddaughters of his surname: Mary, Naomi, May, Bell, Dora, Georgia, Flora, Daisy, Maud, and Laura.

GILLETT, HENRY, was born in Richmond on the 13th of January, 1818. He was educated at the Hinesburg and Montpelier Academies, after which he returned to his father's farm in Richmond. His grandfather, Asa Gillett, sen., the first of the family to come to Vermont, left Pittsfield, Mass., before the town of Richmond was incorporated, and settled on the strip of land which then formed a part of Huntington, and was afterwards annexed to Richmond. His son, Asa, jr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in July, 1790, on the farm called the Captain Russell place, about one-half mile north from Richmond village, and died in August, 1869, at his home in Jonesville. He had five children, as follows: Maria, the eldest, now Mrs. Safford Colby, of Richmond; Marilla, now Mrs. John Williams, of South Burlington; Henry; Malinda, who died many years ago, the wife of J. B. Nichols; and Hiram A., now a resident of Valparaiso, Ind. Asa Gillett's wife, whom he married in 1814, was Lucia, daughter of Edward Jones, a sketch of whose life appears in the history of Richmond.

Henry Gillett remained upon the farm with his father until 1842, when he purchased the property and began to conduct the business on his own account. In 1878 he removed to his present residence — the place where his father died — and with his usual enterprise thoroughly repaired the buildings. In 1886 he purchased the old hotel property formerly belonging to Ransom Jones, and is at the present writing engaged in repairing the buildings for the reception of guests.

Mr. Gillett is an out-spoken Democrat in politics, notwithstanding which he has been frequently elected to important offices in a town, county and State which are overwhelmingly Republican. As early as 1843, and for several years succeeding, he was chosen lister. He has been selectman many times, among the periods being 1857 and 1858, and from 1864 to 1873. He represented Richmond in the Legislature in 1874, and the county of Chittenden in the State Equalizing Board in 1874, and again in 1882. His popularity is based wholly upon his catholic and intelligent public enterprise and spirit. He is always foremost in movements looking to the improvement of his town and county, and contributes without stint to the success of all beneficent public undertakings. His religion is founded on a belief in universal redemption, and he is a regular attendant at the church of that denomination in Richmond.

On the 20th of September, 1842, he married Orpha, daughter of Rev. Thomas Browning, at that time pastor of the Universalist Church in Richmond. They have had two children, Melinda, born on the 8th of May, 1844, who became the wife of Dr. A. H. Chessmore, of Huntington, and died on the 8th of August, 1874; and Frank B., born on the 10th of November, 1850, married in November, 1876, to Anna Pelton in Plattsburgh, N. Y., and now resides in Jonesville.



JOHNSON, JOHN, who died in Burlington of erysipelas fever, on the 30th of April, 1842, was one of the most skillful land surveyors of New England in his time. He was born in Canterbury, N. H., on the 2d day of December, 1771, his parents having just previously removed thither from Andover, Mass. He was descended from a family of the same patronymic who were among the earliest settlers of Andover, where several branches of the family still reside. His father, Benjamin Johnson, was a grandson of Captain Timothy Johnson, an extensive land owner in Andover, who, in 1677, at the head of a corps of mounted men, defeated the Indians in several fierce encounters.

Benjamin Johnson married Elizabeth Boardman, of Preston, Conn., and removed to Canterbury, N. H. He was a farmer, and took an active part in the War of the Revolution, rendering distinguished service at the battle of Bennington under General Stark, and receiving the commendation of that officer. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, having through life sustained a character above reproach. His son John, then nineteen years of age, determined to seek his fortune in a newer country, and repaired at once to the northwestern part of Vermont, residing for short periods at several places, until the year 1808, when he settled permanently on the hill near the university in Burlington. By the time of his settlement in Burlington he had acquired a thorough knowledge of his chosen occupation of land surveying, and had already made surveys and resurveys of many of the towns in Northern Vermont. It will be remembered that the duties of a surveyor in this early day were of a severe and arduous nature. The population of the country was scanty, money was scarce, there were few roads, and they of the rudest description, the extremely rugged surface of the country presented in many cases almost insurmountable barriers to progress, while the snow lay at a great depth in the dense forests late in the season. In conducting these surveys it was Mr. Johnson's practice to encamp with his party wherever night overtook him. The town of Westmore, in which Willoughby Lake is situated, was surveyed by him in the months of February and March, 1800, when the snow covered the ground to a mean depth of five or six feet. His eminent services in his pursuit brought him a wide and enviable reputation throughout the State, and in 1812 he was appointed surveyor-general of Vermont. He was also chosen by the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent to superintend the surveys on behalf of the United States of our northeastern boundary. With Colonel Bouchette, the English surveyor, he undertook the work in 1817, and traced the north line from the source of St. Croix River in the eastern part of Maine, to St. John's River. In the following year, with Colonel Odell for the English commission, he continued this line to the Highlands designated in the treaty, and explored the country lying to the west of the due north line, the geography of which had been previously unknown. At this point the English commission objected to the extension of the due north line across St. John's River, and the surveys were interrupted. Mr. Johnson's final report was made in 1819 or 1820. Upon the resumption of the surveys by the government some years later, when the line was directed to be run more accurately than was possible in an original exploration, it was found to differ so little from the line traced by Mr. Johnson that the latter was adopted in the treaty of 1842 as the boundary to St. John's River, whence by a liberal concession on the part of this government, it was permitted to follow the channel of that stream for some distance west, before again verging to the Highlands. After concluding this service Mr. Johnson was again appointed surveyor-general of Vermont, and at various times during the remain-

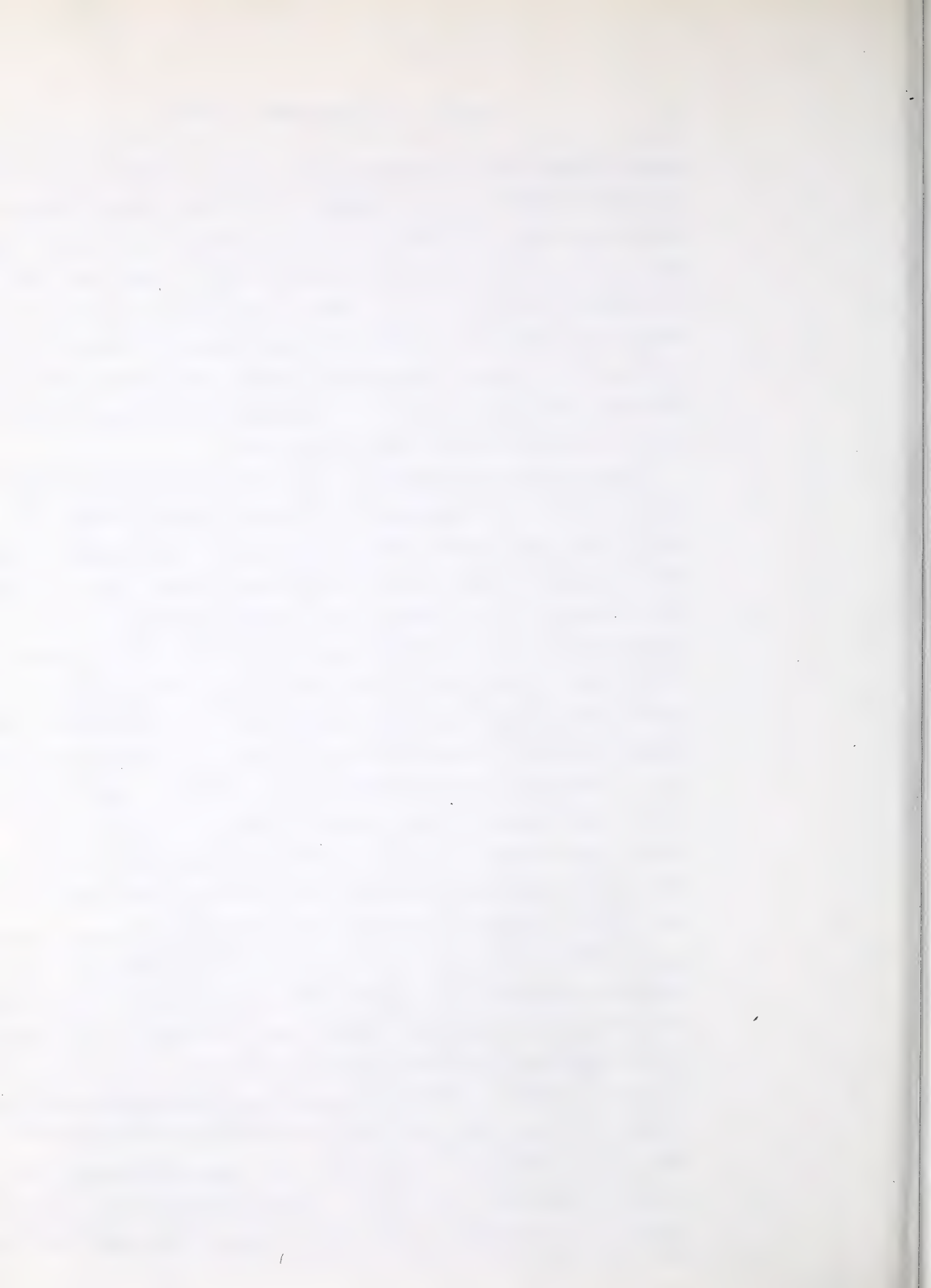


ing years of his life he filled several important offices of trust. During the War of 1812-15 his intimate acquaintance with the topography of Northern Vermont and New York enabled him to furnish invaluable information to the military department, which was suitably acknowledged, but for which he received no compensation. He was also appointed one of a commission to examine and adjust the claims of citizens on the northern frontier, upon whom the army had at times been obliged to make forced demands for transportation, forage, etc. He was chosen to this position by virtue of his high reputation for probity, and of his excellent private and public character. These qualities also commanded the universal attention of his townsmen, by whom he was frequently made the arbitrator of some disputed question, which was determined by his wisdom and keen sense of justice, without the delay and expense of a trial and judgment in the regularly constituted courts. In the division and settlement of estates his services were almost constantly brought into requisition.

It has already been made apparent that Mr. Johnson was not merely a surveyor, but a man of broad general information, of great native abilities, and of an unerring judgment. He possessed a degree of mathematical and mechanical knowledge and skill rarely attained by those whose education, like his, did not emanate from the schools and colleges, but was rather built up by his own unaided efforts. It was his habit to investigate all questions on which his mind was brought to bear, carefully and closely, guarding his judgments from the influence of any improper prejudice or bias. The many manuscripts which he left on the subjects of carpentry, bridge building, hydraulics, etc., display great care and patient research in the collection of facts, and very unusual mechanical skill in the arrangement of plans. Most of the mechanical structures of any magnitude erected in Northern Vermont during his residence in Burlington, either emanated from him or received the benefit of his sanction. In 1815 he furnished the plans for the structure, then the largest of the kind in that part of the country, that was placed over the frame of the large government vessel, then unfinished, at Sackett's Harbor. He had no superior in the planning and construction of bridges, dams, and mills, and many so-called improvements, since patented by others, and used in other parts of the country, may be discerned in structures planned by him in Northern Vermont. He gave particular attention to the subject of saw-mills and flouring-mills, and through his instrumentality, aided by one or two others chiefly, the flouring-mills of Northern Vermont and New York were rendered especially superior to all others.

Mr. Johnson became a partner in 1822 in the first establishment erected in Ausable Valley, N. Y., for the manufacture of chain cables, and he retained his interest in the manufacturing industries of that valley for a number of years. In addition to his manuscripts on saw-mills and flouring-mills, mentioned above, he left others equally valuable on the construction of fulling-mills, oil-mills, rolling-mills, forges, etc., which manifest in their preparation extreme diligence and careful observation. The celebrated Oliver Evans met Mr. Johnson while on a visit to Vermont to collect his dues on the improvements in the use of machinery which he had originated, and was surprised and delighted to find in his new acquaintance so thorough an adept in the branches of practical learning in which he himself had become famous.

It was early a conviction with Mr. Johnson that theoretical knowledge in any department of science was valuable chiefly in proportion to its contribution to the general welfare and prosperity, and he viewed with pain the divergence in thought and sentiment between the scientific men of his day, who made little effort to render their studies



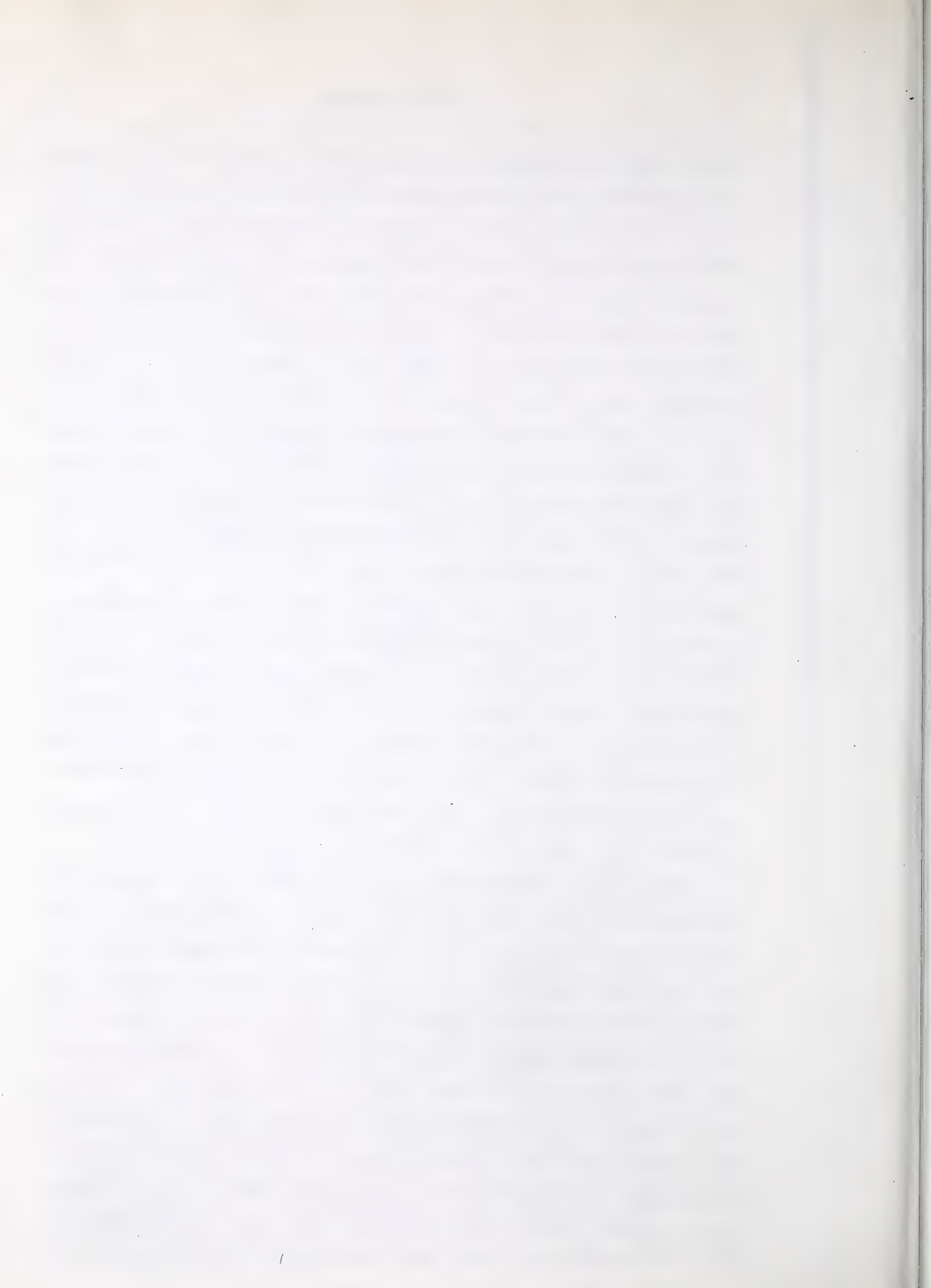
practical in result, and the practical men who refused to believe that their professions could be advanced by any labors outside of the field or workshop. With the latter he had great influence, and was eminently successful in his efforts to elevate the several mechanical professions by proving that a knowledge of general principles and theories was important, because to a man's personal experience it added much of the recorded experience and observation of others, which could be learned only by reading and study.

Mr. Johnson originated many valuable improvements in the mechanical arts; notwithstanding which, he never sought to benefit himself by obtaining letters patent, as he might have been justified in doing. The results of his studies, researches, and all his labors were generously devoted to the public benefit. The success of his son, Edwin F. Johnson, who afterwards attained a position in the first rank of the profession of civil engineering, was in no small degree due to the instruction received in the office of his father on the subjects immediately connected with his pursuit. Mr. Johnson usually had with him several young men who were qualifying themselves as land surveyors and mechanics, many of whom afterward became prominent as such in other parts of the country. These young men always retained for their instructor the kindest regard and affection. His sympathies on behalf of the poor and suffering were easily excited. His hospitality was well understood, and his home was always open to the reception of his many friends. He was generous almost to a fault.

Although he never took a very active part in political matters, he entertained decided opinions in harmony with the Jeffersonian school, and never neglected his duties as a citizen, nor hesitated to express his opinions of men and principles. He was conscientious, however, of the readiness with which human nature is swayed by partisan and sectarian influences, and carefully avoided exposing himself to their action, or censuring others who had been thus exposed. He was a great favorite socially, having the rare and happy faculty of making himself agreeable to all alike. Though not what would be termed a learned man, he had read extensively, and stood upon a footing of equality and friendship with men who ranked high for their scientific attainments.

Mr. Johnson first married, in 1799, Rachel Ferry, of Granby. After her death he married, in 1807, Lurinda Smith, of Richmond, Vt., who died March 21, 1866.

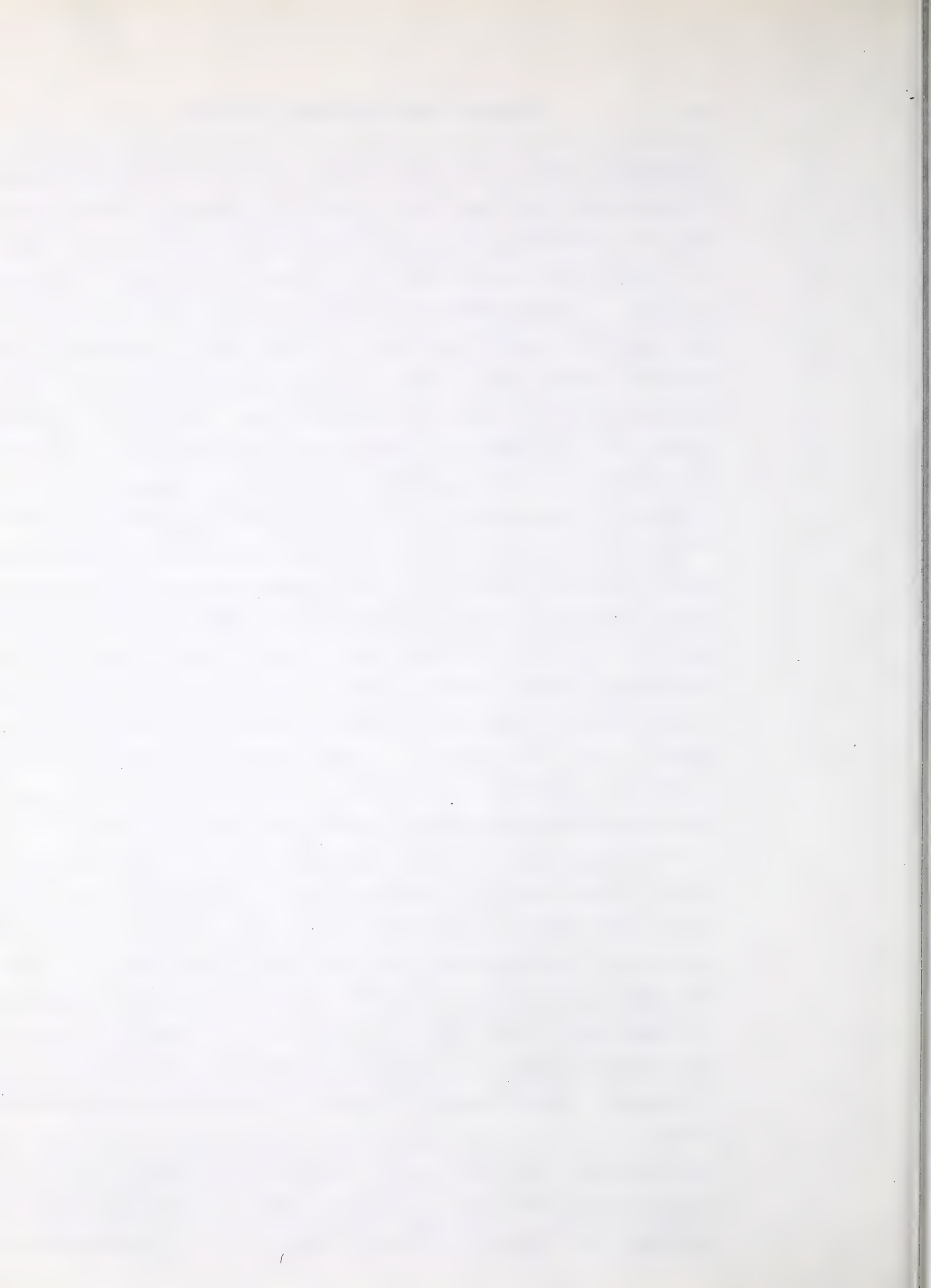
JOSEPH DANA ALLEN. On the 22d of January, 1836, the eldest daughter of Mr. Johnson, Eliza R. Johnson, became the wife of a man who in his profession had attained as high a rank as had been accorded to her father. Joseph Dana Allen was born at Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., on the 16th of October, 1799. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and after a thorough preparation entered Norwich Military University in 1821, then presided over by Captain Alden Partridge, late commandant at West Point, and an able instructor in civil engineering, the profession which Mr. Allen had adopted. For two years after his graduation in 1825 he was assistant professor of civil engineering in the university, and then resigned to accept the position of engineer of the Connecticut River Navigation Company, a corporation organized for the improvement of the navigation of that river from Barnet, Vt., to Hartford, Conn. In the year following he entered into an engagement with a company of New York capitalists to prepare a plan for a system of public works, then projected, by which the waters on the south shore of Long Island were to be connected so as to form an unbroken inland channel for ocean vessels from the eastern end of Long Island to New York Harbor. After completing these surveys and making his report thereon, he took charge of the Worcester division of the Blackstone Canal, then constructing, to connect the interior of Massachusetts with Long Island Sound. His next work was the laying out and



building of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, to communicate between the lumber region of Maine and the sea at Portland. In 1830 Mr. Allen's services were demanded by the New York Canal Board, to aid in planning and perfecting the elaborate system then under consideration to connect the new West with the seaboard. As chief engineer he constructed the Black River and Chemung Canals, after which he took charge of the building of the northern division of the Chenango Canal, between Binghamton and Utica. In 1836 the construction of railroads began to be considered, and, by reason of his recognized ability, Mr. Allen was chosen to determine the route and plan the construction of the first road leading out of New York city, connecting with the junction of canal and river at Albany, and now known as the New York and Harlem Railroad. He also directed the laying out of the Utica and Oswego Railroad, the completion of which was prevented by the financial panic of 1837. In 1838 he was appointed engineer of the Erie Railroad from Binghamton westward, then under the presidency of the eminent banker Jonas G. King, of New York, and directed the course of construction of that line. Notwithstanding the fact that railroad construction was then in its infancy, Mr. Allen's methods in his work at this early day have since been adopted throughout the country, a fact which abundantly testifies to his skill and efficiency.

He subsequently directed the course and construction of the Chenango Canal from Binghamton to Tioga Point, N. Y., and also the Chemung Canal from Elmira to the same place. During the four years then following he was in charge as engineer-in-chief of the enlargement of the Erie Canal west from Little Falls; but his incessant and responsible labors for a period of about sixteen years had greatly impaired his health, and, in the hope that a change of occupation might be a benefit to him, he purchased an interest in the Onondaga salt works at Syracuse, N. Y. Disappointed in the hope for health, he sought his end by an entire abandonment of business for a time, and removed to Burlington, Vt., where he ever after lived. In 1845 he organized the Winooski Cotton Mill Company, and for two years was its president. This office he relinquished in the belief that his improved health would permit him to renew the practice of his profession. He accordingly accepted the position of consulting engineer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and directed the laying out of that line in Wisconsin. He was at the same time appointed chief engineer of the Erie Canal; but ill health again overtook him, and he practically retired permanently from the active duties of the profession. He afterward, in the capacity of chief engineer of the Albany and Northern Railroad, directed its plan and construction, and still later laid out the northern extension of the Rutland Railroad line. He prepared the complete and accurate surveys of the city of Burlington, together with the maps and data, upon which was based the system of street improvements afterward carried into effect. In 1856, at the request of the government of the United States, he took charge of the erection of the government buildings, post-office, custom-house and marine hospital, in Burlington, and completed them with his usual skill and painstaking. He was for a long time director of the Merchants' Bank at Burlington, and was frequently in requisition to perform other private and public trusts.

As has been said, his active life in his chosen pursuit covered a period of but little more than sixteen years, and yet few have accomplished such prodigious and gratifying results in a much longer lifetime. His enforced retirement from activity was especially irksome to his energetic nature, which sought and found a partial alleviation in those liberal studies which enlighten and elevate the character. He was a man of modest and



retiring disposition, of a liberal culture, and of rare moral qualities and sterling sense and judgment. His integrity and purity of character were particularly marked. In all that he did he was conscientious to a remarkable degree, and the minutest details of his public and official work, as well as of the minor and personal concerns of his life, invite the most critical scrutiny. His mind was a storehouse of facts and principles always ready for use, while his systematic thoroughness and clear perceptions of the questions with which he had to do, made his advice often sought and highly valued. He was for many years a consistent communicant of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Allen died on the 12th of October, 1878, leaving his survivors, his widow and two sons, Charles E. Allen, of Burlington, Vt., and John J. Allen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., all now living, the former at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Charles Edwin Allen was born in Burlington, Vt., on the 28th of November, 1838, fitted for college at the Burlington High School, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1859. He studied law with Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, of Windsor, Vt., and subsequently with Hon. Milo L. Bennett, of Burlington, and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1864. After practicing in New York city for three years he returned to Burlington, where on the 31st of October, 1867, he married Ellen C., only daughter of Elias Lyman, esq., of Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have three children, Joseph Dana, Lyman and Florence Lyman. His residence in Burlington is the old homestead of his grandfather, John Johnson, afterwards owned by his father.

Mr. Allen has ably sustained the reputation of the family for thoroughness and efficiency in his life work, for elevation of character and liberality of culture. In 1862-63 he was assistant secretary of the State Senate; from 1878 to 1882 he was alderman from his ward; in 1882, was city assessor. In 1883 he was elected a member of the board of school commissioners of the city, to which office he has since been twice re-elected, and has in other positions of trust and honor received evidence of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the practice of his profession, although he is not confined in the scope of his labors, he has made a speciality of patent law, in which department of practice he is deservedly eminent.

His brother, John Johnson Allen, was born at Utica, N. Y., August 4, 1842. He was graduated at the Burlington High School in 1848, and at the University of Vermont in 1862. Receiving an appointment on the staff of the provost marshal of the fourth district of New York, he removed to that city and succeeded to the charge of the office during the last year of the bureau. In 1866 he graduated from Columbia Law School, and soon after was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, which position he continued to hold until his resignation in March, 1873, since which time he has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession, in which he has acquired a high reputation. In 1874 he represented his district in the Legislature of New York. For several years he has held the office of United States supervisor for the city of Brooklyn, and also that of United States commissioner.

His summers are spent in Burlington, where he owns a residence on College Hill. He married in 1870 Louisa A., youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles Shaler, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and has three children, Marion Shaler, Eliza, and Marguerite Louisa.



LYMAN, EDWARD, was born at Woodstock, Vt., on the 21st day of January, 1826. He was the second child and only son of Job and Mary P. Lyman, and is in the seventh generation from Richard Lyman, who was born in High Ongar, Essex county, England, in 1580, and, emigrating to the New World in the summer of 1631, became one of the proprietors and a leading citizen of Hartford, Conn. Job Lyman was born at Northampton, Mass., was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1804, studied law, and settled for the practice of his profession at Woodstock. There he became identified with a number of important public interests; was cashier of the old Vermont State Bank throughout its existence, and served many years as president of the Woodstock Bank. For a long period he was court auditor of Windsor county, and a member of the Governor's Council. In 1850 he relinquished all business pursuits and came to Burlington, where he died on the 10th of September, 1870.

Edward Lyman, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the schools of Woodstock and at the widely-known Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, N. H., and at the early age of fifteen years entered upon his business career as clerk in a dry goods store at Woodstock. He continued to act in that capacity in several stores until 1848, when, deeming his apprenticeship concluded, he came to Burlington and became the junior partner of the firm of E. & E. Lyman. After the lapse of three years he purchased his partner's interest and continued sole proprietor until August, 1868, when he rewarded the fidelity and ability of one of his clerks by admitting him to an interest in the firm. The clerk was Heman W. Allen, his present partner, who has united with Mr. Lyman in sustaining and furthering the enviable reputation of the house for the highest integrity and unquestioned credit. In 1862 Mr. Lyman added a wholesale and jobbing department to his business, which has grown to large proportions.

In 1855, when the institution now known at the Merchants' National Bank was chartered, he was chosen one of its directors, and has remained in that position without interruption to the present time, being in the mean time elected vice-president and president, respectively. After serving in the capacity of president for a number of years he resigned the position in January, 1885.

On the 25th of October, 1853, he married Minerva B., daughter of the late George Lyman, of White River Junction. Of their two children, a daughter, Minnie Elizabeth, is living. The first-born, Mary Louise, died on the 14th of March, 1862, in the fifth year of her age.

To the unyielding strength of moral principle which Mr. Lyman has inherited from his ancestors, he has added the qualities that soften the stern outlines of the Puritan character and a spirit of charity that widens the influence of the Puritan faith. He and his family are attendants at the College Street Congregational Church. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but he steadily refuses to accept public office.

MEECH, HON. EZRA, was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1773, and came to Hinesburg, Vt., with his father, Elisha Meech, in 1785. The country being new at this time, he was obliged to fight innumerable obstacles; but by remarkable perseverance and energy he attained prominence and became one of the wealthiest men in his county.

He entered first into the fur trade between the United States and Canada. Subsequently he kept a store at Charlotte, Vt., and in 1810 was extensively engaged in shipping timber to Quebec. At the breaking out of the war in 1812 they gave him thirty days to close out his business and leave the Dominion. During the war he furnished



provisions for the soldiers of the American army. At the close of the war he again entered the lumber business.

He was also during his business career interested in railroads, marble business near Rutland, and several other enterprises, nearly always making a success of whatever he undertook.

He was at one time Democratic candidate for governor, but defeated by the Republican nominee.

He represented his State in Congress three terms at the time Daniel Webster and Henry Clay were in the Senate. He was also judge of his county.

He married for his first wife Mary McNiell, daughter of John McNiell, of Charlotte, and they had ten children, five of whom lived to maturity, Mary, Jane, James, Ezra and Edgar. Mary (McNiell) Meech died in 1827. The following year he married his second wife, Mrs. Asahel Clark, in 1828, and she died in Burlington, Vt., September, 1874.

Ezra Meech was a man of stanch principles and great executive ability. In physical stature he was gigantic, being six feet four inches tall, and weighing 360 pounds.

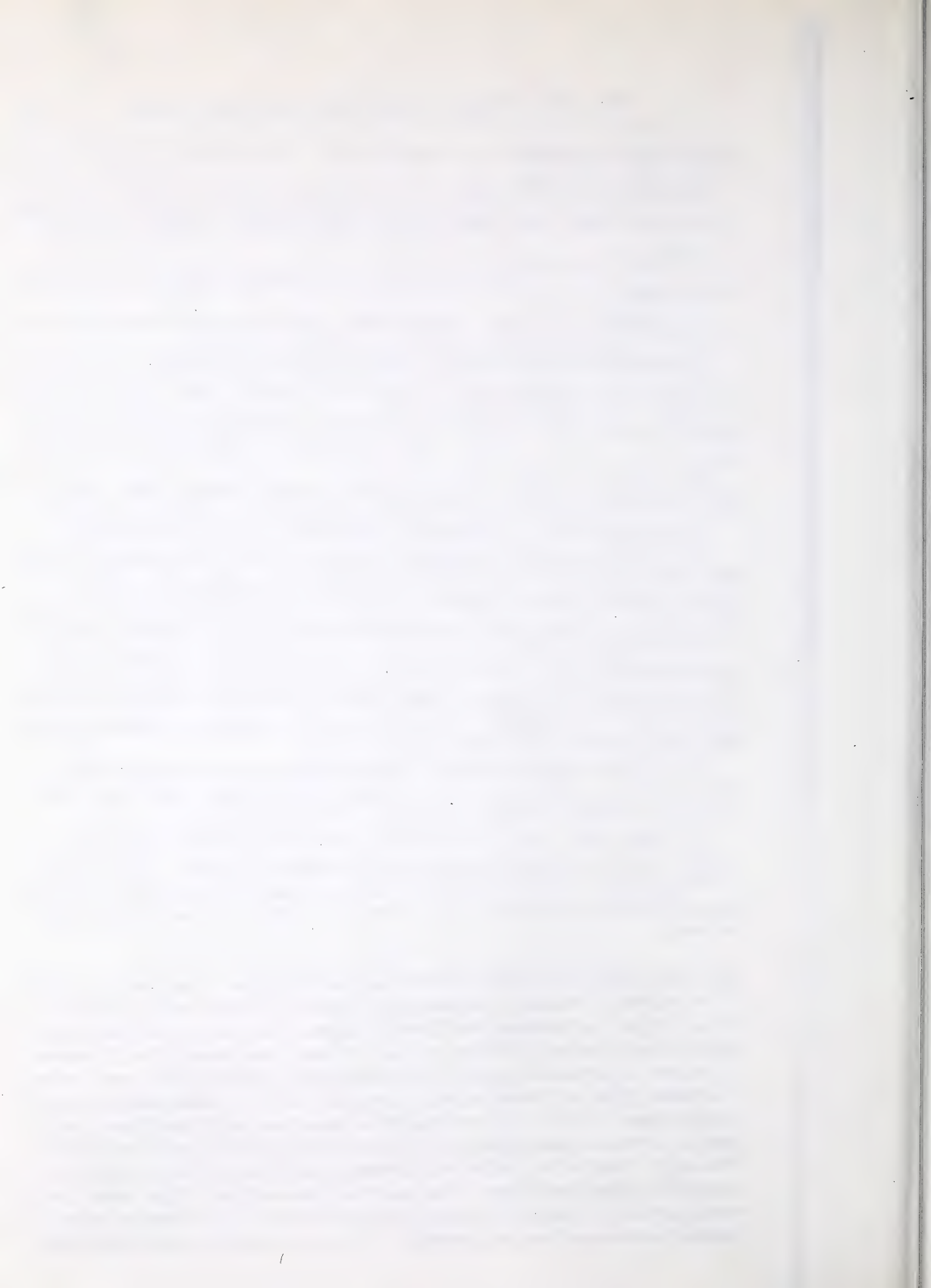
He died in Shelburne, Vt., September, 1856, leaving two sons, Ezra and Edgar.

Edgar Meech was born in Shelburne, Vt., June 20, 1818. He was a son of the Hon. Ezra Meech and Mary (McNiell) Meech, and the youngest of ten children. At the age of fifteen he went to Chambly, Canada, and studied French, afterwards entering the University of Vermont and graduating in the class of 1841. He then returned to his father's home in Shelburne, and there, with his brother Ezra, managed the farm, which consisted of 3,500 acres of land, situated on the border of Lake Champlain. He was married June 9, 1850, to Mary Jane Field, daughter of Salthiel and Lydia (Bragg) Field, of Springfield, Vt. In 1851 he settled on a farm in Charlotte adjoining his father's, and there lived the remainder of his life.

They had five children—Charles E., who graduated at the University of Vermont in 1874 and who is in business in Portland, Oregon; William F., who died in 1874; Mary E., Abbie J., married to William K. Sheldon, of West Rutland, Vt., and Sarah S.

Mr. Meech was a man of rare qualities, retiring and modest in disposition, but deeply interested in all the political and social movements of his time. He was a man of strong integrity, gentle and loving in manner, so that all who knew him loved and respected him from childhood up. On February 19, 1885, he died at the age of sixty-six years.

PARKER, SEYMOUR JEREMIAH, was born in Milton, Vt., on the 8th of February, 1820. The first of his ancestors to come to Vermont was his grandfather, Edward Parker, who emigrated from Deerfield, Conn., to Richford, in this State, shortly before the year 1800, and died there in 1812. His son, John Parker, father of Seymour J., was born in Connecticut in 1796, and was brought to Richford by his parents, where he attended school and helped his father about his work until he had attained the age of sixteen years. Then, at the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain, he enlisted as a musician, young as he was, and in that capacity participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. After serving out his time he went to Milton and settled on the farm now occupied by Allen Caswell, about a mile east from Milton village. While there he was made captain of a company of riflemen, and was promoted to the colonelcy, which he remained until the company was disbanded. In 1837 he removed to the farm in West-



ford now owned and occupied by his son, the subject of this sketch. When he first removed to Milton he married Letty, daughter of Solomon Caswell, of that town. His wife was born in 1799, and died May 26, 1883. They reared a family of four girls and two boys, of whom Seymour J. was the eldest. John Parker died June 13, 1876. He was deservedly a prominent man; served one term in the State Senate, and held all the highest offices in the town of Westford.

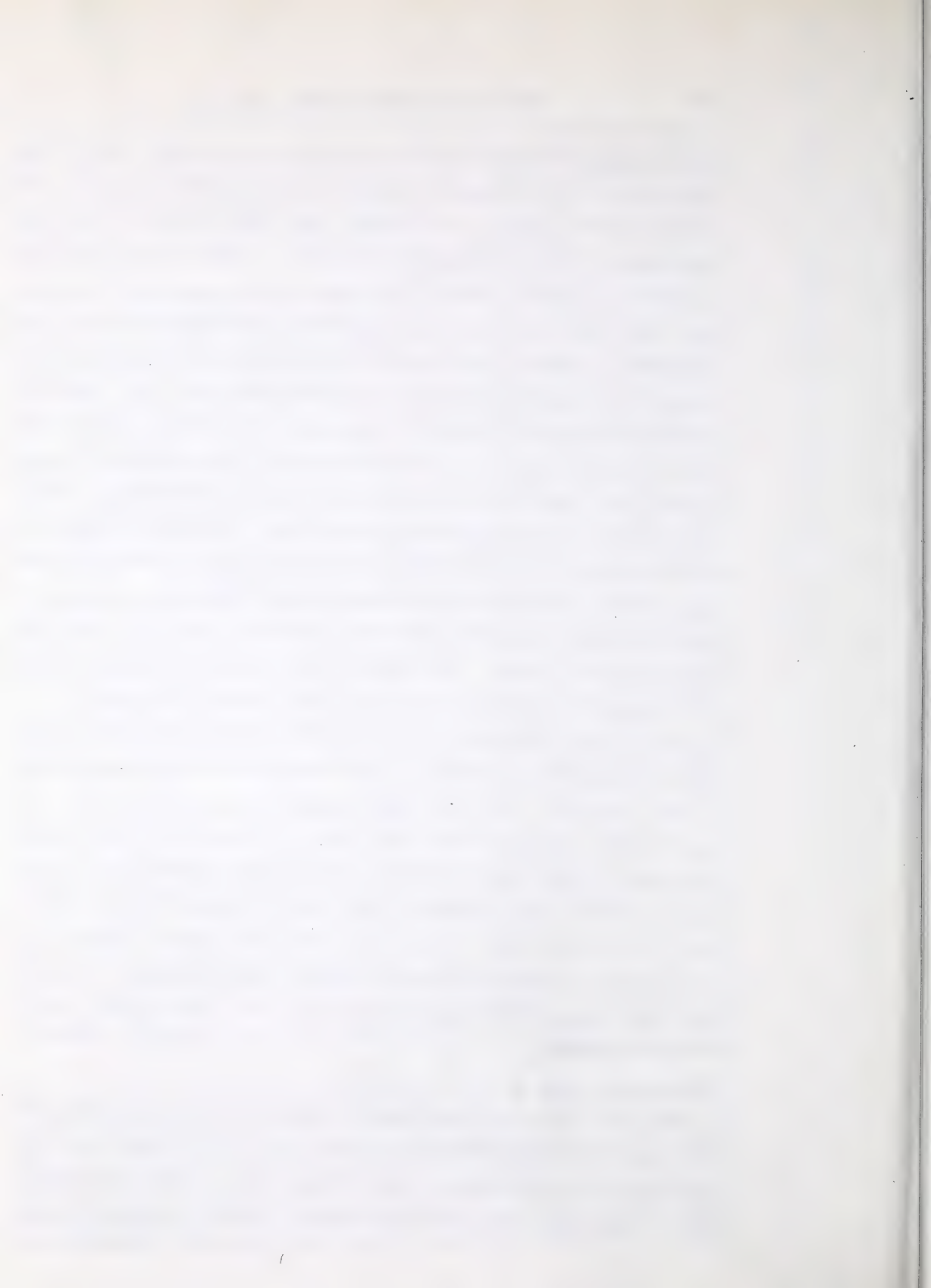
Seymour J. Parker was educated in the district schools of Milton and accompanied his father to Westford in 1837. After his marriage in 1839 he purchased a part of his father's farm, to the west of the paternal residence, and for a number of years carried it on separately. About 1855 he purchased the rest of his father's property, and returned to the house which he now occupies, and which John Parker built in 1845. The life of a farmer is not usually prolific of thrilling events; its days are passed in fruitful toil, and its nights in peaceful rest. Mr. Parker manifested his ability by steady industry. The farm which he received from his father contained 325 acres—an extent of territory which in Vermont will tax the energy of the most laborious to manage—but he has increased it to 375 acres, and has kept the numerous buildings in good repair, has maintained sufficient fences, and has made the property *pay*. Like most of the farmers in Northern Vermont, he has paid the greatest attention to dairying, and now keeps usually not fewer than thirty cows, besides the other kinds of necessary stock.

Mr. Parker is a tried member of the Democratic party, with which he is generally in accord on all questions of governmental and international affairs. He is no office-seeker, but has been placed in a number of the town offices, the several duties of which he has successfully discharged. His religious preference is Congregational, and he is a stated attendant and supporter of the church of that denomination in his town.

In December, 1839, Mr. Parker married Marcia, daughter of Martin Bates, of Westford, who has been his companion for nearly half a century, and with him has had a family of eleven children, three girls and eight boys, two of the latter being deceased. The names and dates of births are as follows:

John C., born May 5, 1841, now a farmer in Colchester; George Edgar, born April 11, 1843, died in the service of the Union army, of typhoid fever, in New Orleans, 1864; Martin B., born July 4, 1845, now a farmer in Milton; Charles S., born June 4, 1847, resides in Milton; Francis H., born July 4, 1849, now a carpenter and joiner in Westford; Edwin C., born September 12, 1851, became a member of Ethan Allen Engine Company of Burlington, and was killed in service in the winter of 1884-85 by the falling of a brick wall; Rollin J., born November 23, 1853, now living with his parents; Ida J., born June 18, 1856, wife of Amos Partridge, of Westford; Willie J., born February 4, 1858, now a farmer in Colchester; Mary A., born March 29, 1860, wife of Philo Irish, of Westford; and Nellie H., born August 29, 1862, wife of Edward J. Moseley, of Burlington.

POMEROY, JOHN N. John Norton Pomeroy was born in a log cabin on the north side of Pearl street, Burlington, just below the present residence of Henry Loomis, on the 29th day of September, 1792, and at the time of his death, on the 19th of July, 1881, was the oldest native inhabitant of the city. He was the youngest of three children of Dr. John Pomeroy, a sketch of whose life appears in the history of the Medical Profession, having one older brother, Cassius F. Pomeroy, and one sister, Rosamond P. His mother, Mary Porter, was born in Abington, Mass. The childhood of



Mr. Pomeroy was passed in attendance at the old district schools of his native place, and in August, 1805, he entered the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated four years later. Although then not quite seventeen years of age, he delivered at commencement a poem and an oration, both of which were remarkable for youthful productions; and from the time of his graduation to the day of his death he was an active friend of his alma mater, which he frequently aided by liberal donations. At college he evinced a wonderful aptitude for scientific study and research, becoming thoroughly conversant with the discoveries of all times; and this predilection for studies in this department of learning he never relinquished. He delivered the master's oration at the university in 1812. In the winter and spring of 1814 he attended two courses of lectures on chemistry in New York city, and in the following fall delivered a course of fourteen lectures on that subject to a class of medical students and a number of ladies and gentlemen residing in Burlington. His native independence of character, however, together with his enthusiastic and practical love of learning, impelled him to one of the learned professions as a means of earning his livelihood, and he chose the practice of law. He entered the office of Judge Daniel Farrand, with whom he remained during the greater part of his apprenticeship, but finished his course with Hon. Charles Adams. He was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in 1816. He continued to practice successfully until the decease of his father in 1844, when, by the inheritance of an ample fortune, he was enabled to retire and devote his time exclusively to those learned and elevating pursuits of which he was so fond. His professional labors were chiefly those of a collecting lawyer, in which he was very successful; but among other important litigated cases he was prominent in defeating the claims of a number of men who had taken possession of portions of the city hall under leases from the town of Burlington, and thus vindicated the exclusive right and duty of the public to keep and use the same for the erection of public buildings and for a public park.

At the commencement exercises of the University of Vermont, in 1816, he delivered another oration, as did also his intimate friend, Henry Hitchcock. He was then but twenty-four years of age. He was deeply interested in the question of the feasibility of crossing the ocean by steam, which was then in process of agitation, and in 1816 wrote to Cadwallader C. Colden, of New York city, for a position on his new steamship, which was then supposed to be about to make the attempt. The places were all engaged, however, and this enterprise soon after failed for want of funds.

Mr. Pomeroy's love for learning did not, however, unfit him for the practical duties of citizenship, or for the more weighty responsibilities of statesmanship. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1836, which established the State Senate in the place of the old Council, and took an active part in bringing about this most desirable measure. He also aided in securing the coalition of the old anti-Masonic party with the National Republicans, "the success of which," as he afterward said, "has kept the State right side up ever since." In 1848 he was elected a member of the Council of Censors, and was made secretary of the board. In this position he advocated with great vehemence and well-directed power a reform in the vicious method of representation, by which towns with their thousands of inhabitants have no more voice in the House of Representatives than towns whose population could be counted on the fingers. Upon this subject he made a report which the Council ordered published. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and performed his full



share of the labors of that body, particularly in his reiterated advocacy of a more nearly equal representation.

In 1850 he was appointed by the president a member of the board of examiners at West Point, to which place he repaired, and acted with his usual efficiency in that capacity. In the same year he was appointed by Governor Williams chairman of a committee, of which Lieutenant-Governor Ranney and Hon. T. F. Redfield were the other members, to examine and report upon the finances of the State under a resolution of the Legislature. In this capacity he drew up a report in which he expressed the views of himself and his coadjutors in vigorous and well-chosen language, which was not flattering to the Legislature; and for that reason, and because its independence was in favor of a worthy cause, it was deserving of the highest commendation.

These are, however, but a few of the many prominent offices which Mr. Pomeroy filled during his long and eminently useful life, it being one of the best of his characteristics that he never refused to perform a public service when called upon to act. From his earliest manhood to the time of his old age he made it a principle to attend all the town meetings and freemen's meetings held in his town, excepting in the rare cases of enforced absence. From the time of his admission as a freeman in 1814 to the year 1874 he was absent from only one freemen's meeting in Burlington, and during that long period of sixty years voted successively the Federal, National Republican, Whig and Republican tickets. During the anti-slavery agitation he freely expressed his sympathy with the movement, and upon one occasion publicly and successfully protested against the attempt of some of his social and even political friends to prevent by force an anti-slavery lecturer from speaking. He was at various times made overseer of the poor, town treasurer, selectman, State's attorney, etc., and acted for many years as justice of the peace. He was a warm friend of Hon. George P. Marsh, and was with him alone associated on a committee of two for the erection of the statue of Ethan Allen. Mr. Marsh selected the marble and other material in Italy, while Mr. Pomeroy directed the modeling and erection of the statue.

He was trained in childhood to attend regularly divine worship, and continued the habit during his life, from both principle and pleasure. He was one of the original members of the Unitarian Church in Burlington, formed in 1816, and continued his intimate association with that organization to the time of his death. In his church as in all his affairs he was always ready to give generously, but in his own way, to aid any cause which commended itself to his better judgment. It is this wise and sensible discrimination which is the grandest charity, infusing energy and courage in all enterprises that are practicable as well as benevolent, and discouraging the birth and prosecution of visionary and Utopian schemes which must ever end in ridiculous failure.

Mr. Pomeroy was united in marriage, on the 25th of March, 1819, with Lucia, daughter of Horace Loomis, of Burlington. On the 25th of March, 1869, they celebrated, with a few family friends, the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, and on the 12th of August immediately following commemorated the occasion by giving a large party. Mrs. Pomeroy died on December 31, 1878.

Such is the outline of a life of honor and fidelity! Mr. Pomeroy's personal characteristics shine forth from his deeds. He was independent, public spirited, scrupulously honest, an enlightened friend to justice, and a determined opponent to everything evil, an advocate of a higher and universal education, hospitable almost to a fault, affectionate in his family, sincere and devout in his religion, pure in his public as in his private





Geo. G. Peck

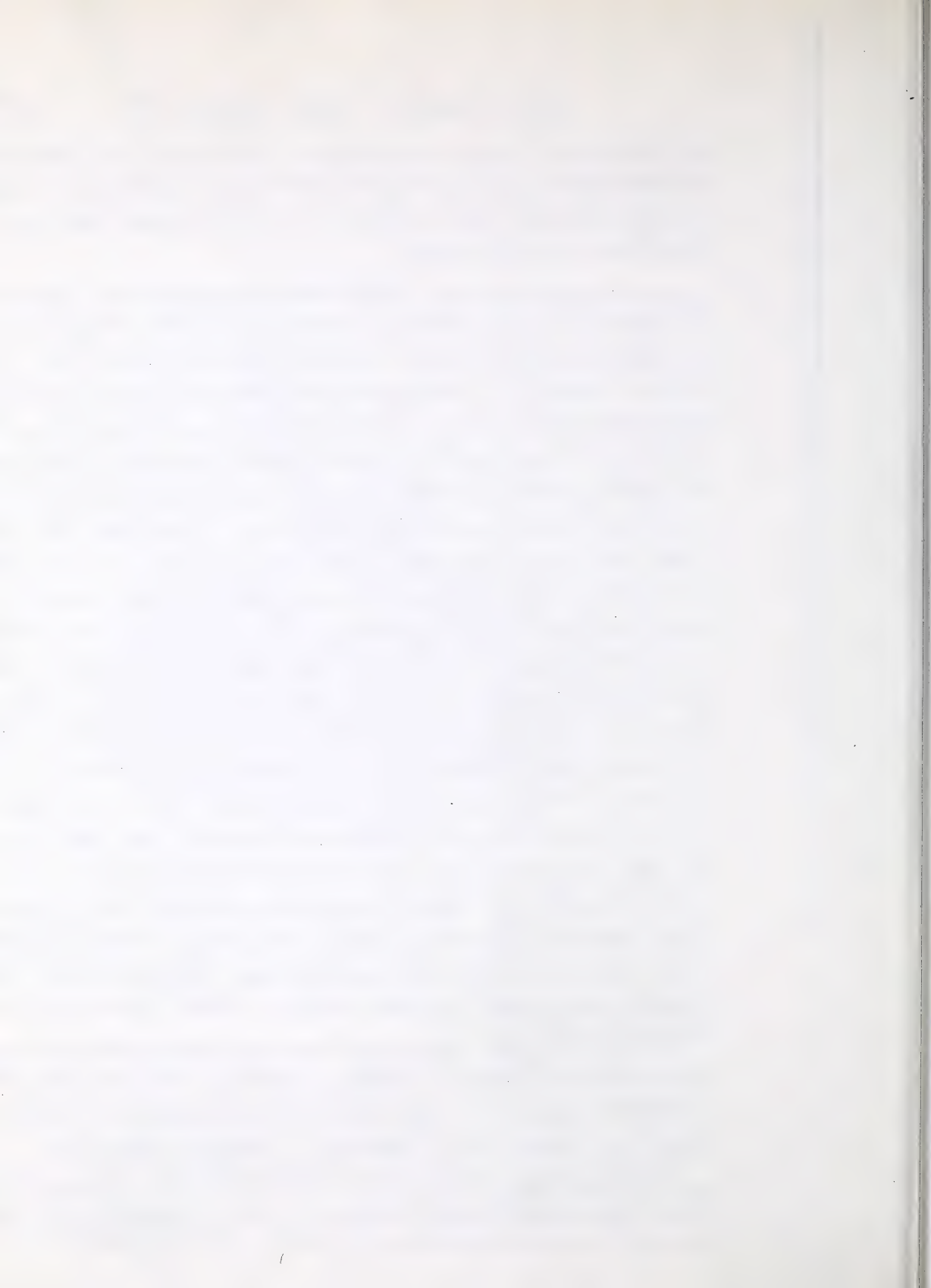


life, and charitable. He was fond of the society of children, and in his intercourse with them seemed to be of their very age and temperament. He had a strong aversion for being in debt, and would never enter upon an agreement while there was a visible contingency of his being unable to perform it. His life was eminently useful, and no higher praise can be given to any life.

PECK, CICERO GODDARD. Cicero Goddard Peck was born in the village of Hinesburg, Vt., on the 17th day of February, 1828. His father, Nahum Peck, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Chittenden county, and was the eldest son of Squire Peck and Elizabeth Goddard. Nahum Peck was born in Royalton, Mass., on the 5th of October, 1796. He was descended from Joseph Peck, who was the twenty-first generation from John Peck, of Belton, Yorkshire county, England. Nahum was the seventh generation from Joseph Peck, the American ancestor who, with other Puritans, fled from the persecutions of the church in England to this country. They came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638, sailing in the ship *Diligent*, of Ipswich, John Martin, master. Thus the genealogy of the Pecks has been traced as far back as, and probably farther than, any other family in Vermont. At this place it will be well to give a brief mention of the career of Nahum Peck. His father was a farmer, and removed from Royalton, Mass., to Montpelier, Vt., in 1803, finding his way by means of marked trees. There young Nahum received as good an academical training as the capital of the State could afford in those days, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Washington county at the September term of the County Court for 1823. He immediately came to Hinesburg and opened an office, where he continued a large and ever growing practice to about the time of his death, which occurred on the 8th day of June, 1883. At the time of his death he was the oldest practicing lawyer in the county. As a lawyer he was best appreciated for the judicial accuracy of his opinions, his wide acquaintance with legal literature, and his utter contempt for the emoluments of his profession. He practiced law from the love of it, and accepted money in payment for services only as a means of livelihood, not of accumulation. He was public spirited, and in the course of his long life in Hinesburg was honored with many positions within the gift of his townsmen, whom he represented in the Legislature a number of terms. He was a fair though not a fluent speaker, his diction being characterized rather by correctness than readiness. His political opinions were as decided as those connected with his profession. He was one of the earliest, most determined and aggressive antagonists of slavery, at a time when men of that opinion were liable to abuse and opprobrium. He was an early advocate of temperance reform. After the formation of the Republican party he allied himself with it, and always supported its measures with earnestness and consistency.

He was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in October, 1825, was Lucinda, daughter of Benjamin I. Wheeler, of Montpelier, a prominent citizen, who represented Montpelier several terms in the Legislature. She was the mother of Cicero G. Peck. She died January 14, 1854. His second wife, to whom he was wedded in May, 1857, was Marcia Wood, of Keeseville, N. Y., who died in August, 1875.

Cicero G. Peck was educated in the old Hinesburg Academy, in which institution he prepared for a collegiate course of study, but just as he was about to enter upon such a course, ill health deprived him of the opportunity, and he was forced to a life of outdoor work, as expedient against permanent sickness. He has consequently remained

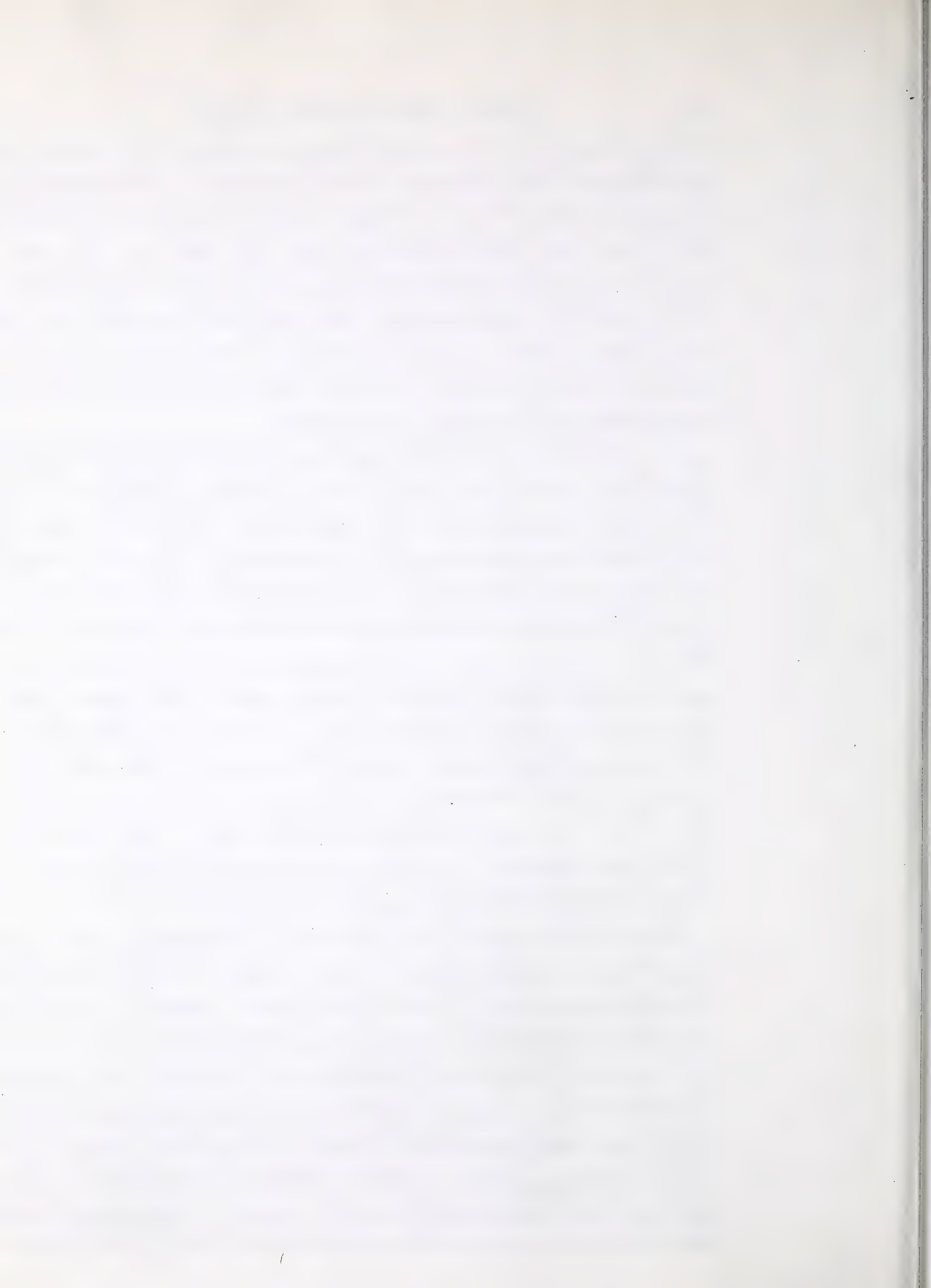


on a farm all his life, and with commendable diligence has added to his patrimony and other inheritances, so that without them he would be possessed of a handsome property. He came to his present residence in 1857, and by repeated purchases has enlarged the original area of the farm to 250 acres. He also owns a very large and valuable dairy farm in Jericho, which was left to him by his uncle, Hon. Asahel Peck, who is mentioned at length in the latter part of this article. Mr. Peck devotes his attention principally to dairying, though he has done considerable work in general agriculture. He owns a number of fine Holstein cattle, his herds on both farms numbering about 100 head. When the Valley Cheese Factory Company was formed in 1865 he was elected treasurer, and has held the office continuously ever since. Although the business established by that company is not now conducted by a stock company, Mr. Peck still owns a large interest in it, and continues to act as treasurer.

He is a firm advocate of Republican principles in politics, and has been placed by his fellow townsmen in almost every office within their gift. He was county senator in 1878-80, and previous to that held the office of selectman seven consecutive years. He has always taken a profound and active interest in educational matters, and was town superintendent of schools from 1877 to 1884 inclusive, besides being a member of the school board three years previously and two subsequently. He has been repeatedly called upon to act as executor or administrator in the settlement of estates, some of them among the largest in the vicinity. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has for many years taken a leading part in the conduct of its affairs.

He was united in marriage on the 29th day of March, 1854, to Maria Coleman (daughter of Selah Coleman, of Hinesburg), whose grandfather, Zadock Coleman, was at an early day major-general of the State militia of Vermont, and a prominent resident of Williston. He was of Irish descent, and emigrated to Vermont from Connecticut. Mrs. Peck's mother's father, Charles Russell, was an early settler in Hinesburg and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. He was of Dutch descent and came to Vermont from White Creek, N. Y. At his death he left the largest estate ever settled in Hinesburg up to that time. Mrs. Peck was born in Williston May 27, 1836. Their family consists, besides themselves, of an adopted niece, born April 14, 1858, and adopted by them on the 14th of August following. She is now the wife of Rev. Marvin R. France, a Methodist clergyman of Cobleskill, Schoharie county, N. Y.

Mention having been made of Hon. Asahel Peck, it is well to add in this place a brief sketch of his life, because he was an honor to his county and State, and a memorial sketch of his deeds can be given in no better connection. He was the third son of Squire and Elizabeth (Goddard) Peck, and was therefore a brother of Nahum Peck. He was born in Royalton, Mass., in September, 1808, and came to Montpelier with his parents two or three years later. Receiving the discipline of farm life until he was of age, in connection with a preparation for college at the Washington County Grammar School, he entered the University of Vermont, but in his senior year left that institution for a course of study in the French language in Canada. The embryo eminent judge and governor entered upon the study of law in the office of his elder brother, Nahum Peck, of Hinesburg. His name as attorney first appears in Walton's *Register* (for Hinesburg) in 1833, when he was thirty years of age. In that year he removed to Burlington, where all his professional life was spent. Doubtless his progress at the bar was slow, as he was not a man to push his way, but to honestly win it by merit. Indeed, a



characteristic of him was that he was slow in everything, though in the end he was almost sure to be right, and that he regarded as the only point worth gaining. He was a thorough and patient student and became a conscientious lawyer and judge. Possessing a tenacious memory, he held all that he had secured in years of study, and could instantly bring his great store of learning to bear upon any legal question presented to him. Touching his abilities as a lawyer, we cite an incident that occurred a number of years ago :

The late Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, met Mr. Peck as an antagonist in the trial of a very important case in the Supreme Court of the United States, and at its conclusion was so astonished to find "such a lawyer in Vermont" that he went to Mr. Peck and urged him cordially to remove to Boston, assuring him that both fame and fortune would there be at his feet. No inducement, however, could move Mr. Peck; having once made up his mind, he would not change it. Burlington he had selected as the theatre for the practice of his profession, and Burlington it must and should be. An eminent member of the bar, speaking of Mr. Peck's abilities as a lawyer and a judge, declared that no man in New England since Judge Story has equaled him in his knowledge of the common law of England and the law of equity.

Mr. Peck represented Chittenden county in the Senate in 1851, at the same time with Hon. George F. Edmunds. He was judge of the Circuit Court from 1851 until it ceased in December, 1857, and of the Supreme Court from 1860 to 1874, when, it being understood that he would retire from the bench to his farm to renew the employments of his youth, he was elected governor for the term 1874-76. In speaking of the probable action of the Republican State Convention of 1874, at which Judge Peck was nominated, the *Watchman*, a leading paper of the State, recommended him in the following terms; which his subsequent conduct in the gubernatorial chair fully vindicated :

"The State would be honored by selecting his name as its candidate. So long as Vermont designates such men as he is for its highest offices it is not liable to the old Tory reproach against Republican government, which condemned republics not because the people elected their officers, but because they elected unworthy and ignoble men to office. He would be a worthy successor in the executive chair to Moses Robinson, Galusha, Palmer, Tichenor, Skinner, Williams, Van Ness, Royce and Hall, who were his predecessors on the bench. His nomination is not merely unobjectionable, it is in every respect honorable and fit to be made, and would be followed by a triumphant election."

As a governor it is the testimony of all that he was one of the best that Vermont ever had — thoroughly independent, prudent in every act, and carefully inspecting the minutest details of every question presented for his official approval. He received the degree of A.B. from the University of Vermont many years after leaving it as a student, and was made LL.D. by Middlebury College in 1874. After the close of his term as governor he was often employed as counsel in important cases; and doubtless had his life been spared would for many years more have shown himself a grand master of the law.

He was never married. He spent most of his leisure time, after leaving the executive chair, with his friends in Hinesburg, and at his farm in Jericho, where he died May 18, 1879. He was buried in the family lot in the cemetery at Hinesburg.





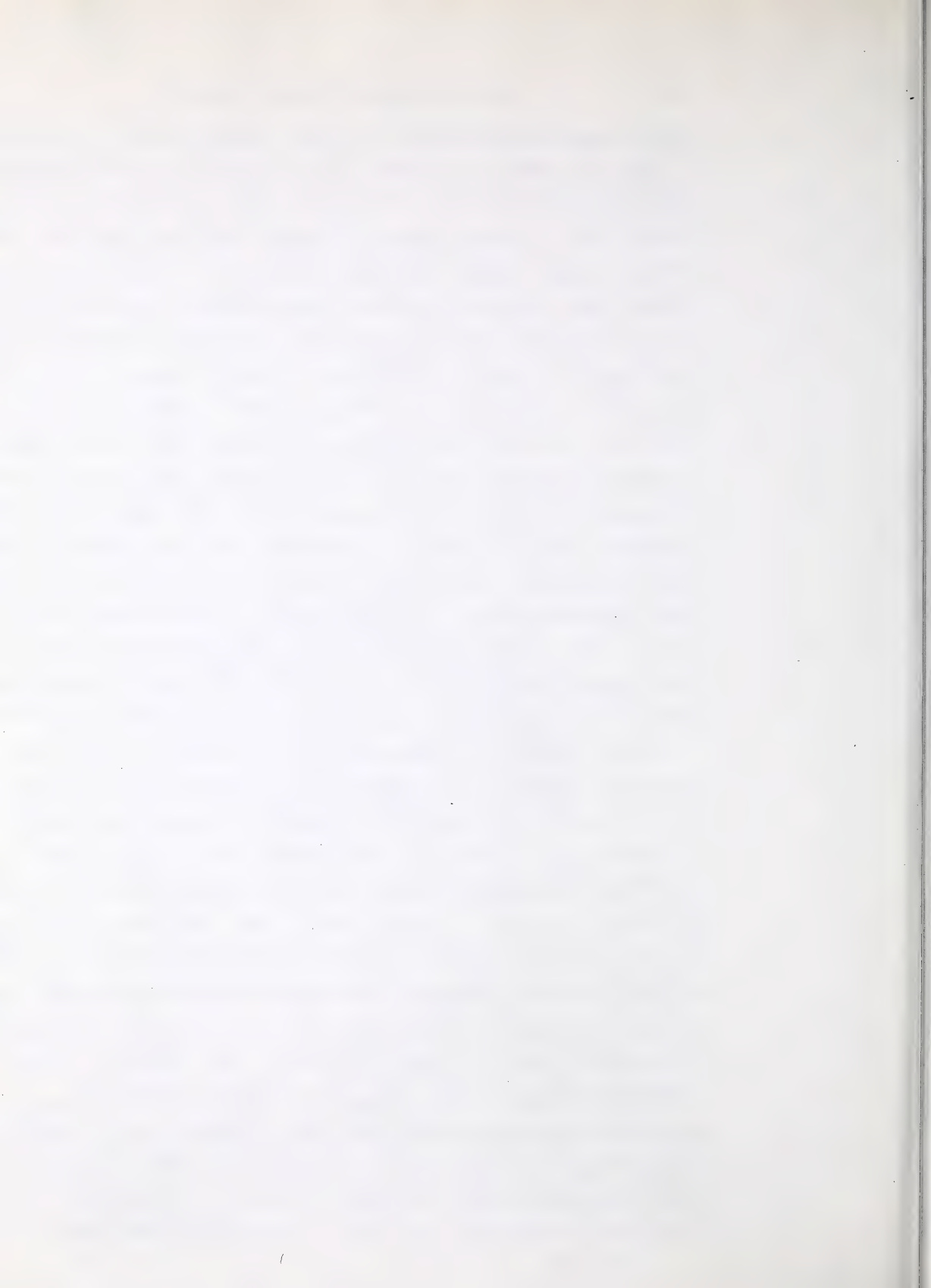
ELIJAH ROOT.



PECK, THEODORE SAFFORD, was born in Burlington on the 22d of March, 1843, in the house he now occupies. He is of English descent, and is seven generations distant from Joseph Peck, the first of his ancestors in this country, who died at Milford, Conn., in the year 1701. Through his father's mother he is descended from Solomon Keyes, an influential citizen of Chelmsford, Mass., who died in 1702. His ancestors on both sides fought with credit in the Wars of the Revolution and of 1812-15. Dr. John Peck, the first of the name in Burlington, one of the pioneers in the wholesale trade in the country, was General Peck's grandfather. He died here July 24, 1862. He owned and occupied the block which bears his name. His son, Theodore A. Peck, was born in Burlington August 8, 1817, and from 1840 to 1862 was extensively engaged as a druggist in his native place. In 1861 he removed to Watertown, N. Y., where he died on the 18th of May, 1872. In 1842 he married Delia H. Safford, daughter of the late Rev. Hiram Safford, of Burlington. The subject of this sketch is their oldest child. General Peck's boyhood was without incident. He had finished his education in the public schools, but had not determined upon his future life-work when the Southern Rebellion broke out. At that time he, with many other noble sons of Vermont, quickly responded to his country's call, and, in that fearful and protracted struggle, soon established his claim to be named among her bravest defenders. From the time of his enlistment, September 1, 1861, he served as a private in the First Vermont Cavalry until the 9th of July, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of regimental quartermaster-sergeant in the Ninth Regiment of Vermont Volunteer Infantry, Colonel George J. Stannard, commanding. Two further promotions followed within two years. On the 1st of January, 1863, he was made second lieutenant, and July 1, 1864, appointed first lieutenant. On the 25th of February, 1865, the Senate of the United States confirmed the action of President Lincoln, elevating him to the position of assistant quartermaster of United States volunteers, with the rank of captain.

That these promotions were bestowed in recognition of worthy conduct is well attested by the following facts: The subject of them participated in the battles of Middletown and Winchester on the 24th and 25th of May, 1862. On the 11th of September, in that year, he was captured at Harper's Ferry, was soon after paroled prisoner of war, and on the 1st of January, 1863, was exchanged. He was engaged in action at the siege of Suffolk, in the skirmishes of Nansmond and Black Water Rivers, Virginia; and was under General Dix in the raids on the Peninsula from Yorktown toward Richmond. In the winter of 1863-64 he went to North Carolina and took part in the action at Newport Barracks, and in the raids on Swansboro and Jacksonville. In July, 1864, he was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg, Va., and was in the trenches with his men on the Bermuda Hundreds front, where the troops were exposed to the unremitting fire of the enemy. On the 29th of September he crossed the James River and actively participated in the successful assault on Fort Harrison, and in its defense on the following day when the enemy attempted to retake it. He was also present at the battle of Fair Oaks on the 29th of October, 1864.

The second election of President Lincoln was attended with so much excitement that riots were apprehended in all the larger cities, and Captain Peck was dispatched with his command to New York, to aid in protecting the city against the expected disturbances. He then returned to the Army of the James, and remained in trenches all winter, and until the surrender of Richmond in April, 1865. At that famous conquest he was one of the command that first entered the city, where he remained until he was



mustered out in July, 1865. Thus he served nearly four years in one of the most terrible wars recorded in history; passing through all the vicissitudes of a soldier's career, performing his duties as a private in the ranks, and as an officer in the line and on staff; as a member of the cavalry corps, and also of the First, Third, Ninth, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps in the Armies of the Potomac and the James. In further recognition of his services the government, at the close of the war, offered him two commissions in the regular army, which he declined. But he was not permitted to lay aside all the associations of the war. Upon his return to Vermont he was appointed chief of staff, with rank of colonel, to Governor John W. Stewart, and was afterward made colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry of the National Guard of Vermont. In 1869 he served as assistant adjutant-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Vermont; in 1872 as a senior vice-commander; and in 1876-77 as department commander. In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Roswell Farnham adjutant and inspector-general in place of General James S. Peck, resigned. Since then he has been twice elected to the office, both times without opposition.

The civil history of General Peck's life, though less eventful, is none the less a credit to his talents and integrity. In 1869 he started upon his career as an insurance agent in a small way, and by energetic and careful management, has pushed the growth of his business to its present large proportions. He now represents fire, life, marine, and accident insurance companies, the aggregate capital of which amounts to about three hundred millions of dollars. His business extends throughout Vermont and Canada. He is actively interested in many of the most prominent business concerns in Burlington, among which may be mentioned the Porter Manufacturing Company, the Baldwin Manufacturing Company, the Burlington Shade Roller Company, and the Powell Manufacturing Company, in each of which he is a director. General Peck is a man of public spirit and enterprise. In politics he is thoroughly Republican, though he has always avoided the entanglements of civil office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was for ten years grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. On the 29th of October, 1879, he married Agnes Louise Lesslie, of Toronto, Ont. They have one child, Mary Agnes Leslie.

ROOT, ELIJAH. Elijah Root was born in the town of Georgia, Vt., on the 2d of May, 1807. His father, Elijah, senior, who was born on the 29th of August, 1775, was an early settler in Georgia, where he came from the home of his father in Benson, Vt. The family were descended from the Root family of Farmington, Conn., and came to Benson from Pittsfield, Mass. Elijah Root, senior, died in Georgia on the 19th of February, 1809. He was a very skillful mechanic, and inherited his taste for mechanical pursuits from a long line of ancestry. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native town, but owing to the death of his father before he had reached his second birthday, he was obliged to think and act for himself at an early age. In pursuance of a time-honored custom in the family, he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. In February, 1827, he aided in the construction of the steamer *Franklin* in St. Albans Bay, as a journeyman. Upon applying for this position he was asked to give a recommendation of his skill and fidelity from a previous employer. He had just been in the employment of a carpenter by the name of Seymour Eggleston, of Georgia, on a church in Keeseville, N. Y., who gave the following letter:

"This may certify that the bearer, Elijah Root, has been employed by me the past



summer as a journeyman carpenter and joiner; that I have had a fair opportunity to test his faithfulness and skill both in my presence and absence, and that notwithstanding I have employed many excellent journeymen, yet I can cheerfully say that I never employed one with whom I have been more perfectly satisfied than with him. In short, I consider his honesty, integrity, industry and ability unimpeachable, and I can cheerfully recommend him as a first-rate hand to any gentleman who may wish to employ one of his occupation.

“Georgia, February 24, 1827.

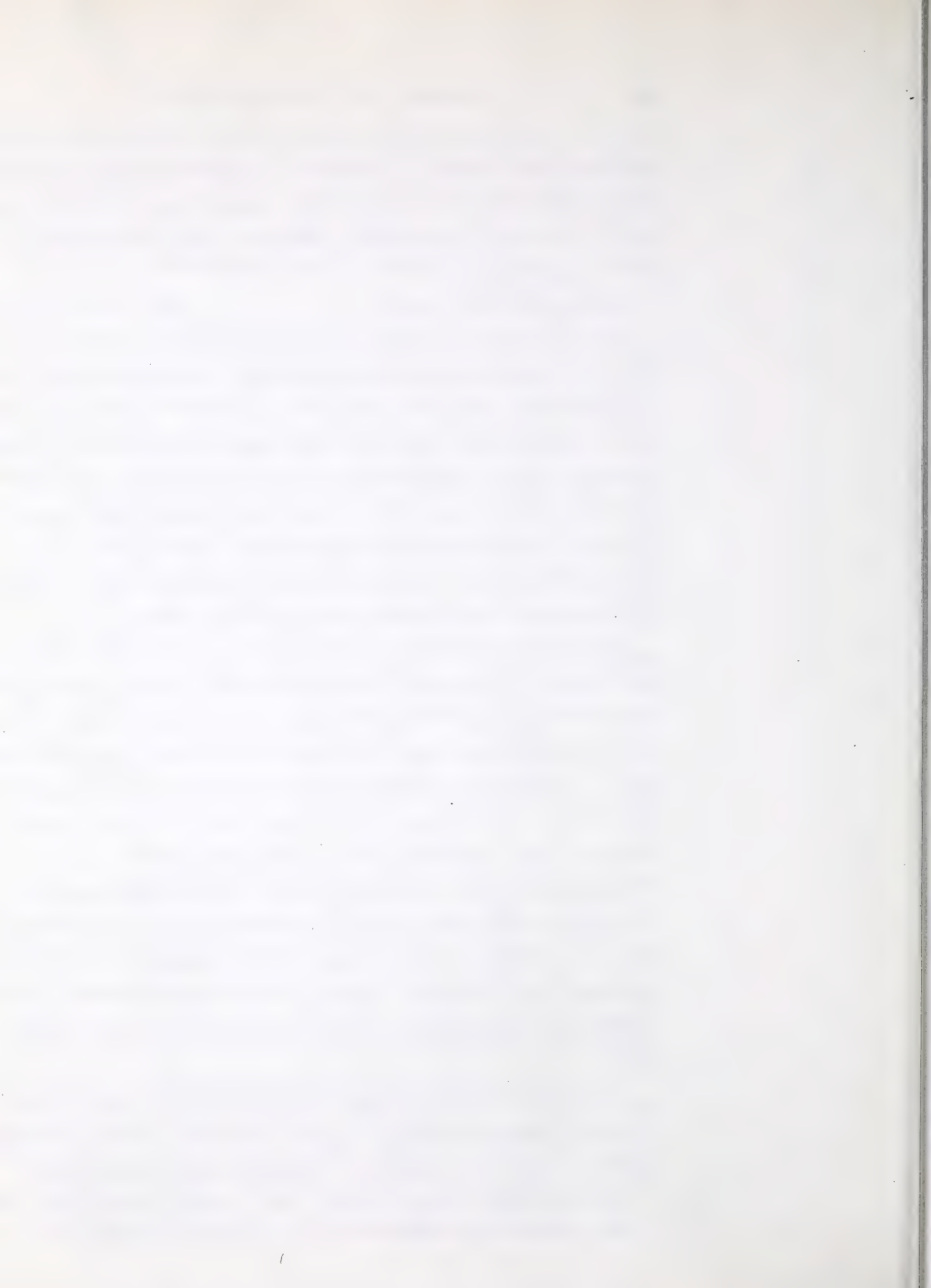
SEYMOUR EGGLESTON.”

With this flattering introduction, well-deserved, the young man started out to make a place for himself among strangers, with a determination which would falter at no obstacles, and would be only stimulated by difficulties. In the following fall he came to Shelburne Harbor in the employment of the old Steamboat Company, as a carpenter. The *Phoenix* was at that time undergoing extensive repairs. Mr. Root, with seventy-five other carpenters and joiners, was at work upon her. At this time occurred a circumstance which was undoubtedly the cause of a favorable turn in his business life. The overseers observed that when the bell rang for dinner and at close of day, all the other workmen dropped their tools and left as soon as possible, while he went carefully to the stoves, pushed away the shavings, and left the boat free from the dangers of fire. As a consequence of this he was placed in charge of the stoves on the boat. This was his first office of trust. When the *Phoenix* was completed he alone of the seventy-five workmen was retained for permanent service in the company.

In the spring and summer of 1828 he went out with the steamer *Phoenix*, Captain Harrington, as carpenter and joiner, and in the season following was employed in the same capacity and by the same company on board the *Congress*, commanded by Captain Lathrop. His employers, observing his remarkable ingenuity and facility in engineering, requested him to “make friends with the engineer,” which he accordingly did, and with such success, that in three months he was deemed competent to take the place of an unsatisfactory engineer upon the same steamer. From that time until the fall of 1832 he had charge of the engines on board the *Congress* and *Phoenix* successively. On the 1st of September, 1832, in consequence of overwork and exposure he was stricken with an aggravated attack of typhus fever, from which he did not recover until the opening of the next season, and was given light work, such as superintending the work of the engineers in the company's line. In this department his duties gradually multiplied, and from that time until his resignation, a period extending over more than half a century, he was practically chief engineer of the steamboat company and its successor, the Champlain Transportation Company. During all this time his fidelity and ability were never called in question, but on the contrary repeatedly received the compliments of his employers. Every boat in the service of the company was inspected each week by Mr. Root, and its engineer charged with the necessary instructions.

From 1838 to 1871 Mr. Root held the government office of inspector “of boilers and machinery of all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, under an act of Congress approved on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1838.” He was re-appointed by George S. Boutwell, secretary of the treasury, under an act approved February 28, 1871, and held the office until 1882, when he resigned on account of failing health.

He was in all the relations of his life a man of marked characteristics, such as accuracy, thoroughness, completeness, strict economy, and conscientiousness. In his



work, about his house, and in his moral and political opinions, everything was manifestly genuine and devoid of *sham*. In January, 1882, owing to failing health he tendered the company his resignation, which was met by the following gratifying expression of esteem :

“BURLINGTON, VT., January 5, 1882.

“Whereas, Mr. Elijah Root, for more than half a century chief engineer of this company, resigned his office in consequence of somewhat impaired health, and

“Whereas, It is eminently fitting and proper that some official recognition of this event should be made by this company, therefore,

“Resolved, That to Mr. Root's long and varied experience and great ability, both as engineer and naval constructor, his thoroughness in detail, his economy in expenditure and his general fidelity and integrity in all matters confided to his care, this company is largely due for its long-continued prosperity ;

“Resolved, That the thanks of this board be voted to Mr. Root with the assurance that in retiring from the active duties of his life he carries with him the entire confidence, great respect, and earnest friendship of the members of this board ;

“Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed, signed by the president and clerk, with the company's seal attached, and transmitted to Mr. Root.

“P. W. BARNEY, Clerk. (L.S.) LE G. B. CANNON, President.”

With so hearty an expression of friendship and good will from those who, outside of his own family, were best able to speak correctly of his character, Mr. Root might well feel happy in the retirement of his beautiful home on the shore of Lake Champlain.

When he first removed to Shelburne Mr. Root lived on the end of Shelburne Point. He came to the farm now occupied by his widow, in 1848. Here, in less than two years after the time of his retirement from active business, on the 3d day of August, 1883, Mr. Root passed away.

He was not a politician in any sense of the word, though as a citizen he always had a lively interest in current political affairs, upon which he entertained enlightened and decided opinions. From his position as a member of the old Whig party he naturally stepped into the ranks of its successor, the Republican party, with which he was afterwards identified. He never held public office, excepting that of representative in the Legislature from Shelburne for three years from about 1850. He early took an active interest in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church of his town, and was ever ready and willing to give it the benefit of his counsel and substantial assistance.

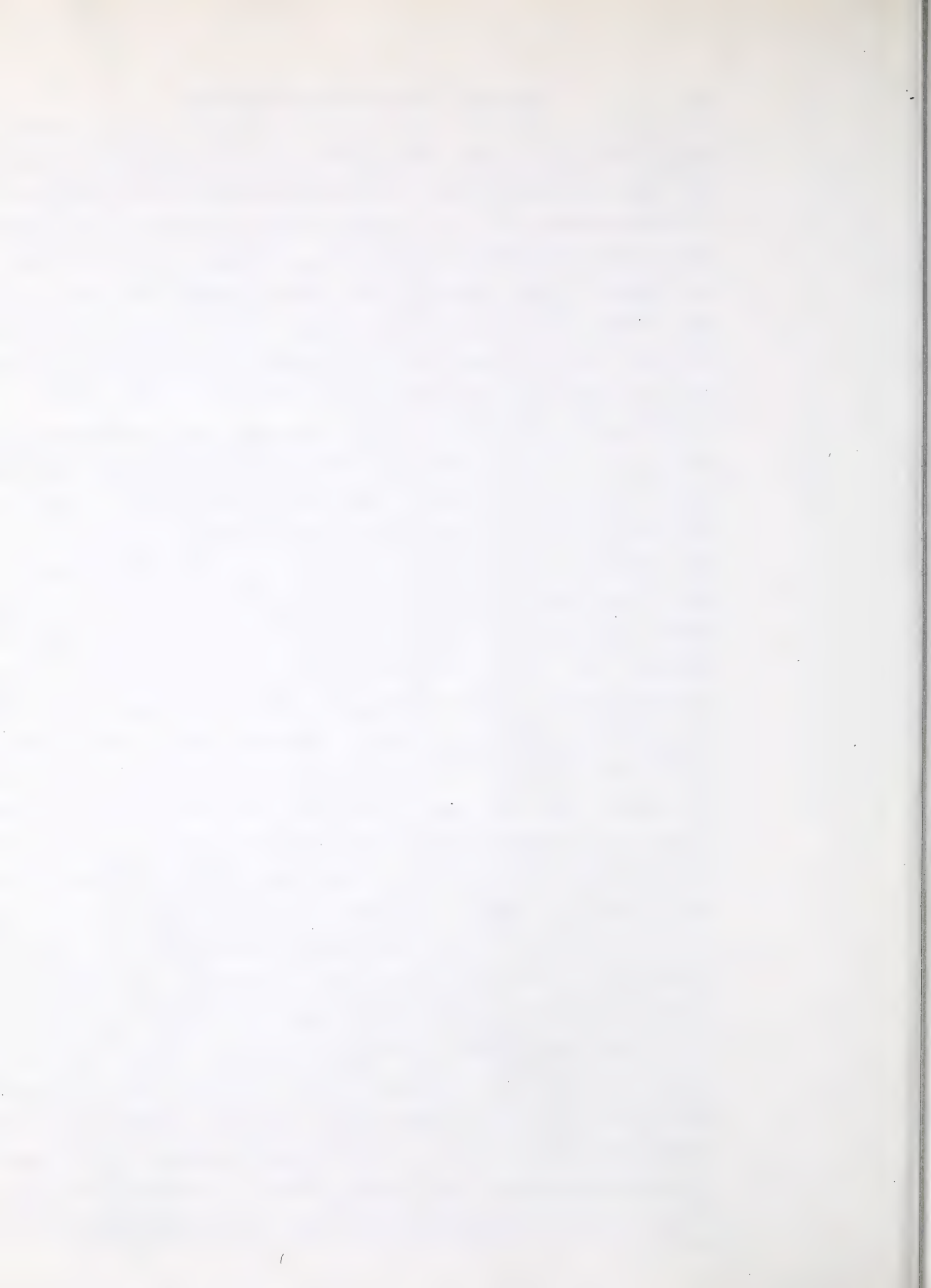
On the 11th of December, 1831, he married Elizabeth P., daughter of Hon. Robert White, of Shelburne. They have had one child, Maria, now the wife of Charles L. Hart, of Burlington, who, with her son, Fred Root Hart, now resides with her mother on the home farm in Shelburne. Mrs. Root's father, Robert White, was one of the earliest associate judges of the County Court of Chittenden county, and a descendant of Peregrine White, of Pilgrim fame. His father, Nathan White, was an early settler on Shelburne Point, after having borne an honorable part in the War of the Revolution, and aiding in the capture of Major André. A more detailed sketch of this family and of his lifelong associate, Lavater White, appears in the chapter devoted to the history of Shelburne.

ROBERTS, DANIEL. Daniel Roberts is the son of Daniel and Almira Roberts, who were natives of Litchfield county, Conn., and came to Wallingford, Rutland county, Vt., early in the century. Daniel, sr., was the son of a Revolutionary soldier



and was early left an orphan. After serving a seven years' apprenticeship to the clothier's or cloth-dresser's trade he became a wandering schoolmaster for five or six years, when, with his young wife, he came to Wallingford and took up his trade, which he followed for thirty years or more, and then removed to Manchester, in Bennington county, where he purchased and cultivated a farm. He died at the age of seventy-nine years and his wife at the age of eighty-four. They lie buried at Manchester. They were both fond of good reading, more than commonly intelligent, and friends of all good and right things in society. Both were musical; the mother was a most charming singer. A relic of the father's taste in this direction is a book of familiar airs, arranged for the flute, written in his hand with a quill pen and India ink, after the fashion of those days, in a beautiful schoolmaster's script and style now obsolete. The son naturally inherited the musical temperament of his parents.

The subject of this sketch was the fifth of ten children born at Wallingford, Vt., May 25, 1811. He entered Middlebury College at fourteen years of age, graduating in the class of 1829; studied law with Hon. Harvey Button, of Wallingford, still surviving at the venerable age of eighty-six years, and was admitted to the bar of the Rutland County Court at the September term, 1832. In November he started out "to seek his fortune," with ninety dollars in his pocket. He went by stage to Schenectady, took a canal boat for Buffalo, got frozen in near Rochester, went by stage to Ashtabula, and across the State of Ohio to Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio River, took deck passage among a throng of German emigrants down the Ohio and Mississippi. He stopped awhile at Grand Gulf and at Natchez, where he was admitted to the bar on public examination in court. Robert J. Walker was then a prominent lawyer at that bar. After spending the month of February, 1833, in New Orleans, the young traveler went up the Mississippi on the steamer *Yellow Stone*, one of the boats of the St. Louis Fur Company, which passed its winters in the lower Mississippi trade and made its annual trip to the Yellow Stone in the Indian fur trade. He endeavored to secure a chance in the spring voyage, but could not. His disappointment was his good fortune, as was probably his departure from New Orleans, for the cholera prevailed severely there during the season of 1833 and made sad havoc on the steamer on her mountain trip. Stopping at St. Louis and straying into the court-house there, he was charmed by the eloquence of Edward Bates (afterwards United States attorney-general and member of President Lincoln's cabinet) in the defense of a half-breed Indian girl who had stabbed and killed her lover. The jury wept and, having under Missouri law the right of determining the punishment, they gave her, "poor Indian Margaret!" three months in the county jail. Landed at Naples, on the Illinois River, then in Scott county, Ill., he sought out his kinsfolk at Winchester. He spent that season in the woods mostly, hunting squirrels and wild turkeys, and getting the ague as compensation. He then went to Jacksonville, Ill., where he encountered his class-mate, now Rev. Dr. Truman M. Post, of St. Louis, then a tutor in Illinois College. He formed a business connection with Murray McConnell (long afterwards murdered in his office). Stephen A. Douglas taught the winter school in Winchester in 1833-34, came in the spring to Jacksonville, and was admitted to the bar before he was of age, and started at once for the presidency of the United States. He took to politics as a duck to water, bought him a suit of Kentucky jeans, hob-nobbed with the border Democracy like one "to the manner born." Elected district attorney, Mr. Roberts remembers him as he started out on his circuit, astride of a three-year-old colt, his short legs reaching hardly below the saddle-skirts, and in his



saddle-bags his whole library, consisting of a book on criminal law, which young Roberts had loaned him.

In the summer of 1835 Mr. Roberts came home on a visit, which he has never finished. In the spring of 1836 he took the office and business of Milo L. Bennett, of Manchester (afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court), and remained in practice at Manchester until the spring of 1856 (twenty years), when he removed to Burlington, where he formed a law partnership with Lucius E. Chittenden, afterwards register of the treasury and now a practicing lawyer in New York city. He has been in practice in Burlington for thirty years and over, it being now nearly fifty-four years since his admission to the bar, and making more than fifty years of active law practice in this State. His name first appears in the State reports in the case of *Kimpton vs. Walker*, *Ninth Vermont Reports*, 191 (February term, 1837), and appears in every volume since, up to and including the fifty-seventh.

He has not had much to do with public office. His earliest politics were strongly anti-slavery, as a Liberty party man, Free Soiler, etc., for which reason, if for no other, offices did not seek him. However, he was bank commissioner during the years 1853 and 1854, and from the spring of 1865 to the spring of 1866 was a special agent of the United States treasury department, and for one year, 1868-69, was State's attorney for Chittenden county. In 1869, during the first term of President Grant's administration, he was offered the position of solicitor of the United States treasury department, but declined the offer; from 1870 to 1872 he was city attorney, and again in 1880.

Although never in the Legislature, Mr. Roberts has been of marked influence in shaping the laws of the State. His hand is clearly seen throughout the general statutes by those familiar with their history and development. In particular, he has been instrumental in securing by statute simplification of the ancient rules of criminal pleading and in enlarging the property rights of married women.

His views upon law reform he developed at length in an address before the Vermont Bar Association, as president thereof, in 1880. In 1878, under a contract made with the judges of the Supreme Court, by authority of the Legislature, he completed a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court down to and including Volume 48 of the *Vermont Reports*, entitled *Roberts's Vermont Digest*. This work is accepted among the profession in Vermont as a model digest for its terseness and accuracy of statement and for bringing out the very point of the decision. It is not uncommon for the judges of the Supreme Court to cite it *per se*, instead of the cases, as authority.

At the Vermont centennial celebration at Bennington, August 16, 1877, he was appointed orator of the occasion. The oration is inserted among the published proceedings of the day. It is a valuable historical document and a good specimen of Mr. Roberts's impressive and scholarly style.

In 1879, at the semi-centennial gathering of his college class at Middlebury College commencement, he received the degree of LL.D.

In July, 1837, he was married to Caroline, daughter of Rev. Stephen Martindale, of Wallingford, who died on the 14th of June, 1886. There are four children — Mary, Caroline M., Stephen M. and Robert. Of the sons, Stephen is a physician in New York city and a professor of diseases of children in the University of Vermont, and Robert is a lawyer, associated with his father in practice, under the firm name of Roberts & Roberts.

Besides his engagements in the United States Circuit Court Mr. Roberts's practice



has been mainly in the counties of Chittenden, Rutland, Addison and Bennington. Although his cases have been of the infinite variety that fall to the docket of most attorneys outside of the large cities, they have been chiefly such as seek the aid of counsel who have a reputation for legal scholarship and eloquent advocacy. Among the criminal cases in which Mr. Roberts appeared, and which have some dramatic interest or involve some interesting legal principle may be named the following: State vs. Archibald Bates, Bennington county. Mr. Roberts and Harmon Canfield, then both fresh at the bar, were assigned by Chief Justice Williams to defend Bates for murder by shooting his brother's wife through the window at night while she was sitting nursing her child. They achieved all the success possible in the case by a verdict of guilty. Bates was hung on Bennington Hill, in the presence of a great multitude on the 8th of February, 1839. This was the last public execution in Vermont. Since that time, by a change in the law, all executions have been within the walls of the State prison. Mr. Roberts has said of this trial, that although he defended the prisoner with all the earnestness possible, he never spoke to him before or during or after the trial, nor even went to see him hung.

Purcell and another were indicted jointly for the murder of a brother Irishman by stabbing him at night on the way down from the Dorset Mountain quarries. They were all drunk. Purcell demanded and was allowed a separate trial, and was defended by Mr. Roberts. It was absolutely certain that one of the two committed the murder, but it was uncertain which, and there was no evidence of a combination to kill. Purcell was acquitted because of this uncertainty, and because on that trial it appeared most probable that the other respondent did the stabbing. The other defendant was tried at a subsequent term and acquitted for like reasons, by making it appear as most probable that Purcell was the guilty party. Each verdict was clearly right, and yet the result of the two was the acquittal of a murderer; but which was he?

State vs. McDonald, 32 *Vermont Report*, 491, is a leading case involving the law of homicide. Mr. Roberts's brief in the case is particularly pointed, and the opinion of Chief Justice Redfield is worth study. On a second trial of McDonald he was very properly convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to State prison for life, where he died of consumption.

Any extended citation of civil causes, in which Mr. Roberts has been engaged, would have but little interest to the unprofessional reader. Such as went to the Supreme Court and were reported are scattered through nearly fifty volumes of State reports, and the record is to be found there.

SPARHAWK, GEORGE E. E., M.D., was born at Rochester, Vt., on the 20th day of February, 1829. His father, Rev. Samuel Sparhawk, was a Congregational clergyman, of Scotch descent, and was born in Templeton, Mass., on the 1st day of January, 1801, and died at Pittsfield, Vt., in November, 1869. The subject of this sketch attended the Orange County Grammar School at Randolph, Vt., and the West Randolph Academy, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1850. He was the better enabled to take this excellent course from the fact that his father removed to West Randolph in 1842. In the mean time, and up to 1850, he taught school a portion of each year for six successive years, in this manner displaying that diligence and independence of character which were afterward the chief factors of his success. In 1849 he began to study medicine under Dr. Gibson, of Sharon, Vt., continuing his teaching





G. E. E. Spurhawk M.D.



until 1852. In March, 1852, he entered the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., and after the close of that spring term entered the office of Dr. William F. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, Pa. In the fall of that year he began his studies in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, then the only homœopathic college in the world, from which he was graduated in March, 1853. In June following he began practicing at Rochester, Vt., in company with Dr. H. W. Hamilton, with whom he remained until January, 1854, when he assumed exclusive control of the business. He was the pioneer of his school of medicine in that section of the State, where he continued with a growing practice until 1856, when he associated himself with Dr. C. B. Currier, to whom he afterward sold his business, and on account of the failing health of his wife removed to West Randolph, Vt., that she could be near her friends and relatives while she lived. In the spring of 1857 he opened an office in Gaysville, Vt., where he made weekly visits, which he continued until the death of his wife in December, 1858. He then made that place his home, and immediately began a practice of most unusual extent of territory and of profit. From the time of his arrival in Gaysville until he left there in 1878, his ride covered a circuit having a radius of about forty miles. In June, 1878, he came to Burlington for a few days, and continued his visits until the 25th of the following November, when he made his permanent removal here, having already established an extensive and lucrative practice. Although he has won a remarkable record of success as a general practitioner, he has been drawn by his natural and acquired skill into a considerable specialty in gynæcology, and all diseases pertaining thereto. His reputation in this department of medical practice is not confined to Burlington, nor even to the State. He is frequently called upon from distant points as counsel in complicated cases — more frequently, indeed, than the many and pressing demands of his Burlington and Chittenden county patients permit him to respond to. He has attained an enviable prominence in his own profession and school, and since the beginning of his professional career he has taken a most active part in the promotion of its principles and the establishment of institutions looking to that end. He is the oldest homœopathic physician in the State. He aided in founding the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society in 1854, and did much valuable work in obtaining a charter for the State Society, which was granted by the Legislature in 1858. He has been honored by elections to nearly every office within its gift. He has been its president, secretary and treasurer, and is now its corresponding secretary. In 1859 he joined the American Institute of Homœopathy, which is, as its name indicates, a society of national extent and jurisdiction, and in 1884 became a senior member thereof. He is also a member of the American Obstetrical Society, since its recent organization, in 1883, under the laws of the State of New York. He has been a regular contributor to the *Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics* since that magazine was established in 1879, and an occasional contributor to many other medical journals and magazines.

Dr. Sparhawk has been prominently identified with the Masonic order for more than twenty years, and has taken the various degrees both of the Master Masons and the Royal Arch Masons, and is a charter member of the White River Lodge No. 90, at Bethel, Vt., of which body he was treasurer while he remained in that vicinity. In 1875 he took the first fourteen degrees of the order called the Scottish Rite, and in 1882 the remaining degrees up to the thirty-third.

Dr. Sparhawk's political preferences are decidedly Republican, though he has little to do with politics except to keep well informed upon political movements in his county,



State and the nation, and to vote intelligently. At Rochester, however, his interest in the cause of education induced him to accept for years repeated elections to the quasi-political office of superintendent of common schools. In pursuance of the time-honored traditions of the family, and of his own belief, he is a regular attendant at the Congregational Church.

He has been twice married; first, on the 4th of March, 1854, to Miss Lucy Ann Griswold, of Randolph, Vt., who died of consumption in December, 1858, and the second time, on the 18th of June, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Hendee, of Pittsford, Vt. He has had two sons, of whom the younger, Fred, who was born on the 5th of December, 1870, died on the 26th of October, 1879; and the elder, Sam, who was born on the 6th of September, 1869, still lives with his parents.

STEVENS, ALONZO JACKSON, was born in Essex, Chittenden county, Vt., on the 1st day of April, 1828. The first of his ancestors in Vermont was his grandfather, Abram Stevens, who came from Salisbury, Conn., to Essex during the early settlement of that town, and was elected constable at its first town meeting. He became a large landowner there, and was widely and favorably known throughout the county. A good notice concerning his services appears in the history of Essex, written for this book by Dr. L. C. Butler. He died about 1830. His son Alonzo, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Essex about 1790, became a successful farmer there, and died in 1860. His wife, Susan, was a daughter of Samuel Sinclair, also an early settler of Essex from Connecticut, whose death occurred about 1835. Mrs. Stevens died in August, 1840, aged forty-nine years.

A. J. Stevens attended the common schools of Essex, and received as good an education as can be obtained without attendance at institutions of a higher grade. For several years after reaching his majority he labored at the occupation of a carpenter and joiner, and in 1855 came to Winooski to work as millwright for the firm of Edwards & White. Oscar White, the junior member of the firm, soon after this died, and his death was followed in a short time by the destruction of the shops by fire. The land on which the shops had stood was soon after purchased by A. B. Edwards and A. J. Stevens, who formed a partnership under the name of Edwards & Stevens. The date of this purchase is 1858. The present business really owes its existence to that firm and that date. The firm remained unchanged until 1868, when the present junior partner, Frank Jubell, was admitted to an interest in the business. The main building now extends 180 x 50 feet, with an L 40 x 50 feet, and has attached a wood and pattern shop 110 x 50 feet and a foundry 60 x 45 feet, besides large lumber sheds, storehouses, etc., for the accommodation of their extensive business. In these buildings Messrs. Edwards, Stevens & Co. employ a large number of men in the manufacture of mill gearing and shafting, iron and brass castings, and wood-working machinery. The business has grown from a small beginning to its present gratifying proportions by reason of the diligence and skill and fair dealing of the proprietors.

Mr. Stevens is decidedly Republican in politics. He has been elected one of the selectmen of Colchester for several terms, and represented the town in the Legislature of the State in 1869 and 1870, his last term being of two years' duration, under the system of biennial elections then introduced. He was also elected one of the senators from Chittenden county in the summer of 1886, and has received various other evidences of the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen. His religious preference is Con-



gregational, although he is not a member of any church. He is a regular attendant upon public worship, and contributes liberally to its support.

He has always given his time and means with unstinted public spirit to aid the industries of the village of Winooski, and accorded to them his influence for the support of right and justice. He was a charter member of the Winooski Savings Bank, and has been a director in that institution ever since.

In September, 1858, Mr. Stevens married Mary J. Rood, of Colchester. They now have three children, Mary Ellen, Charles H. and Hattie, all living with their parents.

SMITH, JOHN ELDREDGE, was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, on the 20th of July, 1829. He traces his ancestry on his father's side to his great-grand father, Nathan Smith, who was born in Ridgefield, Conn., December 12, 1728, and whose wife, Mary Stoddard, of North Salem, Westchester county, N. Y., was born on the 21st of the same month in the same year. After his marriage he lived in North Salem, N. Y., where he became the father of ten children, viz.: Abner, Nathan, Annis, Nathan, 2d (born March 22, 1763, after the death of Nathan 1st), Annis, 2d (Annis 1st having died), Mary, Benjamin, Caleb, Peter B., and Fannie. Of these Peter B. and Nathan 2d were the only ones who came to Chittenden county to reside, the former, a tailor by trade, settling in Burlington, where he died.

Nathan Smith, 2d, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was in December, 1788, united in marriage with Abigail, daughter of John Eldredge, who formerly kept a tavern on the corner of Fourth street and Winooski turnpike, Burlington, now South Burlington, by whom he had eight children, as follows: Cornelia, John Eldredge, Sally Blagden, Betsy Eldredge, Pierpont Edward, Charles Lee, Lydia Lucia, and John Lucius. He came to Burlington in 1786, and first pitched on the site of the present city of Burlington, but through a defective title lost the place and removed to the lot now known as the Fish farm, on Fourth street in South Burlington, and made the first clearing thereon in the fall of 1788. Here he kept a tavern of considerable notoriety, being a frequent host of large numbers of passengers traveling by stage in days when that was the fastest mode of travel and traffic. In 1822 he went to New Haven, Vt., where on the 1st of May, 1835, he died. He was a minute-man in the Revolution, and was for a time in active service under Washington. During the War of 1812-15 the American troops were often quartered at his tavern. Although outwardly of a stern, uncompromising demeanor, he possessed the most desirable traits of character for a pioneer in a virgin land like early Vermont. He became acquainted with the country while on a surveying tour in this part of the State with Ira Allen, during which he assisted in running the lines of Moretown, Middlesex, and several other towns, before settling in Burlington. His first approach to Northern Vermont was by means of a canoe on Lake Champlain.

Pierpont E. Smith was born in the tavern above mentioned on the 7th of October, 1800, married Sylphina Hanchett, of New Haven, on the 11th of December, 1823, and had four children, Nathan Hanchett, who was drowned at six years of age, John Eldredge, Charles Palmer, born August 22, 1832, and died February 21, 1862; and Lucy Cornelia, born July 18, 1837, now the wife of Charles M. Fillmore, of Minnesota. He died on the 19th of July, 1884, at the house of his son, the subject of this sketch. His wife died on the 16th of February, 1875.

John E. Smith received his education in the schools of his native town, and at-



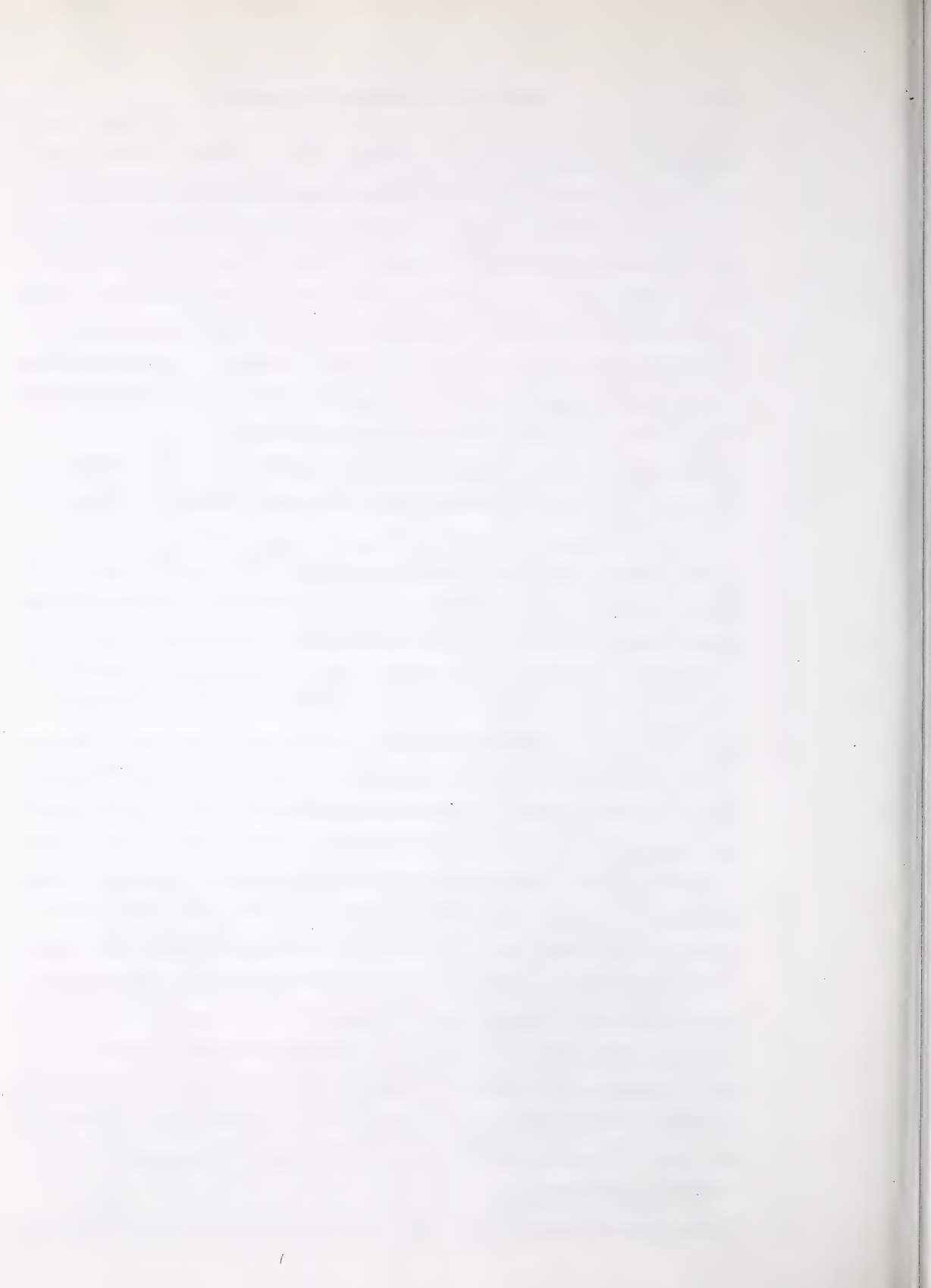
tended several terms at the Shelburne Academy, under the tuition of Professor Joel H. Bingham. He passed his early life upon a farm. When he was about five years of age his father removed to a farm on Dorset street, Burlington, and remained three years, when he sold out and removed to Enosburgh, Franklin county. Six years later he again removed to a farm in Shelburne. About this time John E. Smith sustained an injury to his health from overwork, and deeming it prudent to relinquish agricultural pursuits for a period, procured a situation as station agent at Gassett's Station, in Chester, Vt., for the Rutland Railroad, and remained in that position until 1852. He then returned to the farm in Shelburne. His ambition was to fit himself for the calling of a teacher, but circumstances forced him to relinquish that object. The Shelburne farm was sold in 1859, the family expecting to try their fortunes in the West, but by reason of what was an exceptional opportunity, purchased the farm still owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch, and immediately removed upon it.

On the 12th of September, 1853, Mr. Smith married Sarah Eliza Cutting, of St. Johns, Canada, and has one child, Alice Cornelia, who was born on the 27th of March, 1856, and, on the 9th of September, 1878, was married to Heman H. Wheeler, of South Burlington.

Upon the organization of the town of South Burlington in 1865 Mr. Smith was chosen town clerk and treasurer, to which positions he has been repeatedly elected without intermission down to the present time. He has also served several years as superintendent of schools, and some time as lister and justice of the peace. In 1884 he was elected associate judge of the County Court, and holds the office now. He is a consistent and active member of the Republican party. His religious preference is Congregational, and he is a member of the First Congregational Church in Burlington.

SMITH, JOHN. John Smith was born in Jericho on the 24th of June, 1797, not more than three rods from the spot where he died. His father, William, was a sturdy patriot, though not a soldier, of Revolutionary times, and a native of Lanesboro, Mass. He was thoroughly independent, and is described as decidedly "spry-tempered." Two of his sons, William and Nathan, were soldiers in the War of 1812-15. Before the Revolution his brother Samuel had come to Essex, Vt., pitched on the land now owned by the heirs of Erastus Whitcomb, and girdled the trees preparatory to felling them. After the war he returned accompanied by William Smith, who had a short time previous married Ruth Wood, of Lanesboro. After a residence of about a year in Essex, William Smith purchased two lots of land in Jericho, comprising the present farm of his grandson, Gordon Smith, and moved upon it, bringing his household effects on a sled drawn by a pair of steers, and followed by one cow. After arriving at the place of their future residence, his wife and child sat on a log and waited while he constructed a rude shelter for the night. The hardships incident to this pioneer life are even yet too well known to need description in this place, but in addition to the sufferings produced by cold and overwork and exposure, the family were soon deprived of the sustenance afforded by their cow, which was killed by a falling tree. William Smith was the father of seven children, named Chloe, Ruama, Emily, Nathan, William, John, and Isaac. He died September 29, 1837, his wife surviving until September 11, 1846, aged eighty-seven years.

John Smith passed his life upon the farm upon which he was born. Although educational advantages were meager in those days of ceaseless toil, he supplied the want of



what the schools can give with an abundance of what they cannot give—viz., common sense and diligence. About the year 1821 he married Philena Knowles, a native of Essex, who, however, was at the time of the marriage living in Jericho, and by her had two children, Cornelius, born August 30, 1824, and deceased March 23, 1848, unmarried; and Gordon, born September 25, 1828. John Smith was originally a Democrat of the old school, but developed into a member of the Anti-Slavery or third party, and died a Republican. He did not care to be placed in office, but his abilities were so well fitted to the performance of public duties that he was frequently elected, almost *vi et armis*. He represented the town of Jericho in the Legislature in 1853 and 1854, and was one of the thirteen who opposed the election by that body of Governor Robinson, by a coalition between the Democratic and Free Soil parties. He was occasionally selected a delegate to political conventions, and served in other positions. His religious belief rested on the basis that all Christian churches should unite in one denomination against evil, and was what is termed liberal.

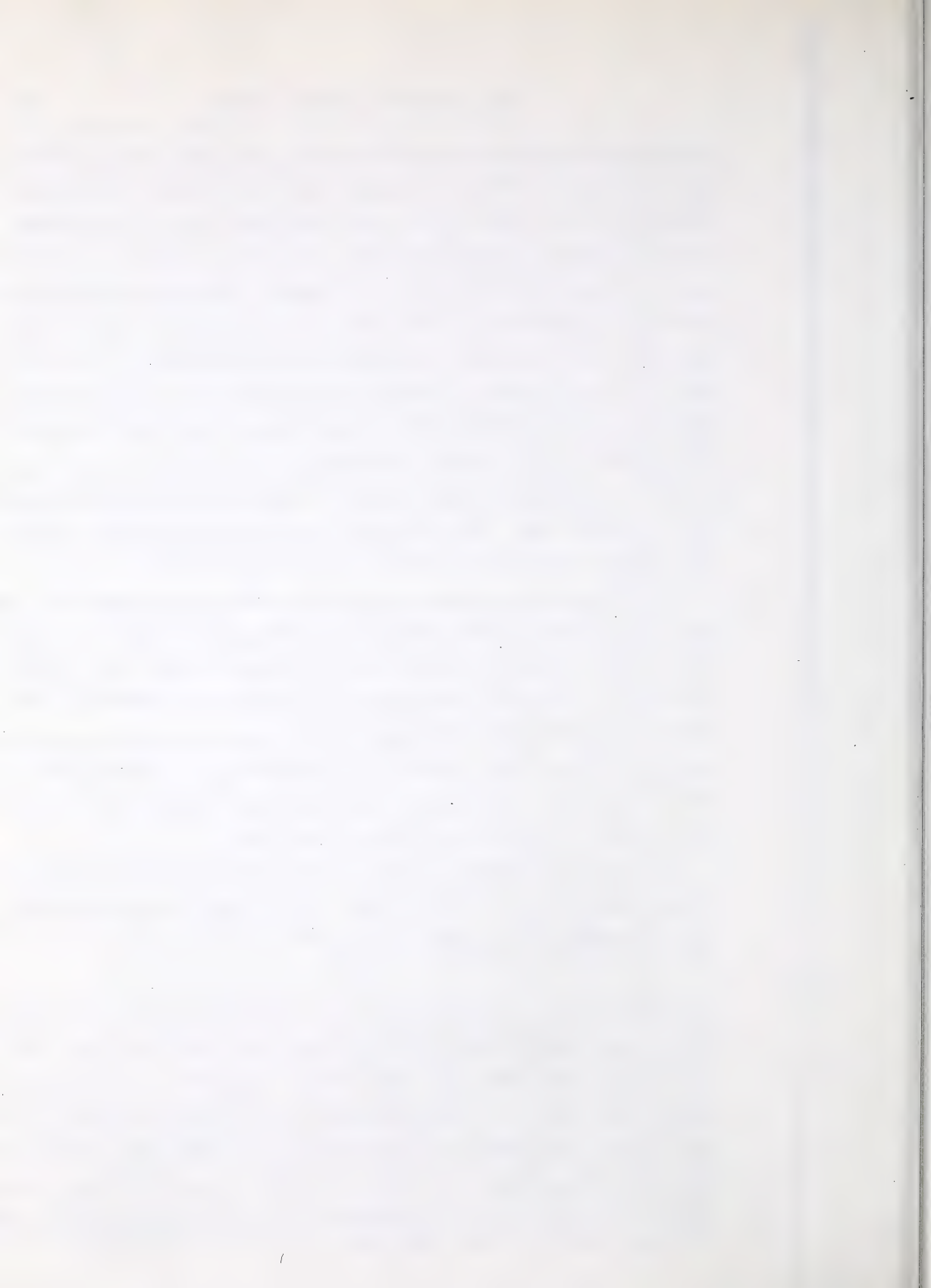
He was a successful farmer, and procured his wealth chiefly from sheep-raising, when that was a more profitable industry than it is now. He owned at different times from 300 to 520 head of sheep. During the latter years of his life he relinquished his labors, which, with the property, devolved upon his son Gordon. He died on the 16th of September, 1885.

Gordon Smith received a good common school education and remained upon his father's farm during the entire period of his minority. Even then he did not depart from the homestead, but, in pursuance of the wishes of his father, stayed on the farm. On the 13th of June, 1850, he married Lydia E., daughter of Azariah Lee, of Jericho. Mr. Smith does not prescribe any limitations to his farming, but is engaged in all departments. He has about fifty sheep and thirty head of cattle.

Mr. Smith has been true to the traditions of the family and acted with the Republican party. He was at first a member of the Free Soil party. He has been placed in various offices of trust in his town, and his ability and faithfulness have never been questioned. He has been selectman eight years in all, and lister, assessor and town treasurer each one year. He also represented the town in 1874-75.

He has three children, Emma E., born June 13, 1852, and residing with her parents; John A., born January 18, 1854, and married Elizabeth Armour, who died September 6, 1883, leaving one child that died in infancy. John A. Smith now lives with his father. The youngest child of Gordon Smith is Ernest H., who was born on the 2d of March, 1871, and is at the home of his parents.

STONE, ALNEY. Alney Stone was born in Westford, Vt., on the 11th of April, 1820. He is the sixth in direct descent from Hugh Stone, who came from England, his native country, about the year 1650, and became an early settler near Greenwich, Rhode Island. When Allen Stone, father of the subject of this sketch, came from Rhode Island in company with his father, Jeremiah, and his grandfather, Thomas Stone (the last an old man who died in 1808), and first settled on a tract of 300 acres in the southwestern part of the town of Westford, which is now owned by his son Alney. Allen Stone afterwards lived on the farm in the northwestern part of Westford, lying next west to the present residence of Alney. Jeremiah Stone was a prominent man in his day, was the first representative of Westford in the Legislature, and held other town offices, besides being proprietor of the first store opened in town. He



died in Evans, N. Y., in 1828. Allen Stone, who was born in Rhode Island in 1784, was in his prime when the second war with Great Britain was declared, and in those troublous times exhibited the qualities which are most needed in such emergencies. He was quartermaster during this war, and was for a time stationed at Burlington. He held other offices, of a civil nature, and after passing worthily his latter days in Westford, died on the 26th day of March, 1858. His second wife, Rachel, was the daughter of David Wilcox, an early settler in Westford. She had five children, of whom Allen Stone, now of Winooski, Vt., was the eldest and Alney Stone was second.

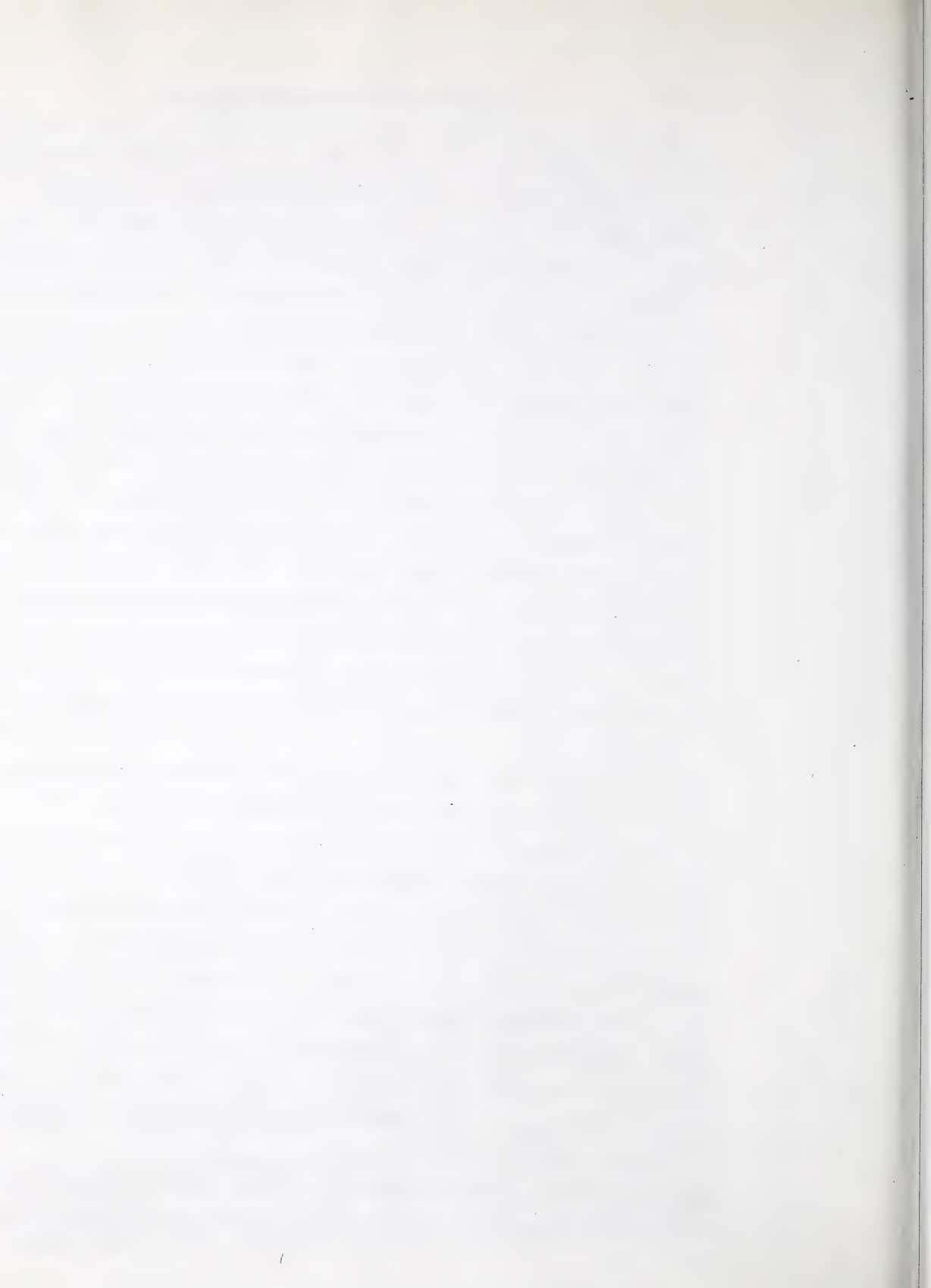
Alney Stone attended the district schools of his native town, and received such education as he could from them at that time. The life of a farmer is usually uneventful, though it contributes by its fruits to the genuine prosperity of the country. Alney Stone attended diligently to the affairs incident to his chosen occupation, and in 1849 moved to the farm that he now owns and occupies, which was originally settled by Joel Farnsworth, on one part, and Levi Farnsworth on the other. He has labored on this tract ever since, with such success that he has gained a competence from the place, and now owns about six hundred acres of land in town. Dairying occupies most of his attention.

In politics he is a Republican. He has been placed in a great many positions of trust by his townsmen, and has attended so industriously to their interests that he has commonly been re-elected to office several times. He has been justice of the peace for about thirty-six years consecutively; has been selectman three years at several times; and town agent several years. He is now and for three years has been one of the listers, and in 1862, 1863 and 1865 represented Westford in the State Legislature. During the War of the Rebellion he took so earnest an interest in the success of the Union cause that he raised two thousand dollars by note to pay promptly the town bounties, and waited for the town to reimburse him. He was associate judge of the County Court for two years.

His religious belief is substantially in the universal redemption of the human race; but as there is in his town no church of that denomination he is a regular attendant at the churches which are established there, and contributes to their support.

On the 13th of March, 1851, he married Marcia, daughter of Medad Parsons (an early settler in Fletcher, Vt.), and a niece of W. H. H. Bingham, of Stowe, Vt. They have three children, all living. The eldest, Don Alney, was born on the 8th of December, 1853, was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1878, read law about six months with L. L. Lawrence, of Burlington, passed about eighteen months in Chicago, was admitted to the bar of Orleans county, Vt., at the February term of 1883, after pursuing a course of study with Judge L. A. Thompson, of Irasburgh, for two years; remained at the home of his father about a year, and on the 29th of April took the civil service examination at Burlington for the position of deputy collector and inspector of customs for the district of Vermont, which position he now holds. In the spring of 1884 he was elected a delegate from Westford to the district convention, when John W. Stewart was renominated for Congress, and electors of president and vice-president were chosen. On the 14th of September, 1884, he married Bessie F., daughter of James H. Macomber, of Westford.

The second child of Alney Stone is Betsey Laura, born May 29, 1856, now the wife of John A. Stewart, of Westford, and the mother of three children. The third child is Julian Bingham, born November 12, 1861, and married on the 31st of October, 1885, to Elizabeth S., daughter of George Stevens, of Westford. He lives with his parents.



TOWN, ALBERT, was born at Waterbury, Vt., on the 7th of June, 1819. He is descended from one of the oldest families that have come to this country from England. The earliest known existence of the surname Town, or Towne, was in the year 1274, when William De la Towne, of Alvely, a village in Shropshire, about twenty miles southeast of Shrewsbury, England, was engaged in the prosecution of a law suit. The earliest mention of the family in America is dated 1635, when William Towne resided in Cambridge, Mass., and in 1639 was the town clerk. He died there in the spring of 1685, aged eighty years. Another William Towne lived in Salem, Mass., in 1640, and died at Topfield about 1672. Two of his daughters, Rebecca and Mary, were executed during the Salem witchcraft delusion, while another daughter, Sarah, barely escaped with her life. From this branch of the family the subject of this sketch is sprung. Albert Town's father, Salem, was a native of Waterbury, Vt., whither *his* father, Asa, immigrated from Salem, Mass. Albert Town's mother was Rachel, daughter of Major Poland, a prominent soldier of the Revolution. Of their ten children only two have deceased, George W., having been killed at the storming of Chapultepec, in the Mexican War, after having served in the Seminole War, while Salem died at the age of three years.

Albert Town received a common school education at Dunham, now in the Province of Quebec, whither his father removed when he was but two years of age. When he reached his eleventh year he left home and hired out on a farm for four years, at four dollars a month, his board and clothes, and the privilege of attending school winters. In 1834 he came to St. Albans, Vt., where he remained two years, and then came to the farm which he now owns and occupies, as a laborer by the month for Ransom Jones.

The most interesting part of his career began in the spring of 1840. On the 8th of March of that year he left Richmond with several friends, with whom, on the 2d of April, he embarked from New Bedford, Mass., on board the whaling vessel *New Bedford*, Captain Leonard Crowell, for a three years' whaling voyage in the Southern Pacific Ocean. On the 16th of April they landed at St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, and two or three weeks later touched at Fayal, on one of the Azores. After cruising around these islands for a time they directed their course directly for Cape Horn, which they doubled early in July, and on the morning of the 8th bore off to the north from the islands. They landed at Juan Fernandez, near Valparaiso, Chili, and then headed for Callao, Peru. On the 26th of September they reached this port, where they remained about six weeks, painting their ship, and getting supplies. On the 28th of April, 1841, they went on shore at Payta, on the coast of Peru, and recruited with coconuts and oranges. Thence they proceeded to the Marquesas Islands, a group of the French archipelago, called the Mendana Archipelago. By the 10th of September they had returned to Callao, and on the 5th of April, 1842, landed at Tahiti, or Otaheite, one of the Society Islands, where they recruited, and painted and repaired the ship. On the 1st of August they touched at Chatham Island, and procured a number of terrapins. Thence they again repaired to the northern coast of Peru, where they obtained a supply of wood and water, and vegetables. On the 18th of January, 1843, they were quarantined at Talcahuna, less than a mile from the island of Caracana, whence, after a stay of nearly two weeks, they succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers and escaped, reaching Juan Fernandez on the 7th of February. Their next venture was towards the Sandwich Islands, which they reached in April, on the 22d of which month they landed near Honolulu, and again recruited with wood, water, potatoes, yams, etc. They cruised



about here for a time, went to the Society Islands, and thence towards the coast of Japan. After cruising the Pacific Islands in this manner until the fall of 1843, they started for home, passing the little isle of Mas-a-fuera, near Juan Fernandez, and touching on the latter on the 2d of January, 1844. They doubled Cape Horn on the 2d of April, crossed the equator towards the north on the 8th of May, and in due time landed at New Bedford, and enjoyed a reunion at Richmond.

Let it not be supposed that this voyage was filled with unmixed pleasures. The sailors often suffered from sickness, induced by exposure and overwork in a climate to which they were unused; their food, except at the infrequent intervals of their landing at some tropical island, was unwholesome and unpalatable in the extreme, many of the men were subjected to the cruelties of a drunken mate and the severity of his brother, the captain; add to which the continued perils incident to the life of a whaler, from the whales which they pursue, from pirates, and from tempest and calm, and you have not recited one-half of the discomforts of this career. On the way south, when about twenty-four hours' sail from the Cape Verde Islands, they were in great apprehension from the movements of suspicious-looking craft having the appearance of pirates; and while off the coast of Japan, upon which they could not land, being placed under the commercial restrictions which that country had not then surrendered, they were in constant fear of Japanese junks. Notwithstanding this fear, they took about 500 barrels of sperm oil in the space of four weeks while in that region. At Otaheite they had a difficulty with the natives, which resulted in the capture by the latter of six sailors, including Mr. Town, who were put in the calaboose with their feet in stocks. They were all released in the course of a few hours, and Mr. Town was forced to pay a fine.

During his leisure moments Mr. Town was always engaged in some profitable employment for himself, instead of carousing or idling as did the greater part of the crew. He took advantage of his opportunities for reading. One accomplishment should not be omitted. He made two pairs of swifts — one for the captain, and one which is still in his possession — from the ivory teeth and the bones of whales captured on the voyage, fastened with silver rivets. The mechanism of these swifts is wonderful, and is the result of many hours of patient and careful labor. He also made four canes, one of ivory, one of cocoanut wood, and two of whalebone. He gave the ivory cane to the American consul at Honolulu.

After leaving the sea in August, 1844, Mr. Town at once repaired to the farm which he had left, and took charge of it for Ransom Jones, and also worked for a time on the railroad then building. After working here for five years he went to Granby, Canada, where his father was living, and where he remained until 1860. In the spring of that year he returned to Richmond and purchased the same farm, which he still occupies, of the estate of Ransom Jones. Since then he has remained on this place without intermission. His property now consists of this farm of about 330 acres, including one or two lots of wild land, and a farm of 250 acres in Underhill. He has been quite closely confined to his farm, not mixing much in politics, though he is a decided Republican, and has been frequently honored with office by his townsmen. He is now and for several years has been overseer of the poor.

He first married, in March, 1850, Zerviah, daughter of Oliver Shepard, an early settler then living in the next house west of this farm. By her he had one child, which was named after her, and which died with her on the 28th of June, 1853. In March, 1856, Mr. Town married again, his second wife being Marietta, daughter of William Williams,



and a descendant of John Williams, cousin of the famous Roger Williams, whom he accompanied from the Old to the New World. Her grandfather, John Williams, was the first of the family in Richmond, and settled at a very early day on that farm on Richmond Hill now occupied by Benton Williams. He came from New Hampshire. Her mother's father, Robert Towers, came from Stromness, Orkney Islands, Scotland, was impressed on board an English man-of-war, captured with the rest of the crew by a French vessel, and confined in a French prison until released by an exchange of prisoners; came to this country, married Lucinda Soper in the State of New York, lived for a time in Jericho, and finally removed to Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Town have had nine children, all of whom are living, and all but two of whom are at home. Following are their names and the dates of their births: William A., born September 3, 1860; Kate D., born December 13, 1862; Ira E., born April 17, 1864; George V., born May 18, 1865; Clarence S., born August 1, 1866; Jennie M., born February 17, 1868; Herbert C., born March 23, 1874; Edgar Earl, born May 18, 1875; and Grace M., born March 4, 1877; William A. married Jessie Sayles, of Richmond, in 1882, and in 1879 Kate D. became the wife of H. C. Gleason, of Richmond.

TALCOTT, LEWIS H. The subject of this sketch was born on the 27th of June, 1836, in Williston. He is sprung from English stock, being descended from John Talcott, who lived in Essex county, England, previous to the year 1558. John Talcott's grandson of the same name, from whom are descended all the members of the Talcott family in America, came to Boston in 1632, and afterward settled in Hartford, Conn. The first member of the family to live in Williston was David Talcott, great-grandfather of Lewis H. Deacon David Talcott was the son of Joshua and Rachel (Hollister) Talcott, and was born on the 5th of January, 1740. On the 3d of March, 1763, he married Elizabeth Parker, of Coventry, Conn., by whom he had five sons and two daughters. He resided for a number of years in Tyringham, Berkshire county, Mass., and removed at a very early date to Williston with his entire family. He bought a large tract of land on the hill that now bears his name, nearly all of which is still owned by his descendants. Around him he established his sons, Parker, Josiah, David, Zelah, and Jonathan. He was a prominent man in the early days of the town, and was one of the first selectmen, in 1786. He died in September, 1810. His youngest son, Jonathan Talcott, was born on the 10th of February, 1773, married Jerusha Morton, of Hartford, Conn., a number of years after his arrival in Williston, and died here in April, 1802. He had two children, Roswell and Jerusha, the latter of whom was born in 1802, married Leonard Smith in 1825, and died at Brookfield, Vt., in 1882. Roswell Talcott was born on the 24th of August, 1798, and is now living near the residence of his son Lewis H., at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His wife, also living, was born in Springfield, Vt., on the 10th of October, 1801, but at the time of their marriage, February 1, 1824, was living at Keene, Essex county, N. Y. Roswell and Lodisa (Holt) Talcott have had five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom all but one daughter are now alive. The eldest, Seth C., is in California; Jerusha C. is now Mrs. Draper, of Williston, and was for many years a successful teacher in the common and higher schools, and has for about four years held the office of town superintendent of public schools in Williston. Lydia Jennett died in 1847, Lewis Holt is the subject of this sketch, and Jonathan R., the youngest, is in California.



The history of this family is thus much older than that of the town. Immediately upon establishing his settlement in Williston, Deacon David Talcott erected a large framed house on the summit of the hill, and opened, and, all his life after, kept the first tavern in Williston. He also cultivated a large farm, as did all of his sons but one, David, jr., who erected the first framed house in the village (still standing, the second house east of Charles D. Warren's store), and a few rods to the rear of it built and conducted a large tannery for many years. All of the children of Roswell Talcott received the advantages of a good education in the academy which then flourished at Williston, and one, Jerusha, was sent to a popular seminary in Carlisle, N. Y., which, owing to ill health, she left six months before she would have been graduated.

Lewis Holt Talcott remained with his father during the period of his minority. In 1862 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and engaged extensively in dairying. In 1865 he returned to his native town and started a dairy on what is known as the Root farm, in the north part of the town. At first he kept twenty-two cows. He remained on the Root farm until 1876, increasing the products of his business and the means of production. In July, 1876, he purchased the farm which he now occupies, and which was originally settled by Daniel Fay. In 1868 Hiram Wallston built a large cheese factory on the original Talcott farm, which Mr. Talcott has managed since 1870. This factory is run by Mr. Talcott through the summer months, who makes the milk from his own cows, and from those of many of his neighbors, into cheese. In addition to this he has a smaller factory connected with his residence, which is used especially for winter dairying, where either butter or cheese, and sometimes both, are made from his dairy alone. He has increased his possessions and his income with incredible progress from a small beginning, until he has achieved the enviable reputation of having the largest dairy in the State of Vermont. In 1885 and 1886 he made 150,000 pounds of cheese and 16,000 pounds of butter each year. His home factory runs only in the winter, when he always has fresh cows. He now has about three hundred cows, besides a large number of young cattle and twenty-five or thirty horses, which all derive their sustenance from about 2,000 acres of land divided into ten parcels, not joining, in the town of Williston. His business is increasing steadily, and will undoubtedly in time arrive at far vaster proportions than it now assumes.

Mr. Talcott is a consistent Republican in politics, and, though not ambitious to figure as an office-holder, has frequently been placed in positions of honor and trust by those best enabled to judge of his abilities and fitness. He was elected a representative of Williston in the Legislature in 1872, and has twice been selectman. He is interested in the support of the Universalist Church, which he and his family regularly attend.

On the 11th of March, 1858, Mr. Talcott was united in marriage with Lucy, daughter of Zimri Root. Her grandfather, Arad, was an early settler—about 1800—from Montague, Mass., upon the Root farm previously mentioned, and now owned by Mr. Talcott. Arad Root was born on the 10th of September, 1767, and died on the 1st of September, 1855. His son Zimri was born May 19, 1806, and died October 8, 1872. Mrs. Talcott was born on the 24th of November, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Talcott have had five children, of whom only two are now living. The following are their names and the dates of their births, etc.: Seth, born March 12, 1860, died December 17, 1864; George M., born June 3, 1862, died August 9, 1883; Charles R., born May 16, 1869, died March 5, 1886; Jennie E., born September 30, 1870, and living now with her parents; Frank, born October 13, 1873, also at home.





J E Wales



WALES, JUDGE TORREY E. Torrey E. Wales was born in the town of Westford, in Chittenden county, on the 20th day of June, 1820. His father, Danforth Wales, a native of Brimfield, Mass., at an early age went to Pittsford, Vt., and served an apprenticeship in the clothier's trade. From there he came to Westford in about the year 1808, when he had attained the age of twenty-three years. Owing to his energy and practical business talents, he soon built up a large and successful business as a cloth-dresser, and became also the proprietor of the grist and saw-mills on Brown's River. He achieved prominence in the various affairs of the town, and held several of the most important offices within the gift of his townsmen, serving several terms as their representative. He died at the age of sixty-five years. His first wife was Lovisa Sibley, of Westford, who shared with him the hardships that attend the course of a pioneer in a country so reluctant in the distribution of rewards as was Western Vermont in early days, and became the mother of the subject of our notice. After her death Danforth Wales again married—the fruit of the second marriage being a daughter, now Mrs. Charles Kimball, of Westford.

Torrey E. Wales passed his boyhood days in preparing, as well as he could in the schools of his native county, for a collegiate course of study; and with such success that he was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1841. He then entered the law office of Asahel Peck, subsequently justice of the Supreme Court and governor of the State, and, after devoting the necessary time to the study of law, was admitted to practice in the courts of Chittenden county at the spring term of 1845. Choosing Burlington as his future home, he opened an office at the head of Church street, and patiently waited for briefs. He was not long permitted to be idle, however, and by virtue of his thorough acquaintance with the principles of law, and his natural equipment in common sense, which is the power of successfully applying principles to facts, he built up a good practice. He continued alone until about 1857, when he formed a co-partnership with Russell S. Taft, then lately a student in his office, and now an honored justice of the Supreme Court of the State. This relation subsisted for the unusual period of twenty-one years, being finally dissolved in 1878. The next partnership was formed in the spring of 1882, by the admission of George W. Wales to an interest in the business, and the firm name of Wales & Wales was adopted.

Judge Wales has always been a consistent and unswerving member of the Republican party, though he has not by any narrow and bitter partisanship attempted to rise at the expense of others. His diligence and abilities have been abundantly recognized by those who have had the best means of knowing him. He was elected State's attorney in 1853, and held the office three consecutive years. He was chosen the second mayor of the city, and remained in that office for two years (1866 and 1867), and in 1870 served as acting mayor in the place of D. C. Linsley, mayor elect, whose business called him away from Burlington immediately after his election. Judge Wales was also one of the members of the board of aldermen in the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, resigning in the latter part of the last-mentioned year. He was again elected alderman in 1874. In the years 1883 and 1884 he served as city attorney. Besides the several positions he has been placed in a number of the minor offices, and in 1868, 1869, 1876, and 1877 represented the city in the Legislature. The office for which he has shown the greatest aptitude, that of judge of probate, was given him in the year 1862, since which time he has not been allowed to retire, but has been kept in the office continuously for nearly twenty-four years.



On the 3d of February, 1846, he married Elizabeth C. Mason, of Burlington. Mrs. Wales died on the 12th of April, 1886, leaving one son, George W. Wales, who was born on the 10th of July, 1855. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in the spring of 1876, when he had reached the same age at which his father was graduated from the same institution. In the Congressional sessions of 1876 and 1877 he acted as private secretary to Senator Morrill, and in 1878 and 1879 held the same position with Senator Dawes. In the spring of 1882 he was admitted to the Chittenden county bar, and at once entered into co-partnership with his father. From 1882 to 1884 he was secretary of civil and military affairs under Governor Barstow.

BARSTOW, HON. JOHN L. The Barstow family in this country are descended, so far as is known, from four brothers who left the West Riding of Yorkshire, in England, in September, 1635, and settled in Massachusetts. They traced an honorable ancestry back to the reign of Henry III, A. D. 1271, when one of the number, John by name, received an estate in Surrey, in acknowledgment of services rendered in the wars with the French. The American emigrants and their descendants engaged mainly in shipbuilding, agriculture, mercantile and maritime pursuits, though among them are found the names of many clergymen, physicians and teachers. Very many of the town histories of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island refer to members of this family in commendatory terms. Those more prominent are described as men whose chief greatness consisted in the greatness of their souls, devoted to everything religious, patriotic and public-spirited; as being hospitable, of sound judgment, unbending integrity, gentlemanly deportment, benevolent, peacemakers, God-fearing, regular attendants at church. Of one it is said he was absent from church but once in fifty years; of another his minister said, "I can set my watch correctly when I see Deacon Barstow coming to meeting." They took an active part in the colonial wars with the Indians and French, as well as in the War of the Revolution. Some suffered captivity and some death at the hands of the Indians, and one was killed with Wolfe at Quebec. Their names are found on the muster-rolls of Putnam at Bunker Hill, and of Washington at Valley Forge.

One of these Revolutionary veterans, Ebenezer, fifth in direct descent from John, one of the original immigrants, came to Vermont at the close of his service in the war and settled in Shelburne, purchasing a tract of unbroken wilderness from Ira Allen in East Shelburne. He married Esther Owen, set about clearing his land and led the ordinary, uneventful arduous life of our early settlers, bearing his full share of the burdens of town and public affairs, and is still kindly remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants as a quiet, honest, law-abiding citizen. At his death, March 30, 1834, at the age of 78 years, his farm came into the possession of Heman, his second son, who during a long and industrious life never resided away from the old homestead except when teaching school during the winters of his early manhood. Heman Barstow was a leading and active member of the Methodist Church, and long one of its class leaders. Temperance, Sabbath-schools, education and every good cause found in him a liberal and active friend. He was entrusted by his fellow citizens with many public duties and represented his town and county in both houses of the General Assembly of the State. In December, 1814, he was married to Laura Lyon, an estimable lady who was descended on the maternal side from the Hawley family of Connecticut. Her amiable and affectionate disposition made her home one of peace and love, while her faithfulness to



every duty of life endeared her memory to all her numerous relatives and acquaintances. She died January 17, 1857, aged sixty-two years, leaving eight children. Her husband followed her to rest, closing a peaceful and useful life on the 27th of February, 1868, aged seventy-eight years.

Their youngest son, John Lester Barstow, the subject of this sketch, though born in a rural district and brought up to farm life with its ordinary meager opportunities for education, had the advantages of very superior teachers in the common schools and a few terms in Shelburne Academy. These were utilized with such diligence and with such credit to himself that at the age of fourteen years he was examined and licensed to teach in Burlington by its board of school superintendents, which then consisted of Revs. O. W. B. Peabody, J. K. Converse and H. J. Parker, and he began his work away from home as a teacher in the district school. At this time, being nearly fitted for college, he was very desirous of obtaining a liberal education; but, the village merchant offering him a place, he yielded to the advice of his father and entered the service of John Simonds, 2d, a thoroughly honest and trained business man, where he remained four years, learning those methodical business habits so invaluable to every walk of life. He then, at the invitation of his uncle and brother, who were proprietors of a large hotel at Detroit, Mich., entered their service. A few months after he was of age an equal partnership in the business of his former employer, Mr. Simonds, was offered to him, which he declined; but the offer gave him such confidence in his business capacity that at the age of twenty-two years, being offered the use of money for the purpose by one of the wealthy men of Detroit, he purchased the lease and fixtures of the hotel and entered upon an extensive and lucrative business, in the course of which he became acquainted with nearly all the prominent men of that State. In those days the sale of wines and liquors was the most profitable part of a hotel; but he refused to share its profit, and cast his first vote for prohibitory law. Michigan was then strongly Democratic, but he adhered to his Whig education and instincts, and was one of the band of young men that so enthusiastically supported "Zach" Chandler and by whose efforts Mr. Chandler afterwards became the leading figure in Michigan politics. The business of hotel keeping was, however, not at all consonant with his tastes and inclinations, and he left it in 1855. He at once had numerous flattering offers of business, but the New England custom in those days of large families was that one member of the family should remain at home to take care of the "old people"; so, after spending some months in travel through the United States and Canada, he settled upon the old homestead, in charge of the old farm, devoting himself to the study and active pursuit of agriculture, and becoming a paid correspondent for some of the leading agricultural papers of the day. On the 28th of October, 1858, he was married to Laura Maeck, granddaughter of Dr. Frederick Maeck, the first physician settled in Shelburne, who is elsewhere mentioned in this volume. Mrs. Barstow died March 11, 1885, of the dread disease consumption, which was hereditary in her family. She had for years been an invalid, but bore her sufferings with patience and fortitude, and her death was deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. She left two sons, viz.: Frederick M., born March 3, 1860, who was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1880 and is now a civil engineer, and Charles L., born May 23, 1867, now a student at the University of Vermont.

The war of 1861 found few young men with so many ties to bind them at home, and, like many others, he did not feel it a duty to enlist while so many others could do so



and were willing to do so with so little sacrifice to family and business. But when months of struggle had passed with little but reverses to the Union arms he entered the Eighth Vermont Volunteers, under Colonel Stephen Thomas, serving as adjutant, captain and major, and during the whole of his service he was with Gens. Butler and Banks in Louisiana and the southwest. Colonel Thomas remaining in command of his regiment for over three years gave little chance for promotion to subordinate officers, but he was mustered out of service while major of the regiment August 18, 1864, on account of expiration of term of service. Like many another northern youth he entered the army with robust health and vigorous constitution; but nearly three years of arduous out-door service in the swamps and miasmatic climate of Louisiana shattered both, and for twenty years past, remittent fever, chills and other malarious diseases have followed him, necessitating constant care and frequent medical attendance. But it may be noted that he has never made application for a pension, though often urged to do so by his physician and by his old colonel, now General Thomas, as being as much entitled to one as though an arm or a leg had been shot away. These physical disabilities have in later years deterred him from entering upon any active business pursuits.

The limits of this sketch permit no extended notice of his military service. It must suffice to say that though he was frequently detailed upon staff and other duties he bore an honorable part in every skirmish and battle in which his regiment was engaged. Colonel George N. Carpenter, of Boston, in his history of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, notes that when, after the bloody fight of June 14, 1863, in front of Port Hudson (in which the Eighth Vermont lost 165 men killed and wounded) General Banks called for volunteers to head the storming column for a final assault, Captain Barstow was one of the brave men who stepped forward to form the "forlorn hope," and sums up the matter by saying that "Major Barstow won a splendid record in the army," and adds: "He became captain of Company K and acting adjutant-general under Gens. Thomas and Weitzel, and afterwards Major. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, and was complimented for eminent service in the field; was honorably mentioned for his personal services in the engagement with the gunboat *Cotton*. Served as assistant adjutant-general on the brigade staff at the siege of Port Hudson; was complimented in the report of brigade commander for gallantry in the assault on Port Hudson June 14, 1853; was in command of the recruits and those who did not re-enlist (500 in number) while the veterans were on a furlough, and for a time was post-commander at Thibedeau, La. As a commander he enforced military discipline by example as well as by precept, and above all by the noble manhood with which nature had endowed him. Major Barstow carried with him into private life the tender regards of his comrades, who in token of their esteem presented to him a beautiful sword and belt, just as he was about to leave New Orleans for home." As to the incident of the sword presentation it may be added that it was presented by the rank and file, and that previous to this time, when he left the captaincy of Company K to become major, the enlisted men of his old company also presented him with an elegant sword. These two memorial gifts are justly preserved with great pride, as evincing the regard of the enlisted men *after* they had served under him and known him thoroughly.

Colonel Carpenter in his book also briefly outlines the civil service of Governor Barstow after the war, as follows:

"Since his retirement from the army Major John L. Barstow has filled many positions and always to his credit. He had hardly reached his home after leaving Louisi-



ana before he was called into the State service by the offer of a responsible position in the recruiting service by Adjutant-General Washburn, which he was obliged to decline on account of shattered health. In the following September he was elected a member of the Legislature, and it was during the session in which he served that St. Albans was attacked by Confederate raiders from Canada. At the request of General Washburn he went to the scene of action by the first train, and the next day was sent into Canada on a special mission by Major Austine, United States military commandant of the State. This famous raid created such an excitement that a law was soon passed establishing three brigades of militia, of four regiments each, and Major Barstow was elected by the Legislature as one of the brigade commanders. Under this commission he was ordered by Governor Smith to take command of the provisional forces on the northwestern frontier, where he remained on duty until relieved by General Stannard in January, 1865. In September of that year he was again elected to the Legislature by the unanimous vote of his town, and in the years 1866 and 1867 he was State senator from Chittenden county."

His legislative service to the State may be summed up by a quotation from one of the leading editors of the State in 1882: "General Barstow has always supported the public cause of the many against the few in his legislative career; his devotion to the farmer class, from which he sprung, has been unwavering: he has an ampler and more accurate knowledge of our past legislative history than any public man in the State; he has always exercised a leading influence in shaping legislation; he has a clear, precise vision of its present defects, and for sound equipment for the place of State executive he is the peer of any man in Vermont."

Of his legislative service Rev. Pliny White, a noted biographer of the day, said: "His influence was second to none. When he addressed the House he always had a solid basis of facts upon which to found his arguments, and was always listened to with respect. His high tone as a man won for him many friends. He seemed to be a scholarly person, more at home with the pen in his hand than when addressing an audience, and was esteemed one of those described by the saying—'Reading maketh a full man.'"

This reference to his habits of reading makes it proper to say that his range of reading has embraced almost every branch of literature and science, as well as history and political economy. Few men keep so accurately informed in regard to every interest of his native State and country, while the past and current history of the world are to him matters of constant study. Few men in the State have so large a subscription list of newspapers and magazines, and few private libraries excel the one he has accumulated. It may be well supposed that his influence in legislation has not been confined to the years when he was a member. At the time when he was elected governor there was hardly a clause of the State laws for the benefit of soldiers that was not written by his hand, while educational matters, particularly the authority given towns to establish central schools; the rights of married women, equal taxation, taxation of corporations, State and national supervision of corporations, and many other subjects have for years received his earnest attention. He held responsible positions upon standing committees, and when special committees of importance were formed, like those upon the ratification of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, his name was always found upon them. His efforts have been persistent at home and in Washington to prevent a renewal of the old reciprocity treaty with Canada, which he believed would be disastrous to Vermont farmers.



In 1870 he was appointed United States pension agent at Burlington, which office he held for nearly eight years, discharging its duties in such a manner as to call from Hon. Carl Shurz, then secretary of the interior, an autograph letter of thanks. His administration in the United States pension agency brought the same measure of praise that has been accorded to the discharge of his other public duties. The disbursements amounted to millions and brought him in contact with the poor and lowly on the one hand and the extortionate claim agent on the other. The unfortunates soon learned to look upon him as their friend, as he at once set about instituting reforms that were of great benefit to the needy pensioner. When he retired from the office, on account of its consolidation with the other offices in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine in 1878, the *Burlington Free Press* said: "The business has been conducted under General Barstow with an insignificant amount of error, and with a care for the interests both of the pensioners and the government which is worthy of the highest praise. As an instance of the thoughtful attention paid to the recipients of the government's bounty we may mention that the female pensioners, of whom there are about a hundred in this city and Winooski, who were unable through sickness or other disability to come to the office to draw their pensions, have been always paid at their own residences, the agent or his assistant paying their dues personally, and the same kindness characterized the entire conduct of the agency. In short General Barstow has exhibited in the pension office the qualities of fidelity to duty, efficiency and courtesy which have characterized him as a soldier, a legislator and in private life. We have expressed an opinion that there was no better agent in the three States, and we can add that we have reason to believe that he could have received the appointment to the consolidated agency if he would have accepted. He preferred, however, not to leave his home and his native State. We are glad to retain him as a citizen, and he will carry with him in his retirement from the office the respect and esteem of all who know him."

In 1879 Governor Proctor appointed him State commissioner for the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and he rendered effective service in securing government aid for the undertaking, and for the monument, and in arranging plans for the celebration.

In 1880 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State for the biennial term, and in 1882 was elected governor, the nominations to each office having been made by the unanimous vote of the respective conventions.

Many of his recommendations to the Legislature were acted upon in accordance with his wishes, while others were postponed. He was the first governor of Vermont to call the attention of the law-making power to the alleged discriminating and excessive rates of freight by transportation companies, and to urge the creation of an effective railroad commission. Neither the Legislature of 1882 nor that of 1884 was ready to act upon this subject, but he has lived to see in 1886 that both political parties demand such a commission in their convention resolutions.

Colonel Carpenter, in his book, says: "The Eli riots occurred during Governor Barstow's term of office, and his course in requiring that justice should precede force, and that the riotous miners should be paid their honest dues, attracted much favorable comment throughout the country." Pending the nomination of his successor, in 1884, a majority of the Republican newspapers in the State advocated his re-nomination, but he declined to become a candidate. The quality of his service as governor, judged by the press, is shown by an extract from the *Rutland Herald* of October, 1884, then edited



by the well-known critic, Lucius Bigelow. In commenting upon Governor Barstow's final message he said: "He has more than fulfilled the flattering promises made for him by his friends when he was nominated. He has been as careful, able, independent and efficient a governor as we have had in Vermont during the last twenty years, a period which includes executives of the quality of Dillingham, Peck and Proctor."

The Brattleboro *Reformer*, of the same date, one of the leading opposition papers, said: "This message, like Governor Barstow's inaugural, also will take rank among the best and most sensible State papers ever presented in Vermont."

The above sketch might be largely extended, as he has held many other appointments of trust and honor, such as assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1861; delegate to the soldiers' and sailors' convention at Chicago in 1868, and president of the Officers' Reunion Society, and one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, in 1882, etc., etc.; and he has declined more honors than he has accepted. In regard to all of them it can be truly stated, as was said of Hon. Asahel Peck, when he was elected governor: "Neither solicitation nor hint of ambition for this dignity ever emanated from him." Governor Barstow never directly nor indirectly solicited the vote or influence of any man for any elective office.

WHITTEMORE, ALBERT GALLATIN, the eldest of seven children of John and Abigail (Olin) Whittemore, was born at White Creek, N. Y., on the 16th of January, 1797. His father was of English descent. His mother was a daughter of Gideon Olin, of Shaftsbury, Vt., and half-sister of Judge Abram Olin, of Washington, D. C., who studied law in Mr. Whittemore's office in 1838-39. Mr. Whittemore received his education at the St. Albans Academy, his parents removing to St. Albans, Vt., in 1799. He displayed the first sparks of his energetic spirit in September, 1814, by crossing Lake Champlain in a row-boat with a company of volunteers on their way to the battle of Plattsburgh. Upon attaining such education as the schools of his day afforded, he entered the law office of Hon. Stephen D. Brown, of Swanton, as a student, and afterwards studied with Hon. Heman Allen, of Milton. He completed his course in the office of Judge Asa Aldis, of St. Albans, and was admitted to practice in the Franklin County Court on the 16th of March, 1821. He first established a successful practice at South Hero, but removed to Milton in 1824, and entered upon a career which reflects luster upon his abilities, his industry, and his public spirit. He remained until his death at Checkerberry village, and by the extensive practice which came to him gave the place an activity and prominence which departed upon his death. He was of a mechanical turn of mind, and originated the idea which resulted in the construction of the Sand-bar bridge, himself obtaining the charter of the company that completed that structure, in 1850. He was warmly interested in the railroad controversy then agitating the people of the town of Burlington and the county of Chittenden, and earnestly favored the extension of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad to Swanton. He predicted that in lieu of this extension, when the charter was rejected, a railroad would be built along the western shore of the lake within twenty-five years, and his prediction was verified. In 1852 he was associated with Messrs T. D. Chittenden, John Bradley, and N. L. Whittemore in the construction of a large section of the Central Ohio Railroad. On the 10th of November, 1852, while examining the machinery which operated the gates of the lock in the Muskingum River, at Zanesville, O., and pointing out to his son, Don J., the manner in which they worked, he was



thrown from the lock by a blow from a capstan suddenly set in motion by an approaching steamer, and instantly killed. He was buried at Milton on the 14th of that month.

On the day of his death a meeting of the board of directors of the Central Ohio Railroad Company was called, and appropriate resolutions adopted, of which the following is an extract:

“Resolved, That the president be instructed to communicate to the family of Mr. Whittemore the sympathy of the board for the afflicting dispensation which has taken away so suddenly one who had inspired us with feelings of attachment and respect, and who must have been a good citizen in all the relations of life.”

Mr. Whittemore was indeed a good citizen in all the relations of life. His abilities and his uprightness were rewarded by frequent elections by his townsmen and the citizens of his county to positions of honor and trust. He was chosen State's attorney for Chittenden county as early as 1831, and for a number of years then succeeding. He also received tempting offers from friends to induce his removal to Burlington, which his love of home impelled him to decline. His legal abilities were of the highest order, and in August, 1851, he was admitted to membership in the American Legal Association by virtue of his “sound professional integrity and acquirements,” and his “promptness and reliability.” He represented Milton in the Legislature four terms, and in 1851 was chosen county senator. His tastes were, however, studious. He approached every subject with the air and ultimate success of a thorough student, and during the whole period of his life delighted in mechanical and linguistic avocations. His success in business may be attributed partly to his remarkably systematic methods, as well as to his rare ability and integrity, his excellence as an advocate and public speaker, his untiring energy, public spirit, independent judgment, and his position in the van of all educational matters and questions relating to public improvements.

On the 14th of September, 1826, he married Abbie, daughter of Samuel Clark, a native of Weybridge, Vt., who had traveled extensively, and met his death by drowning in St. Lawrence River in 1810, while acting in the capacity of general agent for David A. and William B. Ogden, then of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore had eight children, of whom four were living at the time of his death, Abbey J., now Mrs. Ell Barnum, of Milton, born February 9, 1839; Clark F., an attorney of New York, lately deceased, born January 21, 1837; Don Juan, chief engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, born December 6, 1830; and Albert G., now an attorney of Burlington, born January 23, 1844. Mrs. Whittemore, the mother of these children, is still living in Milton. The success in life of the children of the subject of this sketch is undoubtedly due in a large degree to the careful training given them by him in their younger years. So thorough was he that he required them to recite to him at night all that they had learned during the day at school. It was said of one of the children that died (in February, 1842, aged thirteen years), Eugene, that he seemed to blend “the discreetness and wisdom of maturity and the modesty and tenderness of boyhood.” “Besides a very competent insight into the elementary branches, as taught in the academies and schools, he had mastered the French language, was well advanced in the Latin, had laid a thorough foundation for acquiring the Italian, and had made himself very familiar with two or three systems of algebra.” Don J. Whittemore, the oldest living child of Albert G. and Abbie Whittemore, began his first engineering experiences on the Central Vermont and Vermont and Canada Railroads, and has held his present prominent position since 1866. He served one term as president of the American Society of Civil Engineers.





E. J. MORGAN.



MORGAN, EDWARD J., was born in Wilmington, Essex county, N. Y., on the 27th day of December, 1834. After receiving a common school education he became early connected with the Crown Point, N. Y., Iron Works, and there acquired a thorough business training, and fitted himself for the duties and responsibilities of his future business career. After an invaluable experience there, extending over a period of more than twenty years, he came to Burlington in May, 1872, and connected himself with the business of manufacturing doors, sash and blinds, which had been established about four years earlier by his partner, Albert Taft. The success of this enterprise, detailed in the history of the manufacturing interests of the city of Burlington, is too well known, not only in Burlington, but throughout New England and the whole continent, to require further comment.

On the maternal side he was descended from a distinguished ancestry, and his mother was a sister of the late Bishop Hedding. She was therefore a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Notwithstanding this early inclination towards that denomination, Mr. Morgan became in his youth an active member of the Congregational Church in Crown Point, and after his advent to Burlington soon associated himself with the First Congregational Church of this city. He was a man of fervent though quiet piety. He was never assuming or self-assertive, and the graces of his gentle character were best known to his more intimate acquaintances, and in the bosom of his family, where he was ever affectionate and beloved. He died on the 14th of June, 1885, in the prime of life, and at the noontide of his most promising achievements. The *Burlington Free Press* of June 18, 1885, among other things said of Mr. Morgan: "The community has lost a respected and valued citizen, an upright and enterprising business man, and to many a beloved and honored friend. He was a member of the well-known and highly prosperous firm of Taft & Morgan, manufacturers of doors, sash and blinds, and in his business relations was known as a man of strict integrity, unswerving fidelity, and a courtesy and kindness of demeanor which endeared him to all. It is largely to his business insight and enterprise that the firm of which he was a member owes its present success." Mr. Morgan was a consistent Republican in his political opinions, but carefully abstained from seeking or holding office.

On the 27th of February, 1855, Edward J. Morgan was united in marriage with Julia S., daughter of Timothy Taft, of Crown Point, who, with three children, Earl E., Lee J., and Hervey S. Morgan, is still residing in Burlington.

WOODRUFF, JOHN, son of Eli and Nicy (Rogers) Woodruff, was born in Milton, Vt., on the 2d of July, 1819. His grandfather, Shubal Woodruff, moved to Westford, Vt., from Great Barrington, Mass., in 1802, and resided there until his death in 1808, leaving two sons and four daughters. Eli Woodruff was born in Great Barrington December 25, 1792, and was therefore ten years of age when he was brought to Westford, where he lived until he was of age. He bore an honorable part in the War of 1812-15, and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. He married Nicy Rogers March 16, 1817. She was the youngest of ten children of Jason Rogers (and Mehitabel Booth), who removed from Litchfield, Conn., in 1802, when she was eleven years of age, and settled on the farm in Underhill now owned by Charles Truel. After his marriage Eli Woodruff passed the rest of his life in Underhill, with the exception of two years in Milton, covering the period in which the subject of this sketch was born. He reared a family of eight children, viz., Henry L., John, Mary



Ann, Joseph R., Harriet, Fanny, Homer, and William Willshire. Of these only four are now living, Joseph R., on the farm first purchased by his father in this town, while his son, Warren S., occupies the farm originally cultivated by one of the first settlers of Underhill (Abner Eaton); Mary Ann resides on the farm on which her father, Eli, passed most of his life, and Fanny is the wife of Stephen Saxe, dentist, of Whitewater, Wis. Eli Woodruff died February 22, 1872.

John Woodruff attended the district schools of his neighborhood three months each summer and three each winter from the time of his sixth or seventh year until his thirteenth, and afterwards three months each winter until he attained his eighteenth year. He also attended one term at the academy at Jericho Center. His father being in straitened circumstances and burdened with the support of a large family, hired him out to a neighboring farmer for the summer when he was thirteen years of age, and repeated the custom for five years, when he purchased 100 acres of wild land in Underhill on credit, and enlisted his sons, John, Henry L., and Joseph R., in his service to clear the land and raise grain to pay for it. The subject of this sketch worked at the home of his father until he became of age, excepting the two last winters, and until he was twenty-five, passed his winters teaching district schools (one winter, when he was nineteen, in Westford, one in Jericho, and four in Cambridge) and his summers in working out on farms. He then bought a tract of fifty acres of land near his father's, in North Underhill, which was originally settled by Edmund Parker, and lived upon it eight years, during which time he paid for it, and bought and paid for several other lots, aggregating 225 acres in extent. In the fall of 1853 he sold all the land which he had acquired, and purchased of Elijah Birge the farm of 250 acres, about one and a half miles from his former lot, the farm upon which he has ever since resided. The purchase imposed upon him a heavy debt, but by dint of economy and unremitting toil he cleared the property of all incumbrances in the first five years. Since then he has increased the extent of the farm to more than 300 acres, thoroughly repaired the buildings, constructed good fences, and so successfully improved the land that it supports more than twice the stock than when he purchased it. His success has been owing entirely to industry and thrift in farming, and not at all to trading or speculation, which are too often presumed to be the only means of achieving a competence. Mr. Woodruff has all these years remained upon his farm, taking no recreation away from home except one trip to Minnesota, one to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and one to New York and Boston. The farm was first occupied by Samnel Bentley, who after three years sold it to David Birge, from whose son it passed to Mr. Woodruff. The dwelling house was erected in 1802 by David Birge, and was the first framed tavern in town, accommodating the stages which passed along the Hill road between Burlington and Derby line.

Mr. Woodruff is a member of the Democratic party, and has held various town offices in Underhill, such as selectman for several years, overseer of the poor, lister, justice of the peace, etc. His religious preference is Congregationalist.

John Woodruff was joined in marriage on the 15th of October, 1845, with Emily, daughter of Milton and Amanda (Bliss) Ford, of Jericho, in which town she was born on the 24th of October, 1821. Her father, a carpenter and joiner, and toward the latter part of his life a farmer, was born in Pomfret, Conn., April 10, 1794. In 1802 he came with his parents, Abram and Sarah (Ingalls) Ford, to Richmond, and soon after to Jericho, where Abram Ford carried on his trade, blacksmithing, until his death.



Amanda Bliss was the daughter of Amos, and granddaughter of Timothy Bliss, who came from Massachusetts in the early history of Essex, Vt., and settled upon the farm in that town now occupied by Julius Ransom. The farm upon which Amos Bliss passed the whole of his married life, and upon which Amanda Bliss was born November 13, 1797, is now owned by George Sinclair. His wife was Hannah Clark, from Connecticut. Amos Bliss was a soldier in the War of 1812-15 and was captain of a company of militia that participated in the battle of Plattsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have had one child, Nicy Amanda, who was born January 28, 1851, and who died February 22, 1854. In November, 1856, they adopted Frank Edward, infant son of William Martin, then lately deceased, and grandson of Peter Martin, one of the original settlers of Underhill, on whose farm Mr. Woodruff worked for five summers. By act of the Legislature, session of 1865, the name of the adopted child was changed from Martin to Woodruff, and he was made the legal heir of his foster parents. They have given this adopted son, their only child, the best opportunities for an education. He was fitted for college at Underhill Academy when Oscar Atwood, A. M., was principal; entered the University of Vermont at the age of sixteen years, and was graduated in 1875. He then taught one year in Plainfield and two in Barre, and in 1878 entered Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York, where, at his graduation in 1881, he received a fellowship which entitled him to two years abroad in study. The greater portion of this time was passed in Germany, at the Universities of Tuebingen and Berlin, six months in Athens, and a brief period traveling in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. While abroad he was appointed to the associate professorship of Biblical literature in Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary for three years, and was there inaugurated as professor September 6, 1883, at the age of twenty-eight years. At the expiration of this period the appointment was made permanent. On the 11th of January, 1883, while in Athens, Greece, he married one of his college classmates, Ellen Eliza Hamilton, of Brandon, Vt., and has two children, John Hamilton, born February 17, 1884, and Robert Thomson, born May 26, 1885.

BURDICK, JOHN L. F., M. D. The surname Burdick is supposed to be a corruption from Burdette, and to have originated in England. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a captain on an English vessel, and after passing most of his life on the ocean settled in Rhode Island. Thence, during the eighteenth century, Elijah and Lybius Burdick, half-brothers, emigrated to the vicinity of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. The latter afterwards settled in Warren county, N. Y., while Elijah became one of the first settlers in Westford, Vt., as stated in the history of Westford, in this volume. In that town on the 30th of January, 1790, was born Nathaniel, father of John L. F. Burdick and the third of the six children of Elijah Burdick and his wife, Rhoda. Rhoda Burdick died in Westford in the early part of this century. Elijah died on the 29th of December, 1815. Nathaniel Burdick married Mary Benjamin, of New York State, immediately after which event he went to Ira, Rutland county, remaining there until about 1841. He then passed about three years in Westford, and removed to De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he spent the remainder of his days until March 11, 1863. He was a farmer of more than usual intelligence, and performed the duties that fell to his lot with a cheerful readiness that commanded the esteem of his fellow townsmen and acquaintances. He was a member of the old Democratic party until the time of Fremont, for whom he voted, and after



whose defeat he always advocated the principles of the Republican party. Although not an office seeker he was made justice of the peace for some time while residing in Ira, and after his removal to New York was honored by an election to the Legislature of that State, a more difficult position to attain than a corresponding office in Vermont. His wife survived him until January 10, 1872, when she died in Rossie, N. Y., at the home of her daughter, Julia R. Wetmore. They had seven children, named as follows in the order of their birth: Thomas Benjamin, Charles W., Julia R., Mary L., John L. F., Emily A., and Horace W., all of whom but the subject of this sketch are deceased. Three of the brothers, Thomas B., Charles W., and John L. F., practiced medicine, the last named continuing still in that vocation.

John Lafayette Burdick was born in the town of Ira, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 16th of December, 1824, where were born also all of his brothers and sisters. He attended the common schools of his native town until about his seventeenth year, after which he pursued his studies for two years in a select school in Westford, one term in Potsdam, N. Y., and four years in Gouverneur, N. Y., Academy, receiving a thorough mathematical training at the latter institution under the tuition of Dr. J. W. Armstrong, of Gouverneur. He was then enabled to enter Union College one year in advance. He remained in this institution one year and a half, being forced to withdraw during his junior year by reason of a severe attack of typhoid fever. In the fall of 1849 he took a tour through the Atlantic and Southern States for the recovery of his health, an object which he accomplished in about a year. When he was again able to engage in some active occupation he was persuaded to open a select school in Westford, Vt., which he taught very successfully for two terms, having a regular attendance of no fewer than eighty pupils. The two school years immediately following the summer of 1850 were passed as principal of the graded school at Winooski, with the exception of the fall terms of 1851 and 1852, which he occupied in attendance upon lectures at the Castleton Medical College. By dint of thorough and persistent study he was graduated from that college in the fall of 1852. He at once opened an office in Winooski and has prosecuted a successful and growing practice ever since.

Dr. Burdick's first political affiliation was with the Democratic party of anti-bellum times. His sympathies and better judgment were alienated, however, during the agitation of the Free Soil arguments, since which time he has been a straightforward member of the Republican party. As a consequence of his high social and professional station he has been repeatedly urged to enter the field as a candidate for political office, but he has persistently and firmly declined, believing that he can better perform his mission by confining his activities to his practice, and to a solution of the questions it involves. He is an enthusiastic student and practitioner of medicine. His fellow physicians have appreciated this fact, and have manifested their appreciation by several gratifying elections to high position. For example, he was elected to the presidency of the old Chittenden County Medical Society a number of times, and has twice been president of the Burlington Medical and Surgical Club since its organization. He has also been one of the attending physicians of the Mary Fletcher Hospital every year since its inception except the first. He is gratified by these evidences of confidence in him, because it is his delight to deserve the esteem of his fellows in the medical profession.

On the 16th day of November, 1851, Dr. Burdick was united in marriage with Anna L., daughter of Eli Warren Burdick, of Westford, who received an academical education at Bakersfield, Vt. Their family now consists of themselves and one child,



Lucy Florence, who was born on the 17th of September, 1875, and who is unusually bright and precocious. Thus far she has pursued her studies at home. It may here be mentioned as one of Dr. Burdick's characteristics that he enjoys above all other pleasures to aid the young in obtaining an education, his predilections in this regard having been fostered by his experience as a teacher. Mrs. Burdick's sister, widow of A. C. Ballard, has for a number of years been a member of Dr. Burdick's family, her husband dying on the 28th of November, 1874.

Although not a member of any church, Dr. and Mrs. Burdick have a strong preference for the Baptist denomination, in accordance with family tradition. As there is no Baptist Church, however, in Winooski, they regularly attend and contribute to the support of the Congregational Church.

WESTON, SIDNEY H., was born in Chesterfield, Essex county, N. Y., on the 16th day of December, 1824. The origin of the Weston family in America dates back to the time of the coming of the *Mayflower*, which brought over three Weston brothers from England. James Weston, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the Revolutionary War, and was a commissioned officer. He was an early settler in the town of Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., where he died on the 18th day of May, 1840. His wife, Sally Witherell, from Braintree, died the day following and was buried in the same grave with her husband. They were the parents of eleven children, six boys and five girls, of whom Harvey, the next to the youngest, and the father of Sidney H. Weston, was born on the 20th day of June, 1798, in Peru. He adopted the vocation of a farmer and lumberman, and went to Chesterfield, N. Y., to live. He died on the 20th of February, 1857. His first wife was a daughter of George Mace, of Peru. By her he had four children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other three, Fidelia, wife of L. D. Gay, of Chesterfield, N. Y., Sidney H. and Blanchard, in Chesterfield, N. Y., are living.

Mr. Weston received a good common school education in Chesterfield and afterward attended for some time the academy at Underhill, during the principalship of Professor J. S. Cilley. Just previous to this, however, he earned the means of attendance upon the academy by making charcoal for the iron company at Vergennes, Vt. That period of his minority which intervened between April and December, before his twenty-first birthday, he bought of his father and paid for the time out of the proceeds of his labor. After his term of schooling at Underhill had expired he purchased 100 acres of timber land in Peru, N. Y., from a portion of which he manufactured charcoal, disposing of a part of his products to the Peru Iron Company and part to an iron manufacturer named Cook, of Feron, N. Y. The rest of the timber he had made into lumber, which was sold at Clintonville and Keeseville, N. Y. After working there two years he sold the farm and in April, 1848, removed to Butler's Corners, in Essex, Vt., where he purchased a small farm. Here he remained, devoting his energy and time to agriculture, until 1856, by which time he had added 135 acres to his original purchase in Essex, when he removed to Winooski. This flourishing village was at that time not more than half its present size, but promised to become what it has, by reason of the passage through the place of the new railroad. Mr. Weston opened a hotel on the site of the present post-office, and conducted also a good business in a livery stable and meat market. After an experience of three years in the hotel he sold out and removed to his present farm, which he had previously purchased and the buildings on which he had



just completed. He continued his interest in the meat market, however, to the present time without interruption except about a year following 1858, when he sold out and remained out that length of time. The home farm which Mr. Weston occupies contains about 160 acres of good farming land, but it is only a small part of his vast possessions. He is the owner of not less than 7,000 acres of land in all, 3,000 of which are in Vermont and the remaining 4,000 in the State of New York. That in New York is mostly timbered land lying in the towns of Peru, Keene and Wilmington. The timber he cuts for sale and for his own use in the manufacture of lime, in which he is extensively engaged at the High Bridge over Winooski River. He has been interested in this business since 1864, and now owns two kilns, one in South Burlington and one on the Colchester side of the river. He first bought a one-half interest in the Burlington Lime Company, of which John McGregor and Mr. Jackson were principal owners. Soon afterward Mr. Weston purchased a one-half interest in the Winooski Lime Works, originated by Penniman & Catlin and afterward carried on by Penniman & Noyes, and within a few years became sole owner of both properties.

In connection with his farming Mr. Weston engages largely in the raising of fine cattle, sheep and horses—Holstein, Guernsey and short-horn cattle and Spanish Merino sheep being with him a specialty. He usually winters about one hundred and thirty-five head of cattle, one hundred sheep and twenty-five horses and colts. Other property in Winooski to which he has title is the northwest corner of Main and Allen streets and the entire block below his store, which he rents for tenant houses, stores, etc.

It requires more than ordinary energy and sagacity, industry and economy, to acquire possessions as large and valuable as those just related; but Mr. Weston has added one industry to another, and with a spirit like that of Alexander of old, seeking for new worlds to conquer, has never rested from his labors. About 1868 he purchased \$15,000 worth of stock in the Winooski Lumber Company. Since then he has added \$3,000 more in stock, and is now the president of the company. The company owns about 1,800 acres in timbered land. Mr. Weston also owns a sixth interest in the enterprising clapboard company of W. R. Elliott & Co., of North Duxbury, Vt., which turns out about 1,000,000 feet of clapboards and a large quantity of dimension lumber every year, taking its timber from a tract of 2,000 acres. In company with his son, Warren F. Weston, he has extensive iron works, a forge and coal-kilns, and a store in Wilmington, N. Y., and at Keene, N. Y., owns another store, ore mines, a separator, a six-fired forge and eighteen coal-kilns. They also own a large hotel at Keene village, and another summer hotel at Cascade Lake, about six miles from Keene on the way to Saranac Lake, the house being situated between two lakes, one of which, by a freak of nature known as a mountain slide, has been elevated nine feet higher than the other. In this slide, moreover, is an extensive iron mine, said to be about the first ever worked in the State of New York, which is included in the possessions of Sidney H. Weston and son.

Besides his home farm in Winooski Mr. Weston owns a tract of about a thousand acres just across the river, and extending about three miles east to the Lamoille bridge, which is really a consolidation of five farms, partly timbered and partly prepared for cultivation. He is a large stockholder in the Vermont and Rio Grande Cattle Company, which owns a ranch controlling 100,000 acres about twenty miles from San Marcial, New Mexico, and covering six miles of river front on the Rio Grand. This company is under the management of G. G. F. Tobey, superintendent of the cattle ranch and



manager. Thus it will be seen without further statement that the range of Mr. Weston's abilities cannot be confined to one enterprise, or to undertakings of a similar character. It is impossible for him to rest idle upon one farm or in one business; but with all the various industries with which he is connected he is thoroughly conversant, and with a prudence and sagacity seldom equaled keeps a familiar understanding with all departments. He is now, and for about six years has been, president of the Winooski Savings Bank.

Mr. Weston's political principles are Republican. Although he represented Colchester in the Legislature in 1865 and 1866, he has usually kept aloof from office seeking, his time and interests being absorbed in the management of his private affairs. He always keeps abreast of the times, however, in his knowledge of current events.

He is a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now one of the stewards and trustees of the church at Winooski, and is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In these days of blatant infidelity, when men of property are too apt to drift from the pious teachings of childhood, and when opposition to Christianity is necessarily an encouragement to anarchism and all iconoclastic organizations, it is refreshing to feel that the church is still powerful in her possession of men of brain and energy, who are not made stiff-necked and rebellious by success.

On the 14th day of December, 1847, Sidney H. Weston married Philinda, daughter of Warren Ford, of Essex, Vt. Mrs. Weston was born on the 5th of September, 1824, in Essex. The union has been blessed by the birth of six children, one of whom died young. Their names in the order of birth are as follows:

Warren F., the eldest living, born February 14, 1849, at Essex, who is living in Keene, N. Y., and who has represented his district two successive years in the New York Assembly; Matilda M., born April 15, 1851, wife of G. G. F. Tobey, of Winooski; Herevy S., born March 12, 1857, at Winooski, where he now resides; a daughter, born July 31, 1859, who died in infancy; Ina M., born November 5, 1860, wife of George B. Catlin, of Winooski; Clarence G., born October 26, 1863, and now living with his parents.

CROMBIE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, the second of four children of Samuel C. and Susan A. (Choate) Crombie, was born in New Boston, N. H., on the 20th day of April, 1844. He is of Scotch descent. His father was a carpenter and builder of New Boston, where he was born on the 20th of April, 1814. He died on the 16th of April, 1879, at Concord, N. H. His mother was nearly related to the celebrated Rufus Choate, probably the most distinguished lawyer and forensic orator known in the history of this country. She was born at Derry, N. H., in 1818, and died on the 19th of March, 1857, at Nashua in that State. Mr. Crombie, the subject of this sketch, remained in his native town until he was six years of age, when he removed with his parents to Nashua, N. H. There he passed his early boyhood in attendance at the common schools until the death of his mother when he was thirteen years old. The next two years were spent at the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, N. H., after which he entered the high school at Nashua. At the age of sixteen years he began to provide for himself, and entered the employment of the Boston, Lowell and Nashua Railroad Company, and was placed in their freight office at Lowell, Mass. During his three years' engagement with this company he passed through the various positions until the beginning of the third year, when he was made cashier. He then became acquainted with Law-



rence Barnes, a sketch of whose life appears in these pages, and was induced by him to come to Burlington to act with him in a general clerical capacity, and with a view to obtaining a thorough knowledge of the lumber business. He was then eighteen years of age. His connection with Mr. Barnes continued for seven or eight years, during which time he grew into an intimate acquaintance with all the departments of the trade and manufacture of lumber, and with the different lumbering concerns in this country and Canada. In the year 1869 Mr. Barnes sold out a portion of his business to a number of the present members of the Shepard and Morse Lumber Company, as narrated in the history of the lumber interests of the city of Burlington, and Mr. Crombie went in with the new company. It is unnecessary to say that by virtue of his diligent and intelligent application he inspired his partners with a well-earned confidence, and upon the incorporation and organization of the present stock company, the Shepard and Morse Lumber Company, he was made manager, with Mr. George H. Morse, of the Burlington department of this extensive business. He is also a director in the company. His interests are not, however, confined to the one company with which he is so prominently identified. From time to time he has purchased stock in other and kindred companies, which manifested their appreciation of his abilities and integrity by an election to office. He is now a director in the Vermont Life Insurance Company, the Porter Manufacturing Company, the American Milk Sugar Company, the Baldwin Manufacturing Company, and the Brush Electric Light and Power Company, and president of the Burlington Shade Roller Company, besides being a stockholder in various other prominent concerns.

On the 2d day of June, 1868, Mr. Crombie was united in marriage with Lizzie Murray, daughter of Hon. Orlando D. Murray, of Nashua, N. H. Mrs. Crombie, like her husband, is of Scotch extraction, her earliest American ancestor being Isaac Murray, who came from Scotland to Londonderry, now Derry, N. H., previous to the War of the Revolution, and was there married in 1774. Her father is now one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Nashua, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Crombie have three children, William Murray, born November 6, 1871, Arthur Choate, born May 8, 1873, and Maud Elizabeth, born January 5, 1881.

WELLS, WILLIAM, was born at Waterbury, Vt., on the 14th day of December, 1837. He is descended from one of the oldest and most honorable families of Normandy, which shared a conspicuous part in the government of that province previous to the conquest of England. As early as 794 a branch of the Vaux family (from which the name Wells is derived) inhabited Provence, Normandy, and were allied by marriage to most of the sovereign princes of Europe. In 1140 they disputed the sovereignty of Provence with the house of Barcelona, and in 1173 acquired the principality of Orange by marriage with Tiburge, heiress of Orange. In 1214 William, Prince of Baux and Orange, assumed the title of King of Arles and Vienne, which dignity was confirmed to him by Frederick II. A branch of the family was founded in England after the conquest by Harold De Vaux, a near connection of William the Conqueror. At this time was adopted the surname *De Vallibus*. An unbroken descent is traced from Hugh Welles, who was born about 1590 in the county of Essex, England, married in 1619, and emigrated to this country in 1635, staying for a time either in Salem or Boston, and afterward assisting in the founding of a new colony, Hartford, Conn. He died in Wethersfield, Conn., about 1645. General Wells is seven generations direct from





William Wells



him. Roswell Wells, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an early settler in Waterbury, Vt., to which he immigrated from Greenfield, Mass. He returned for a time to Greenfield, but moved back to Waterbury in 1805, where he died in 1826, aged fifty-seven years. His wife was Pamela White, a descendant from Peregrine White, the first child of civilized parentage ever born on the North American continent. They had two children, William W. and Roswell W., the former of whom was the father of our subject. He was born in Waterbury on the 28th of October, 1805, and died at the same place on the 9th of April, 1869. He was a leading merchant and manufacturer of Waterbury, a graduate of the University of Vermont, class of 1824, and at one time studied law with the intention of practicing, but was obliged to relinquish this hope by the affairs of the family at Waterbury. He married Eliza Carpenter, daughter of Judge Dan Carpenter, of Waterbury, who survived him four years, dying August 5, 1873.

Of their ten children, nine of whom were sons, William Wells was the third. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and in the Barre Academy and the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. While at the Barre Academy he performed his first labors in surveying Caledonia county, with an odometer for a county map, a service which he completed in about two months. He was then about seventeen years of age. At the age of nineteen years he entered the dry goods store of his father in Waterbury Center as clerk. After a year or two in this capacity he assumed the management of his father's flouring mill and wholesale flour and grain store. In 1861 he went to Cleveland, O., but the outbreak of the war affecting the object of this visit, he returned at once to his home in Vermont.

In August, 1861, he enlisted in the First Regiment of Vermont Cavalry, and assisted in raising Company C, of which he was a member. The companies were mustered into the service of the United States in October, 1861, and on the 19th of the next month the regiment as a whole was mustered in as a regiment in United States service. The regiment, however, had been raised by order of the secretary of war of the United States. On the 14th of October, 1861, William Wells was chosen first lieutenant of Company C, of which he became captain on the 18th of November immediately following. The regiment left the State for Washington, D. C., the 14th of December. From this time forward he rose by regular gradation to the rank of major, which he attained on the 30th of October, 1862. On the 4th of June, 1864, through the recommendations of all the officers present with the regiment, he received the commission of colonel. On the 22d of February, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, on the 30th of March next he was brevetted major-general, and on the 19th of May, 1865, received a commission as brigadier-general.

The details of the part taken by General Wells in the war involve an almost complete history of the regiment with which he was connected. It was stationed on the extreme left of the army at Gettysburg, and delivered an effective charge on the enemy. General Wells then commanded a battalion of four companies, at the head of which he penetrated the enemy's lines about three-quarters of a mile. The regiment was actively engaged at Hagarstown, Md., July 6, 1863; at Boonesboro, in the same State, July 8, 1863, where General Wells was wounded by a sabre thrust; and at Culpepper Court-House, Va., September 13, 1863, where he was wounded a second time by the bursting of a shell, the regiment at that time, while under his command, capturing a piece of the enemy's artillery. He served with the Army of the Potomac under Generals Kilpatrick, Sheridan and Custer, and accompanied Sheridan in his raid on Richmond and in the famous



cavalry fight at Yellow Tavern, where his regiment rendered gallant service in a charge upon the enemy in which rebel General Stewart was killed. He also accompanied Sheridan in his campaigns through Shenandoah Valley, down James River to the Army of the Potomac. His regiment formed a part of Wilson's command in the raid on the rear of Richmond, during the *ten* days of which (June 22 to June 30 inclusive), the command unsaddled only twice. At Cedar Creek he acted as colonel commanding a brigade of which the Vermont Cavalry formed a part, his regiment, in connection with the Fifth New York Cavalry, capturing no less than forty-five pieces of artillery, of which the Vermont regiment was credited with twenty-three pieces. On the departure of Sheridan and Custer for Texas, General Wells was ranking officer of the Cavalry Corps. After the surrender of General Lee and the mustering out of this corps he was for some time in command of the first separate brigade at Fairfax Court-House, Va. Though his regiment returned to the North in the summer of 1865, he, having been promoted to brigadier-general, for gallantry at Cedar Creek, etc., was not mustered out until January 15, 1866, (general order 168, War Department, Washington, D. C., dated December 28, 1865.) This is the brief outline of an army experience which embraced much that was not glory, days and weeks of hardships and privations, which only those can appreciate who have passed nights on the "tented field" and days amid the conflict and clash of battle.

Soon after his return to Waterbury he became a partner in the firm of Henry & Co., wholesale druggists of Waterbury, who transferred their business to Burlington in 1868. In 1872 changes in the membership of this firm led to the assumption of the title of Wells, Richardson & Co., and General Wells withdrew from the concern in order to accept the position of collector of customs for the district of Vermont, proffered to him by President Grant. This is one of the most arduous and responsible offices within the gift of the national government; but General Wells exhibited ample capacity to grapple with its complicated details, and honesty to make prompt and accurate returns, so that after thirteen years he had accounted for every cent of the money that had passed through his hands. He retained the position until the 1st of September, 1885.

In all other political positions in which General Wells has been placed he has proved himself worthy of the confidence bestowed upon him. He represented the town of Waterbury in the Legislature in 1865 and 1866, and served in the House on the committee on military affairs. Elected to the same office in the following year, he served as chairman of the committee on public buildings and also on the committee on military affairs. In 1866 he was elected by the Legislature to the office of adjutant and inspector-general, and by virtue of consecutive annual elections held that office until 1872, when he resigned it to enter upon his duties as collector of customs. In the summer of 1886 he was nominated county senator from Chittenden county, by the Republican county convention, on which occasion he was described by one of his own fellow citizens in terms which cannot be improved upon. Hon. Henry Ballard, who nominated him, said that he was a man of great executive ability, considerable legislative experience, and one who would perform the duties of senator with faithfulness and ability. In their scramble for office the Democrats had searched in vain for a flaw in the official record of General Wells, and had been compelled to fall back upon the charge of "offensive partisanship." He then spoke in handsome terms of General Wells's brilliant record as a soldier. As General Stannard would be recorded in history as Vermont's best infantry soldier, so would General Wells be known to fame as Vermont's first and best cavalry soldier. He



was the right arm of Sheridan at Five Forks and Cedar Creek, and was the Custer of Vermont. The old soldiers were fast passing away; in a few years nothing could be done but erect monuments in their honor. General Wells was the only soldier presented for a place on the county ticket; and as a man eminently fitted for the position of senator, as an official of proved honesty—who had accounted for every cent of \$13,000,000 which passed through his hands as collector—and most of all at this time as an earnest and recognized Edmund's man, he deserves the cordial support of the convention. The next Legislature would have the opportunity to name the leader of the United States Senate for the next six years, and General Wells could do more to accomplish that object than any other man from Burlington. It is needless to add that he was elected.

General Wells has long been prominently identified with many of the most important business enterprises of the city of Burlington. He is president and director of the Burlington Trust Company, director in the Rutland Railroad Company and also in the Burlington Gaslight Company, and is president and one of the trustees of the Soldiers' Home of Vermont. He is a friend of order in all things, in religious as well as in civil and military life. He is a member of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church of Burlington.

William Wells was united in marriage, on the 18th of January, 1866, with Arahanna, daughter of Edwin Richardson, of Fitchburg, Mass. They have two children, Frank R. and Bertha R. Wells.

HOPKINS, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN HENRY, D.D., LL.D., Oxon., was the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Vermont. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Chapel, New York city, on October 31, 1832, along with Bishops Smith, McIlvaine, and Deane. He moved to Burlington in November following, and resided there until his death on January 9, 1868, thirty-six years after his consecration.

John Henry Hopkins was born in Dublin, Ireland (of English parentage), on January 30, 1792. He was brought by his parents to Philadelphia at the age of eight, and there educated. At twenty-two he became an iron-master, near Pittsburgh, and during his engagement in this calling he married, in May, 1816, Miss Melusina Müller, who had come from Hamburg, Germany, with her parents some years before. Music, art, and culture were the attractions that first brought them into an acquaintance, which ripened into engagement and marriage, and the bonds of wedded love continued for fifty-two years. During this most happy union thirteen children were born to give zest and interest to their lives. The names of these in order of birth were Charlotte Emily (Mrs. Rev. Dr. Charles Fay), Matilda Theresa (Mrs. Rev. Dr. Norman W. Camp), John Henry, Edward Augustus, Melusina Elizabeth, Casper Thomas, Theodore Austin, Alfred Dreneas, Clement Eusebius, William Cyprian, Charles Jerome, Caroline Amelia (Mrs. Thomas H. Canfield), and Frederick Vincent. Of these, eleven reached maturity and nine are now living (1866).

THE LAWYER.

Closing up the iron business in 1817, Mr. John Henry Hopkins studied law, and was admitted to the Pittsburgh bar in an unusually short time. He practiced his profession with ardor and increasing success for five years, when in 1823 he was led to consider the claims of the sacred ministry, chiefly by the singular fact that the members of Trinity parish extended an unanimous call to him to take charge of their church at a



time when he was away from home at court. He had already been very active in aid of that church as organist, and had co-operated in all the work of the parish, which was a very feeble one. But when he was surprised by so unusual and urgent a call he felt constrained to change his profession to that of

THE MINISTRY.

Mr. Hopkins had studied theology for the love of it, for some years, so he passed his examination for the diaconate in less than two months, and was ordained deacon by Bishop White in Trinity Church, Philadelphia, December 14, 1823. But such was his zeal for the work that in making this change he gave up a lawyer's annual income of \$5,000 for \$800.

And now began a career of success most phenomenal. The vestry at once took measures to build a new church. In five months more Mr. Hopkins was ordained to the priesthood and took full charge of the parish. He studied Gothic architecture sufficiently to design a superb church building which was built in 1824, and he made the plans for it and superintended its erection. Next, he established a boarding-school for girls and boys in his own house, in which he fitted up a pretty little chapel and called it an "oratory." He found time to establish new parishes in six towns, Meadville, Butler, Mercer, Erie, Blairsville, and Kittaning, and to educate seven young men for the ministry, and all this in the seven years of his rectorship of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh. The above parishes have every one of them been permanent, and have been doing the work of Christ for sixty-one years, while Trinity parish has become the head of the diocese of Pittsburgh, and has recently substituted for the elegant Gothic building of wood, built in 1824, a magnificent Gothic edifice of stone, of more than twice the size of the old one. As Mr. Hopkins's ardor grew he began to crave additional facilities for educating young men for the ministry, and he wished to establish a theological school. The new Bishop (H. U. Onderdonk) opposed the idea of such a school in Pittsburgh, and desired that it should be built at Philadelphia. And now Boston gave an earnest call to Mr. Hopkins to become the assistant minister of Trinity Church in that city. He required pledges that \$10,000 should be raised for a theological school there. The pledges were given, and in faith on these (which, alas, were afterward repudiated!) Mr. Hopkins actually abandoned all his splendid work in Pittsburgh and went to take the charge in Boston. There his popularity at once filled the church, but the people were so afraid to lose him as a preacher, if they should build the theological seminary — in which he was to be a professor without salary — that he found it impossible to raise the means to carry out *the* darling idea of his life. The diocese of Vermont elected him its first bishop in May, 1832, and so after a visit to the State he accepted the office.

THE EPISCOPATE.

The Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins was consecrated in October, 1832, as above stated. He became the rector of St. Paul's Church, Burlington, at once, and so continued for twenty-six years. From 1833-1838 he established the two branches of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, twice enlarging his own dwelling for that purpose, as the schools grew. The second enlargement developed a magnificent building, having a façade 255 feet long, presenting two gable fronts, decorated with Ionic fluted columns, each thirty feet high, and three feet diameter, and also showing a smaller portico decorated likewise with pillars. The south wing (now demolished) was the long-desired theological school. Between them was his own residence, and all were under one extended roof. But alas! threatened war with England in 1837 and the utter disaster of the failure of the United



States Bank in Philadelphia, which created a panic the most severe our country ever knew, combined to ruin thousands of enterprises throughout the land, and among them the institute. In 1839 all these superb buildings (worth \$40,000) were sold for a debt of \$10,000 *at auction* by foreclosure of mortgage. Two of them yet stand at the foot of Church street, but they are much reduced in size, for they have been private property forty-seven years.

But St. Paul's Church prospered and grew, and during the following eighteen years Bishop Hopkins (as in Pittsburgh) drew the plans and superintended the work of two successive enlargements. He had once published a work on Gothic architecture, and now he beautified St. Paul's with ripened taste and judgment. Among other things he painted with his own hand the six beautiful tablets that still adorn its chancel walls, and which tell in Scripture language (1), the story of the creation of the world; (2), the fall of man; (3), the plan of redemption; (4), the establishment of baptism; (5), the Lord's supper; and (6), the prophecy of the judgment day. *Each letter* of the hundreds of words there painted is three inches high and painted in three colors, and a lovely symbolical angel's head surmounts each tablet. At the end of this eighteen years (during which he removed to Rock Point farm, and brought up his family in seclusion and in exceedingly straitened circumstances) he found opportunity to enlist the diocese and (afterward for three years) his many friends in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and St. Louis, in subscribing \$48,000 for the church work in Vermont. With this he bought Rock Point for a bishop's residence and for a re-establishment of his old plans of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, for boys and for theological students, and with a view, also, to establish a girls' school at some future date. He began to collect funds in 1857, and the institute was opened (as it now stands) by his son, Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, in September, 1860, and was conducted by him with distinguished success for the next twenty-one years, to 1881. An effort is now being made to raise \$60,000 to establish the girls' department, which, if it shall succeed, will after all be only carrying out one more beneficent scheme of this truly God-fearing, indefatigable, self-denying and noble Christian bishop.

In 1860 Bishop Hopkins accepted charge of Trinity Church, Rutland, and raised \$8,000 there and built them a church after his own plans, which was finished in 1865, and which is an ornament to the town and State. So also he supplied the plans for the new church in Brandon, which is of conspicuous beauty. But his final and noblest work as to church building was in the third enlargement of St. Paul's, Burlington, in 1867, when he added a transept and an exquisitely paralleled ceiling, an apsidal chancel, and a gallery resting on clustered pillars which extended from the ceiling to the floor.

AUTHORSHIP.

All through his rectorship Bishop Hopkins kept building up St. Paul's Church. He had two confirmations yearly, and his pastoral work was nearly incessant. Yet through all the years of such activities as these he found time to write and publish the following works, of an average of 400 pages each :

(1), Work on Gothic Architecture; (2), Christianity Vindicated; (3), The Primitive Creed; (4), The Primitive Church; (5), The Church of Rome; (6), Twelve Songs for Family Use; (7), First Letter to Bishop Kenrick; (8), Second Letter to Bishop Kenrick; (9), The Novelties That Disturb Our Peace; (10), Lectures on the British Reformation; (11), The True Principles of Restoration to the Episcopal Office; (12), The Second Advent; (13), The Vermont Drawing Books, in Six Lithograph Numbers; (14),

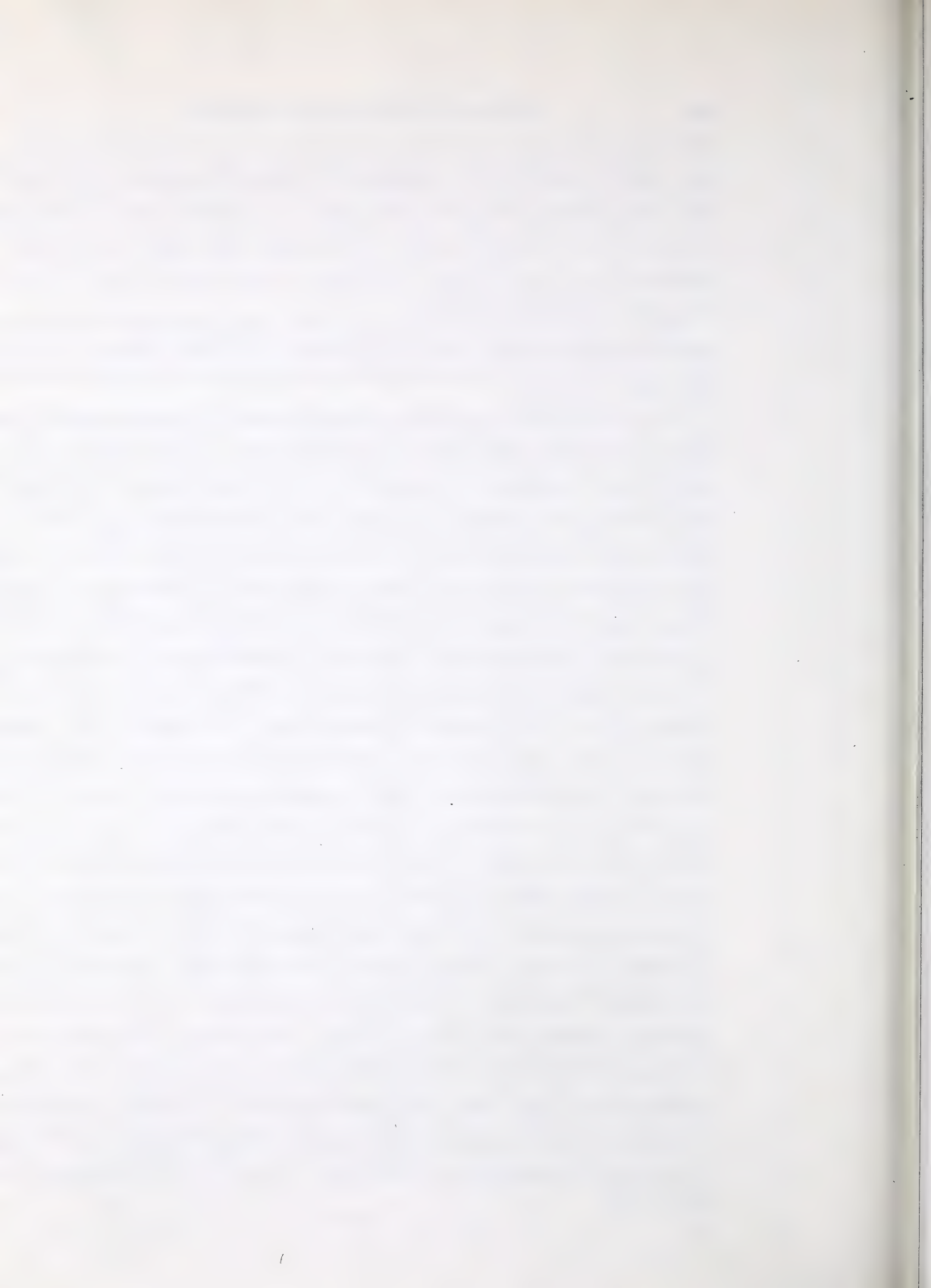


The Vermont Drawing Book of Flowers; (15), The Vermont Drawing Book of Figures; (16), The History of the Confessional; (17), Bible Commentary on the Pentateuch (not published); (18), The Gorham Case; (19), Milner's End of Controversy Controverted; (20), the same, second volume; (21), Remonstrance to the Church Journal; (22), The American Citizen; (23), The Bible View of Slavery; (24), Autobiography in Verse; (25), History of the Church in Verse; (26), The Law of Ritualism; (27), The Pope not Antichrist.

Besides these he composed tunes to 336 psalms and hymns, besides various overtures for piano and orchestra. He also wrote poetry. He was renowned for his eloquence as a preacher, and over twelve buildings, schools, churches and residences testify to his skill as an architect.

Three years before his death Bishop Hopkins became the presiding bishop of the whole Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. This was in January, 1865. He presided, therefore, in the House of Bishops during the general convention of that church held in Philadelphia in October of that year, and after the war was most influential in recruiting the Protestant Episcopal Church South with that of the North during the year 1866. He presided at New Orleans at the consecration of Bishop I. P. B. Wilmer, and at Louisville, Kentucky, at that of Bishop Cummins. His visit to the South turned out to be a perfect ovation, so eager were the Southerners to welcome him. He also presided at the consecrations of Bishops Clarkson, Quintard, Randall, Kerfoot, Williams (of China), Cummins, Tuttle and Young; while before he became presiding bishop he assisted in the consecration of Bishops Henshaw, John Williams (of Conn.), Lee (of Iowa), Potter (of New York), Clark Gregg and Stevens, seventeen in all.

In 1867 Bishop Hopkins attended the first Pan-Anglican conference ever held in England, and this in his character as presiding bishop of the church in the United States. There he met with the most distinguished consideration from the English bishops and from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Eighteen years before this remarkable council of all the churches in the Anglican communion in the world was really invited to assemble by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, had suggested it, and that at a date (1849) when he did not dream that he should ever again see England. It was indeed a notable providence that he should live to attend the first council so called together, and that, too, as the presiding bishop on this side of the water. He was most conspicuous in all that council, and this, his last official action outside his own diocese, was the most brilliant occasion of his life. After his return to Burlington in November, 1867, he lived but two months, dying of congestion of the lungs on January 9, 1868, in the seventy-sixth year of his age and the thirty-sixth of his episcopate. His funeral was one of the most remarkable of any ever attended in Burlington. Bishops came from far and near. His body lay in the vestibule of St. Paul's Church one day, and the whole city filed past the coffin to take the last look of a countenance so dear to all. He rests in peace under an elaborate monument in the cemetery at Rock Point, which lies between the institute of his creation and the home of his love. Contributions to the amount of nearly \$3,000 poured in from every State in the Union and from nearly every parish in Vermont for the monument, and it stands there, planned by his eldest son, John Henry, and paid for by the contributions of loving hearts.



HOPKINS, THEODORE AUSTIN. The Rev. Theodore Austin Hopkins, A. M., is the fourth son of Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., Oxon. He has spent (to 1886) forty-four years of his life in Burlington. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1828, and was brought to Vermont at the age of four years. His life has successfully developed the following eleven enterprises:

Enterprise No. 1 was to help his father support the family of eleven in all (1841-46). At the age of thirteen he labored on the fields at Rock Point farm. At fifteen he took charge of them and rendered a monthly account to his father as to hired men, crops, cattle, bees, hewing timber, building barns, blasting rocks and cutting wood in the forest. He also trained his younger brothers to help as they could. So passed the days of spring, summer and autumn for five years. But during the evenings and also during the days of the winter months he studied under his brother, the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, jr., so that at eighteen he was ready to enter college.

Enterprise No. 2, the college course. He entered the University of Vermont, Burlington, in September, 1846, and was graduated in August, 1850. He supported himself entirely through college by teaching district school during one vacation, and by tuning and selling pianos and teaching the flute during the rest of the vacations. At the beginning he was severely pinched by poverty. But he would contract no debt. He boarded himself in his own room for three years, and when he was graduated, within four of the head of his class, he had lost no time and had saved \$300 over all liabilities.

Enterprise No. 3, educating his younger brothers and sister. He returned home after graduating and spent one year in a family school fitting his brothers, William and Jerome, for college, and instructing his sister Caroline and youngest brother, Vincent. He also again superintended the farm, in all this aiding his father once more.

Enterprise No. 4, theological course in New York. In October, 1851, he entered the general theological seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York city. All through the three years of this course of study he was again thrown mainly on his own support. He kept up with all his classes and was graduated honorably, but besides doing that he saw a good deal of church and social life. He used his other leisure hours in teaching in private families. He did not tune, but he sold pianos, and even imported them from Europe. He sang tenor in the choir of Dr. Houghton, on salary, for one year (Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street) for Dr. Seabury, in his Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth street, a second year, and for Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, sr., at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, for the third year. He graduated and was ordained deacon by his own father, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, in St. Paul's Church, Burlington, during the month of June, 1854.

Enterprise No. 5, founding St. George's Mission. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng invited Mr. Hopkins to begin his ministerial work in New York. So he labored there with others and planted the above-named mission on avenue A, near Nineteenth street. A church was afterward built there, which has proved permanent and has been going on doing good for the past thirty-two years.

Enterprise No. 6, career at St. Luke's, Rochester, N. Y. Dr. H. W. Lee, of the large, old, mother church, St. Luke's, of Rochester, N. Y., now called Rev. Mr. Hopkins to be his assistant (1854); but Dr. Lee was consecrated bishop of Iowa seven weeks afterward. So the whole weight of duty fell at once to Mr. Hopkins. Over 1,000 claimed the pastorate of that church. Each Sunday there were three services read and



three sermons preached. Every Wednesday evening a fourth, and every Friday in Lent a fifth, sermon was required. An average of two funerals a week demanded two funeral sermons. For seven months Mr. Hopkins thus preached an average of seven sermons a week, most of them extempore. He also prepared and presented a class of thirty-eight for confirmation, and visited nearly the whole parish at their homes, as well as the sick and poor, all without assistance, and all between October, 1854, and May, 1855.

Enterprise No. 7, founding Christ Church, Rochester, N. Y. When St. Luke's had called her rector, Dr. Watson, about twenty of the leading families in St. Luke's formed a new parish (Christ Church), and bought a lot on East avenue and began to build a chapel. Mr. Hopkins organized the parish and held the first services with them in May, 1855. The parish has proved permanent, and ranks as the most important (next to St. Luke's) of the ten Episcopal churches now in Rochester.

Enterprise No. 8, the rectorship of St. George's Church, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Hopkins accepted the call as above in July, 1855. He found there a very fine church building, capable of seating 900 persons, but with an attendance reduced to 183 persons. There had once been a full church. Moreover, a debt of \$14,500, unpaid for ten years, yet lay upon the building, which had been advertised for sale. Here was heavy work. The ladies raised \$1,700. Then by request of the vestry Mr. Hopkins, undertook to solicit money enough to raise the debt. He succeeded in five weeks, and felt that he had been the honored means of restoring to the church a noble enterprise that had cost \$75,000. One month after he began his rectorship at St. George's he went back to Rochester and married there Miss Alice L. Doolittle. Bishop Hopkins went from Burlington to Rochester to perform the ceremony, which took place before a densely crowded congregation in St. Luke's Church on August 8, 1855. The married pair took their wedding trip back to Rock Point, and met with a most agreeable surprise in finding a large portion of St. Paul's parish, Burlington, assembled at the bishop's residence to bid them a cordial welcome.

Three weeks more found Rev. Mr. Hopkins again in St. Louis hard at work. But he was still only a deacon. So in October, 1855, he requested his father's services in one more sacred relation, where he ordained his son to the priesthood of St. George's Church, before an unusually large congregation. In childhood and youth Bishop Hopkins had baptized and confirmed his son; in manhood he ordained him to the diaconate in Burlington; married him to his wife in Rochester, and ordained him to the priesthood in St. Louis. This is a combination of circumstances most rare. Mr. Hopkins remained at St. George's and left it very prosperous. In a few years afterward the congregation built a new church at a cost of over \$200,000. So this enterprise proved also permanent, and it has gone on growing for twenty-eight years, until St. George's is the most influential of the fourteen Episcopal churches at St. Louis.

Enterprise No. 9, founding of the Yeates Institute of Lancaster, Pa. Educational work now claimed Mr. Hopkins's attention. He went to Lancaster, Pa., on invitation of Rev. Dr. (afterward Bishop) Bowman in 1858, where he founded the Yeates Institute for Boys, thereby securing \$40,000 endowment that had been offered to the church through Dr. Bowman by Miss Catharine Yeates. For three years Mr. Hopkins taught this school and Mrs. Hopkins taught a girls' school until they had nearly three hundred names on their united school lists. Mr. Hopkins was also rector of St. John's Church (with an assistant) during the first year of his school. The Yeates Institute has continued to prosper for twenty-six years, showing one more permanent work.





Smith Wright



Enterprise No. 10, the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, conducted for twenty-one years; and now drew on (September, 1860) the greatest work of Mr. Hopkins's life, and that from which the people of Vermont best know him. He opened the Vermont Episcopal Institute, by request of the trustees, with eighteen boarding pupils. The school had no endowment, and he had to pay a rent for it. Bishop Hopkins had spent the preceding three years in raising money and in putting up the building, so it was once more the question of aiding his father on old Rock Point that finally led Mr. Hopkins to dare so hazardous a change as that from the endowed and prosperous Lancaster schools to the uncertain prospects of the Vermont boarding-school. It was not now, as at first, the work of sowing corn and wheat on the old Rock Point fields of grain, but of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," in the new Rock Point fields of learning. So from 1860-81 (for twenty-one years) he and Mrs. Hopkins went on gathering in pupils from thirty States of this Union. The names of 878 pupils stand on the school lists. The school was an English classical and mathematical school. It fitted boys for college or other destination. Pupils went from the institute to twenty-six different colleges and universities in the United States. The school was military in its dress, drill and discipline. Though it depended wholly on tuitions and board bills for its support, it yet succeeded so well that it paid over \$12,000 rent, raised by orphans and clergymen's sons, and contributed enough of money, or money's worth, to the aid of Christian and educational work to reach the sum of \$36,750. The total lists of names of all the pupils of both the Lancaster and Burlington schools reached the number of 1,178. Thus ended, with the most far-reaching success of all, the tenth enterprise of Mr. Hopkins's life. The institute still prospers under Mr. H. H. Ross, showing again a permanent good secured.

Enterprise No. 11, the building of his home. During the vacation of nine weeks in the summer of 1869 Mr. Hopkins visited Europe, and again, with his son John Henry, during twelve weeks in 1878. But labors so excessive and constant had begun to produce nervous prostration too severe for the benefits of this travel to continue very long. Though he was still active, he felt, after his twenty-one years at the institute, that he had done so much for the children of others, it was high time to provide a home for his own. So in July, 1881, he began to build, and in fourteen months he finished an ideal and beautiful home about a mile and a half south of Burlington. There he has lived during the past five years. All his time still goes to church and educational works. He preaches or reads service almost incessantly, going on request to any church that is vacant, and relieving any pastor that is sick or tired, within a radius of three hundred miles; in fact, during all his ministry of thirty-two years he has been a constant preacher. Even throughout the twenty-four years of his school-teaching in Pennsylvania and Vermont he usually preached twice a week, and he has had regular annual classes baptized and confirmed all these years. Such is his occupation during Sundays now, though during the week he is usually at his home.

WRIGHT, SMITH, was born in Williston, near the line of St. George, on the 8th day of March, 1823. His grandfather, Elisha Wright, probably of Scotch descent, was an early settler on the place, and the builder of the house now occupied by Patrick Lavell. He died about 1830, at a very advanced age. His son, John Wright, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on this place in 1797, passed his life there, and died on the 3d of July, 1874. His wife was Polly, daughter of Smith Holt, of Keene, Essex



county, N. Y., who came from a family of early settlers in Essex county, from Litchfield county, Conn. She died in August, 1881. John and Polly Wright had seven sons, of whom three, Orson H., of Hinesburg, J. W., of Chimney Point, in Addison county, Vt., and Smith, are the only ones surviving. Smith Wright was educated in the schools of his native town and the Hinesburg Academy. On the 25th of April, 1844, he married Clarrissa A., daughter of Sheldon Loggins, of Williston. For twenty years after his marriage Mr. Wright remained upon a farm in St. George, looking assiduously after the affairs of his farm, keeping fences and buildings in good repair, and paying off a heavy incumbrance for the purchase money of the farm. Many of his neighbors regarded his purchase with gloomy predictions of disastrous failure, but he went on about his labors with a quiet determination that would brook no failure, and during the twenty years of his residence there not only paid the debt, but purchased and paid for 200 acres more, and had the entire property well stocked. During a considerable portion of this period he was not only a farmer, but a traveling salesman for a mercantile house of New Haven, Conn., whose headquarters were in Albany. He introduced throughout his territory nearly the first keg oysters that were sold in this part of the country, and established for his house a very extensive trade in them. But such arduous duties from 1848 to 1860, as he had imposed upon himself, began at last to wear upon his health, and at the end of twelve years he was obliged to retire. In 1865 he sold his property in St. George in two parcels at different times, and removed to the place that he had previously purchased of David A. Murray, about two and one-half miles south from Williston village, where he remained two years and a half, and again sold out at a profit, removing to the house now occupied by Mrs. Crane in Williston village. This he bought as well as the store building previously owned by A. B. Simonds, and now occupied by Charles D. Warren. In this last-mentioned building he carried on a successful mercantile business for two years. He then sold out this interest to E. R. Crane, and after a year of withdrawal from any active business purchased the old brick store of George Morton, now occupied and owned by George L. Pease. He conducted a prosperous trade there two years longer, and in 1873 withdrew permanently from mercantile pursuits, disposed of his property in the village, and bought his present farm. This place is next to the old Governor Thomas Chittenden farm, the house which Mr. Wright occupies being also the building erected by Giles T. Chittenden, Governor Chittenden's son, in 1800, and for some time occupied by him. The parcel contains 166 acres of fertile soil, which supports thirty cows and other stock in proportion. In connection with his other business occupations Mr. Wright has for more than thirty years been prominently engaged in the poultry trade, which now overshadows all his other interests. In 1876 he built a storehouse for poultry, and has since added large refrigerator buildings at heavy cost, from time to time, furnishing storage capacity for more than five hundred tons. The mechanical arrangement of these freezers is most ingenious and well calculated to effect the desired purpose. The temperature is susceptible of perfect regulation, and poultry and other meats can be frozen almost instantaneously and preserved indefinitely. They are used not only for storing poultry for Mr. Wright, but for others in Boston, New York, and other large cities, who desire to store meats, poultry, etc., through the warm seasons. The business is constantly growing, and it is impossible to estimate the proportion which it is likely in time to assume. In 1883 he made one sale to one firm to the amount of \$45,000, being the largest single sale of poultry ever made in this country at that time; and his sales have aggregated more than \$40,-



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Mr. Wright is conspicuous among the citizens of Chittenden county as an energetic and reliable business man, and an active and public-spirited worker for the general benefit of the community.

CARPENTER, WALTER, M. D., was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, on the 12th of January, 1808, and is therefore at the present writing nearly seventy-nine years of age. The Carpenter patronymic is borne by many different families, and no date can be assigned for its origin. Dr. Carpenter springs from an English ancestry, the first member of it of whom there is authentic record being his grandfather, Davis Carpenter, of Woodstock, Conn., born about the year 1756, and removing at the age of thirty years with his family to Walpole, N. H., where he successfully established himself in business as a farmer and tavern keeper. He died in 1823. Sylvester, the fifth of Davis Carpenter's family of children, was born in August, 1786, and passed his early days under the direction of his father, assuming sole control of the business upon the death of the latter until 1838, when he retired from the active pursuits of life, and passed the twelve remaining years of his life at the home of his son Walter, in East Randolph, Vt. His wife was Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Bowker, whom he married in 1807 and who attained the remarkable age of ninety years, and died in 1870.

Walter was the only child of Sylvester and Lydia Carpenter. He received his preparatory education at Allstaid, N. H., and afterwards studied, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years, at the academy in Chesterfield. Having fixed upon the practice of medicine he began his preliminary studies to that end in the office of his uncle, Dr. Davis Carpenter, of Brockport, N. Y., with whom he remained about one year and six months. He then attended one course of lectures at a medical college in Fairfield, N.



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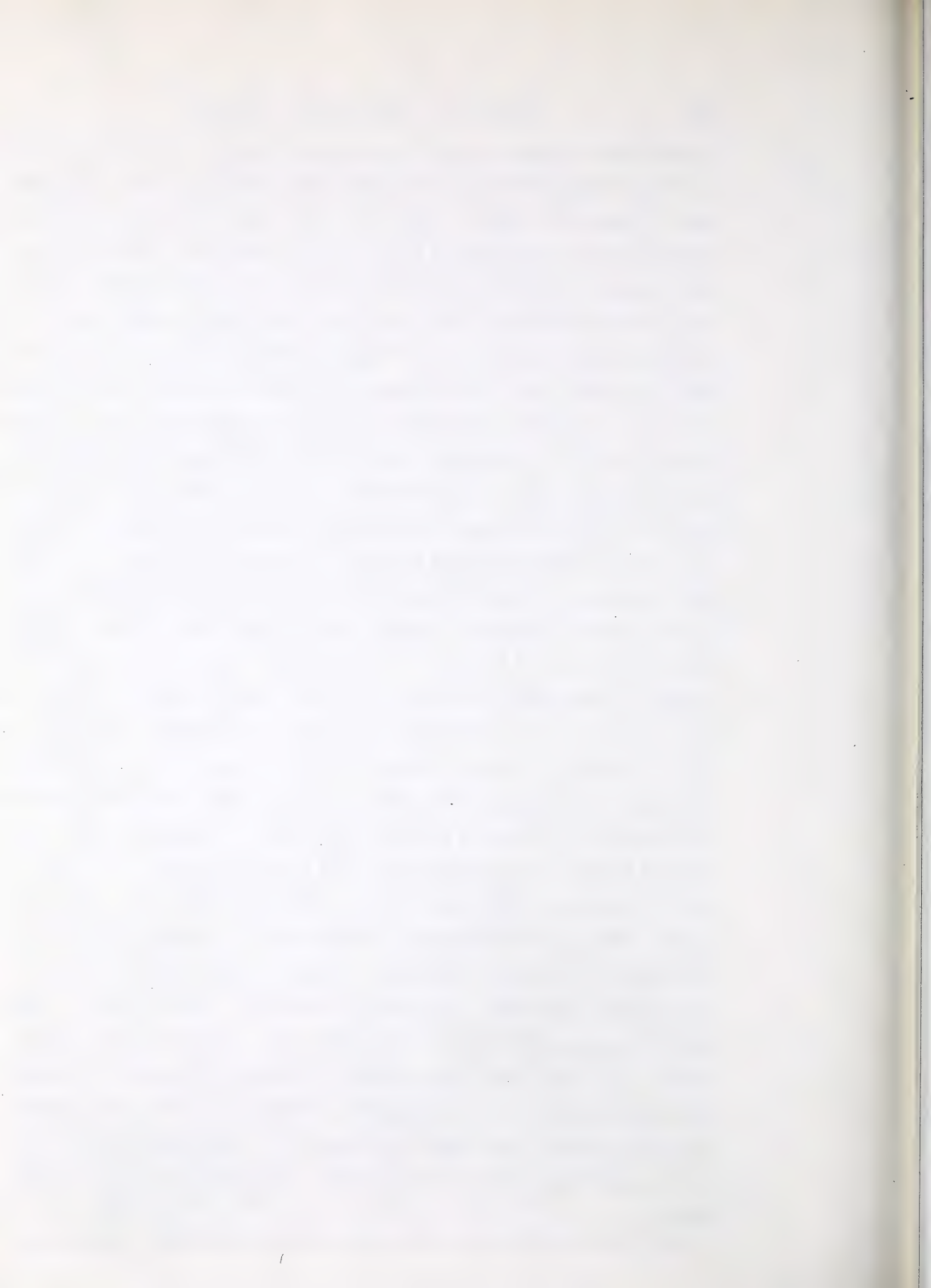
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Y., after which he studied with Dr. Amos Twichell, of Keene, N. H., for more than a year, and passing through one private and one regular course in the medical department of Dartmouth College, he was graduated from that institution in 1829. Immediately after his graduation he settled in Bethel, Vt., where he remained in active practice for eighteen months, rapidly extending far and wide his reputation for skill and efficiency; so much so that the citizens of Randolph deputed a committee to wait upon him and solicit his removal to their community. Their invitation was at last accepted. His success in the new field was so complete and sudden that in little more than one year two competitors who had theretofore held undisputed possession of the territory were forced to emigrate to more profitable arenas. "Thenceforward," it has been well said, "for nearly twenty-eight years he was the Esculapian monarch of the entire territory. Never was beneficent potentate more assiduous in attention to responsible duty." The fall and winter of 1852-3 he passed in New York visiting hospitals, attending medical lectures, and extending his acquaintance with the latest discoveries in the science and art of medicine and surgery. All his acquisitions were now placed at the service of his own and neighboring States. With characteristic self-abnegation he took an active and leading part in the establishment of the medical school connected with the University of Vermont, and earned the lasting gratitude of the citizens of the State. The undertaking was of no mean magnitude. Pecuniary means were wholly insufficient. But sagacity and courage enabled himself and part of his associates to "pilot the enterprise through shoals and breakers into the deep waters of assured and permanent success." The balance left after the payment of the expenses of the first year, \$7.25, constituted the only security of the six professors for remuneration. Three of them thereupon relinquished the project for more lucrative employment. Doctors Thayer, Carpenter, and Smith, however, did not lose courage, but continued in their sublime determination to accomplish their purpose. Dr. Carpenter alone assumed all related pecuniary obligations and the new institution resumed operations. More than three times as many students were in attendance during the second year as in the first. Again expenditures consumed the income, and the pay of the professors was made up of honor and praise, which, however acceptable, are not deemed valuable as legal tenders. In the third year the normal prosperity and growth were established by a fresh increase of students. Dr. Carpenter's services as professor of materia medica were so highly appreciated that in 1857 he was elected by the students to the chair of theory and practice in the stead of an inefficient acting professor. Notwithstanding he had delivered his own course of lectures he completed, at considerable cost to himself, the course of the unacceptable professor, who retired with the emoluments of the office. Anxious to manifest their sense of the sacrifice and their appreciation of the service rendered, the students presented a gold-headed cane to Dr. Carpenter, which now stands in a conspicuous place among the treasured ornaments of his parlor. This pleasing token of esteem was followed by an election to the chair of theory and practice by the trustees of the institution; and from that date until 1872 the subject of this sketch discharged the duties of both professorships, delivering each term from one hundred to one hundred and thirty lectures, and receiving payment as the incumbent of one chair only. These severe, unremitting and rather unremunerative labors were all the more remarkable in view of the fact that Dr. Carpenter at the same time prosecuted his own regular and constantly widening practice.

Dr. Thayer resigned his position as dean of the faculty in 1871, and was absent from



the city for several years. A heavy load of care was thus thrown upon the already over-burdened shoulders of Dr. Carpenter, the only resident professor remaining. But he was still punctilious in the performance of every duty. Before Dr. Thayer's departure they had a private class between the terms of the medical school, the scope of which was enlarged by Dr. Carpenter, with the co-operation of other physicians, until it included nearly all the courses of the medical department, and the numbers naturally increased in like proportion. This served as a feeder for the college, the students being transferred every year without reference to their proficiency. Thus through his efforts the course of instruction was practically continued the year round, and a lively interest sustained in an institution not yet able to stand alone. In the interests of this college Dr. Carpenter has therefore always displayed unexampled solicitude and generosity. The need of enlarged facilities drew from him in 1857 a liberal subscription towards providing them. Also, in co-operation with others, especially Dr. Thayer, he obtained \$5,000 which was expended in the work of rebuilding. Again, in 1880, when the steady increase of students created the necessity of still larger accommodations, he raised more than \$2,000 with which he enlarged the lecture-rooms, introduced water, and added a laboratory and private dissecting-room. "The college itself is Dr. Carpenter's proudest and most appropriate monument." Its catalogue is a splendid vista of progress. The number of students has grown from seven to nearly two hundred. From an insignificant beginning it has risen to the dignity of being one of the great medical schools of the United States, and is provided with all the modern appliances of professional instruction. Dr. Carpenter has been one of the most efficient agents of this singular growth. Twice at least he has interposed on critical occasions and saved the college from an untimely decease.

In 1881, owing to the increasing burdens imposed by an expanding practice and the admonitions of the fleeting years, Dr. Carpenter resigned the chair he had so long and honorably filled. But nothing could abate his affectionate interest in the school itself. Whether he had acceptably performed the arduous duties of dean of the faculty, which office he had held so many years, may be inferred from the following resolutions, adopted unanimously by the class of 1880:

Whereas, The graduating class of the medical department of the university of Vermont have learned with regret of the resignation of Professor Walter Carpenter as president of the faculty and professor of the theory and practice of medicine, to take effect at the close of the session of 1881; and

Whereas, In consideration of his long and eminently successful services in behalf of the medical school, his pet and pride, we deem it not only our privilege but our duty to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider Professor Carpenter's connection with the medical department as most oportune and fortunate, and that to him belongs the credit of resurrecting the medical college and bringing it to its present most prosperous condition.

Resolved, That his eminent ability as a practical teacher in our school is not only recognized and appreciated by us as students, but by the physicians throughout the State as well; and that we feel to offer him our gratitude for his courteous manners and kindly and continued interest in our welfare, as well as for his faithful and arduous labors as our teacher."

Dr. Carpenter's resignation also evoked the following resolutions from the Vermont Medical Society, which show the estimation in which he is held among his professional brethren:



Resolved, That in the retirement of Dr. Walter Carpenter from active service in the medical department of the University of Vermont we fully realize that for more than a quarter of a century he has made its success the object of his constant care and great practical abilities.

Resolved, That in him and his early associates in the medical department we owe the rise and progress of the institution to its present high position, and that in parting with him we feel that a strong man has left us, whose place will be hard to fill; but we hope that the college may yet for many years receive the benefit of his counsel."

His beneficent services have not, however, been confined to assuring the success of the medical school. He was the instrument in securing the magnificent donation which founded the Mary Fletcher Hospital; himself secured the charter, assisted in the preparation of the plans for the edifice, and since its completion has held the joint office of president and consulting physician of the institution. The dedication of the hospital in January, 1879, was by a propitious coincidence the semi-centennial of his own entrance into the medical profession. He celebrated the occasion by tendering a reception to the representatives of the three learned professions—law, medicine and theology. The *Burlington Clipper* justly declared it to be a "memorable occasion." The *Free Press* also referred to it as the deserved honor to the "Nestor of his profession in this State." Dr. Holton, of Brattleboro, happily officiated as chairman and toast-master, and, after eulogizing Dr. Carpenter in his connection with the medical department of the University of Vermont, he added, that "his acquaintance with the lady who has so munificently endowed the hospital was most fortunate for the city," and that "while she may be truly called its mother, Dr. Carpenter is as truly the father of the Mary Fletcher Hospital. On his brow we place the laurel wreath, as having accomplished what no other member of the profession has done." He then proposed as the first toast, "Professor Walter Carpenter! in his long life of high and successful devotion to his profession, to the relief of suffering and to the welfare of mankind, he has given us an example worthy to be imitated." Dr. Carpenter responded in retrospective vein, humorously described his earlier experiences, and pointed out the great changes that had occurred since his entrance into professional life. Professor D. B. St. John Roosa, of New York, Rev. Dr. Atwell, of Burlington, President Buckham, of the University of Vermont, the Hon. E. J. Phelps, and others spoke to the topics of different toasts. Professor A. P. Grinnell, in closing his address, referred to one admirable characteristic of Dr. Carpenter in the words, "I am now convinced that my success and the success of the college depends upon his remaining among us. It gives me great pleasure in offering my congratulations to add the statement that Dr. Carpenter is, and always has been, a friend to young men." The Hon. Henry Ballard, in a brief and eloquent speech, exclaimed, "A half-century of work! What a long career! What a large and varied experience! and yet we see him to-night! Though just on the wintry side of three score and ten years, we can say of him as we said of Moses on Pisgah's top, 'His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated.' His long career illustrates how much an unflagging energy, enthusiasm, zeal, persistency, and effort, when rightly directed, can crowd into a life-work. Looking at his career we can all say that this community, our State, our people, have reason to be grateful for the example and influence of such a man as our distinguished host, Dr. Walter Carpenter." The pleasure of the evening was greatly enhanced by the distribution to his guests of photographs of himself as a country doctor of the olden time, seated on horseback and carrying well-filled saddle-bags.





John Whitecomb



The contrast between past and present, between Dr. Carpenter of 1829 and Dr. Carpenter of 1879, was both humorous and instructive.

Dr. Carpenter having been all his life a man devoted exclusively to the advancements incident to his profession, has seldom traveled beyond the orbit of his medical activities. He has been a member of the Vermont State Medical Society since 1832, and officiated as its president for one year. He has also been a member of the American Medical Association for the past thirty-seven years. Although he has ever been desirous of escaping from the labyrinths of politics and public office, he was placed by a peculiar conspiracy of affairs in 1870 in the position of a candidate for the representation of Burlington in the Legislature. A majority of 354 votes in his favor, the largest ever given in the city, attested his standing with the masses of his fellow citizens. Legislative duties, however, he preferred to leave to men of legislative qualifications and predilections. The science and art of medicine are to him all-sufficient. Now, in his seventy-ninth year, in good health, and with the recollection of only fourteen days of sickness in more than half a century, he regularly attends to an extensive and remunerative practice, and seems likely to continue doing good for years to come.

Walter Carpenter has been thrice married. In 1832 he was united to Olivia Chase Blodgett, by whom he became the father of a daughter and a son. She died in 1840. In 1844 he married Mrs. Ann (Brown) Troop, who died in April, 1869. In February, 1872, Dr. Carpenter again married, this time to Adeline Brown. His only surviving child, Dr. Benjamin W. Carpenter, was surgeon of the Ninth Vermont Volunteer militia during the last war, and is now engaged in the drug business in Burlington.

WHITCOMB, JOHN, the eighth of fifteen children of Thomas and Anna (Stevens) Whitcomb, was born in Richmond, Vt., on the 13th of December, 1820. The family of his mother came to Vermont from Connecticut. His father was born in Swansea, Vt., in 1781, came to Richmond about the beginning of the present century, and at the age of twenty-six years married Anna Stevens. Their fifteen children, all natives of Richmond, were born in the following order: Wesley, April 10, 1808; Louisa, October 31, 1810; Sally, December 3, 1811; Erastus, February 21, 1813; Lorenzo, January 30, 1815; Uzziel, January 21, 1817; Joshua, December 22, 1818; John, December 13, 1820; Lydia, November 22, 1822; James, October 19, 1824; Silas, April 6, 1827; Mary Ann, May 20, 1829; Electa, February 20, 1831. Two other children died in infancy. The following deaths, of father, mother and children, have occurred: Thomas Whitcomb died in Essex in 1871, nineteen years after the death of his wife; Wesley, their eldest son, died in Richmond in 1829; Erastus died in Essex in 1862; Lorenzo in 1886, Lydia in Williston in 1853, Silas in California in 1869, and James in California July 18, 1886, whither he removed in 1849. Thomas Whitcomb removed to the town of Essex with his family in 1835, where the family of Erastus still reside.

Mr. Whitcomb's life is a good example of what industry and perseverance can do. He came of a family noted for their distinctive traits of character, recognizing no such word as fail in whatever they undertook. He received as good an education as could be obtained in the district schools of his native town, and removed to Essex with his father's family in 1835, where he passed his minority, and continued to work on the farm for his elder brother, for four years after attaining his majority, at twelve dollars a month. Then, with his brother Joshua, he bought a large farm in Essex, where the latter still lives. They worked together four years, when, in 1852, John sold his inter-



est to his brother and went to California. For the first year he did not choose his business, though he did not remain idle because the wages did not suit him, but made every day count him something, and watched his chances for something better. As an experiment he bought and drove cattle across the plains at great risk of his life, as Indians and wild beasts were then the terror of the emigrants. He encamped wherever night overtook him, often alone, as hiring devoured too much of the profit. This business paid well, but in the midst of his prosperity he was taken with small-pox and typhoid fever at the same time. He barely recovered, and was left in wretched health, which decided his return to Vermont. Here his health was gradually restored to him. Immediately after his marriage, in 1860, he removed to the farm in Williston now occupied by George Chapman and son, and about 1863 went from there to Bolton, whence after six months he returned to Williston, occupying a farm in that part of the township known as *The Hollow*. But the West was his ideal place for business. So in 1869 he visited Sacramento county, California, and soon after removed his family thither. There he bought a ranch of 4,200 acres, on the banks of the Sacramento River, about twelve miles from the city. This place was stocked with 600 cattle, sixty-five horses, and 4,200 sheep. He paid special attention to the dairy department, milking 300 cows the year round, making cheese in summer and butter in winter. He also raised considerable grain. Although he thus incurred a heavy debt, he paid it in a few years. After a residence here of six years he removed to his present farm in Williston, which he purchased of his brother-in-law, Hiram J. Fay. Since coming to this place he has gradually added to his possessions, owning numerous wood-lots, a farm in Jericho, one in Essex, and another in Waterbury, besides a tract of 300 acres which he bought in 1885 of his wife's nephew, Alfred C. Fay, making the total number of his acres in Vermont about 1,250. In addition to these he owns 500 acres in Valcour Island, N. Y., well stocked, 2,400 acres in Kansas, also well stocked, and 2,000 head of cattle in Wyoming territory. His great pride in these accumulations is that they were honestly gotten.

Mr. Whitcomb does not confine his labors to any one department of agriculture, but endeavors, with marked success, to develop all the resources of his extensive possessions. Thus he is not dependent, as is too often the case among farmers, upon the favorable fluctuations in value of any particular product, but is morally sure to reap profits from the very variety of his produce and stock. Notwithstanding the broad extent of his domain, he understands the peculiar adaptations of every acre, and permits no jot of all his labors to be wasted.

Mr. Whitcomb always guides his political conduct with the compass, and under the regulations of the Republican party; but, though always interested in the success of that great organization, and well abreast of it in his ideas of State and national economy, he has never been ambitious to hold or control the disposition of political office, preferring rather to express his opinions by his votes. He is an attendant at the Universalist Church, to the support of which he contributes.

He was united in marriage, on the 30th of April, 1860, with Edith, daughter of John Fay (a native of Richmond) and granddaughter of Nathan Fay, one of the first settlers and most prominent residents of Richmond. The family are closely related with the Fays of Burlington and Bennington, a partial genealogy of which reads as follows:

John Fay, the elder, emigrated from England and settled in Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Wilmington, by whom he had eight children; Basheba married John





Joshua Whitcomb



Pratt; Dinah married Daniel Goodenough; John married Elizabeth Childs; Eunice married Isaac Pratt; James married Lydia Childs; Benjamin married Patty Miles; Mehitabel married — Fletcher; and Stephen Fay, the youngest, married Ruth Childs. Stephen Fay had eleven children — John Fay, who was killed in the battle of Bennington at the age of forty-three years; Jonas, secretary of the Council of Safety, and author of the declaration of independence for Vermont, who first married Sarah Fasset and afterwards Lydia Warren; Mary, who married Governor Moses Robinson and died in February, 1801; Beulah, who married Major Samuel Billings and died in the eighty-ninth year of her age; Elijah, who married Deborah Laurence and died in the eighty-eighth year of his age; Benjamin, who married Sarah Robinson, became the first sheriff in the State, and died in 1786; Joseph, who married Margaret, daughter of Rev. J. Dewey, and died in New York of yellow fever; Sarah, who married David Robinson and died January 25, 1801; David, who married Mary, daughter of John Stanniford, of Windham, Conn., and died at the age of sixty-seven years; and two others.

John Fay, the one who was killed at the battle of Bennington, had five children, as follows: Susan, who married Timothy Follett and had five children; Nathan, the early settler in Richmond, who married Mary, daughter of General Samuel Safford, of Bennington, and had eight children — John, Henry, Nathan, Polly, Safford, Hiram, Jonas and Truman; John, who married Susan Fay, daughter of Jonas and niece of his father, and had two children; Helen, who married Bissell Case and had five children; and Henry, who married Betsey Talcott and had ten children.

John Fay, eldest son of Nathan, married Polly, daughter of Daniel Bishop, of Hinesburg, on the 15th of September, 1805, when she was sixteen years of age, and had eight children — Roswell B., Electa, Roxana, Daniel B., Ransom, Julius, Edith and Hiram J. Of these Daniel B., Ransom and Julius are deceased. The father, John Fay, died on the old place in Williston November 27, 1871, aged eighty-nine years, and was followed by his wife, Polly, September 6, 1881, aged ninety-two years, one month and six days. Edith, as has been stated, became the wife of the subject of this sketch. She was born on the 23d of February, 1828.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb have one child, Marcia Fay, who was born on the 4th of May, 1861, and upon whom they have spared no pains to bestow the graces and accomplishments of a good education and the experience of two years in the Old World.

WHITCOMB, JOSHUA. The subject of this sketch, the fifth son and seventh child of Thomas and Anna (Stevens) Whitcomb, who have been mentioned more in detail in the preceding sketch, was born in Richmond, Vt., on the 22d of December, 1818. He received a common school education in his native town and in the town of Underhill, where he first worked out for himself. The next few years he passed in the employment of Charles Huntington, proprietor of a large tavern in the village of Richmond. Thence he went to Montpelier and engaged his services as commercial traveler for the large mercantile house of Cross & Hyde, and for about six years drove a cracker team for them. In this employment he received a business training which has stood him in good stead in all his after years. On the 1st of April, 1848, he purchased the old Captain Joe Sinclair farm in Essex, upon which he has ever since resided. The farm originally consisted of about 300 acres, but by steady and successful diligence Mr. Whitcomb has enlarged its boundaries to such an extent that it now contains about 600 acres. It is one of the best farms in the town or, indeed, in the county, being adapted



for almost any agricultural purpose, and by virtue of careful cultivation producing uniformly good crops. Mr. Whitcomb's attention, however, has been devoted principally to dairying. His cows, about sixty in number, are of a mixed breed of Ayreshire and Durham, with a slight intermixture of the Jersey stock. The milk is taken to the creamery in Jericho, which uses the milk from most of the cows in this vicinity. Mr. Whitcomb in past days has raised a great many sheep and horses, but the decline in the former led him to discontinue his interest in them. He now keeps four horses, chiefly for work on the farm.

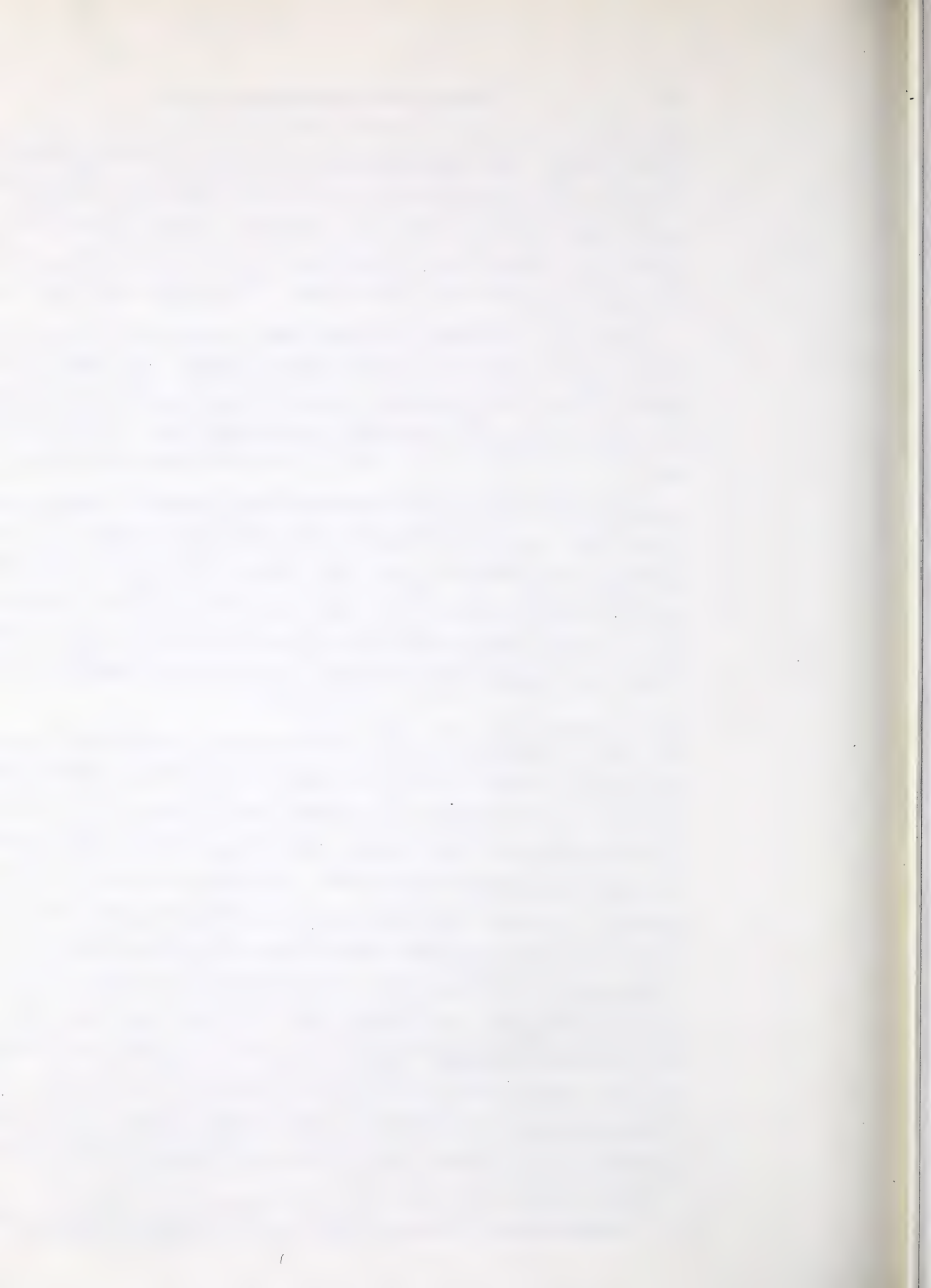
Owing to his close attention to his private affairs, Mr. Whitcomb has refrained from engaging very zealously in the disturbing pursuits of political office seekers, and has never displayed that feverish thirst for official position which is the bane of American politics. He has a clear understanding, however, of current political events, and shapes his course in harmony with the principles of the Republican party. His religious belief is in universal redemption, and he attends the Universalist Church and aids in its support.

On the 18th day of April, 1848, he married Diantha, daughter of Benjamin Willey, of Middlesex, Vt. She was born on the 22d of April, 1825, and died on the 15th of October, 1885. They had five children: Mira, now the wife of William Mackintosh, of Boston, born September 22, 1849; Ella, wife of J. E. Rugg, of Cheyenne City, Wyoming, born May 5, 1853; Demis, wife of L. B. Abbott, of Boston, born October 24, 1856; Willie, born April 15, 1858, and now living with his father—after an experience of four years following 1879 in work on railroads and in mining camps in Southern Utah, Leadville, and other parts of the West; and Caira, who was born on the 9th of June, 1861, and died on the 3d of February, 1883.

WHITCOMB, LORENZO DOW, was the third son and fifth child of Thomas Whitcomb, of Richmond, of whom we have spoken in the second preceding sketch. He was born in Richmond on the 30th of January, 1815, and in that town received his education in the district schools. When his father came to Essex in 1835 Lorenzo accompanied him, and afterwards removed successively to Richmond, Jericho, Bolton, Richmond again, and in 1867 to the farm which is now in the possession of his children in Essex, known as the old Stanton farm. From the original moderate dimensions of this farm Mr. Whitcomb enlarged the tract to its present size, a piece of more than 570 acres. It has been for many years and is now a dairy farm, which in the winter of 1885-6 supported 110 cows, besides eighteen horses and about twenty head of young cattle. The milk from these cows goes to supply the wants of the people in Burlington.

Such are a few of the undramatic but greatly significant events in the life of one of the most respected citizens of Chittenden county. The motto that awards a blessing to that country which has no history may well be applied to the quiet and industrious life of men like Mr. Whitcomb. They are the nerve and sinew of the land in which they live, at once the source and bulwark of its prosperity. After more than half a century of peaceful and productive toil, on the 16th day of January, 1886, the subject of this sketch passed away. What his neighbors and acquaintances thought of him may be gathered from the following obituary notice, which appeared in the columns of the *Burlington Free Press* for January 22, 1886:

"Died in Essex, January 16, Lorenzo D. Whitcomb, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Whitcomb was born in Richmond, named after the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, and





A. LITTLE, PHILA.

Lorenzo Whitcomb



spent his minority in the town of his birth. After his majority he lived there and in the neighboring towns for several years, working at farming with good success, single-handed, until he had accumulated enough to warrant him in taking a wife and making a home of his own. At the age of forty-two he married Miss Cornelia, daughter of Blossom Goodrich, of Richmond, and lived there and in Bolton and Jericho respectively for a few years, and then bought and moved on to the River farm, about a mile from Essex Junction. There he lived for the last nineteen years, accumulating a handsome property, his dairy of 110 cows furnishing in part milk for the city of Burlington. He was a good man, an able financier, sound in counsel, and will be greatly missed by his neighbors and a large circle of relatives and friends. His wife died four years ago, and since that time and for some time previous his health has been on the decline, and for the last year he has expected death at any time. But he was ready and prepared, and arranged all his worldly affairs to that end. He leaves three children, two sons and a daughter. His funeral was attended Tuesday from his late home, whence a large procession followed him to the place and monument he had himself prepared in the beautiful cemetery at Essex Junction." Among other observations made by *The Gospel Banner and Family Visitant*, published at Augusta, in the issue of February 11, were the following :

" He was a good man, in Christian faith a Universalist, and an active member of our parish at the center of the town. He loved the gospel, and it was his delight to attend upon the preached word and contribute for its support.

" At the closing scene he called his family, brothers and sisters, to his bedside, bade them 'good-bye,' and then peacefully closed his eyes in death to open them in heaven. And may the mantle of wise counsel, of faith and confiding trust, of Gospel love, of patience and resignation have fallen upon them!" [his children].

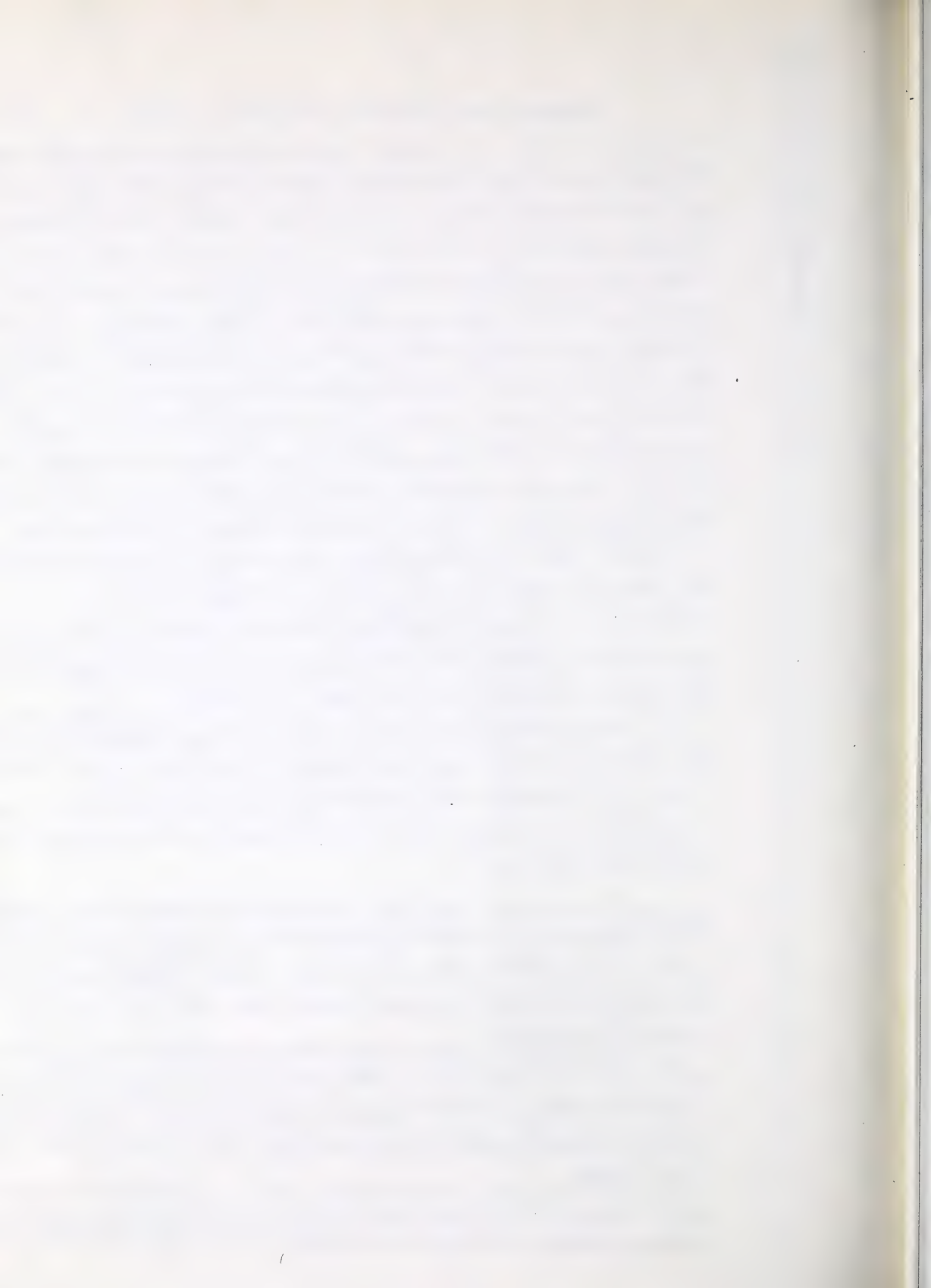
Mr. Whitcomb was married on the 24th of May, 1857, and had four children, Wesley, Laura F., Edward M., and James H., all but one of whom, Wesley, are now living on their father's farm. Wesley, who was born in 1860, died at the age of nine months. Mrs. Whitcomb's death occurred on the 17th of December, 1881.

Mr. Whitcomb's political preference was decidedly Republican, but, like the other members of his father's family, he was too much absorbed in the management of his private affairs to seek office.

MORSE, GEORGE H. The subject of this sketch is the second of three children of Aaron Morse, jr., and Eliza (Bradley) Morse, and was born in Boston, Mass., on the 3d day of January, 1839. His father was a native of Boston, and his grandfather, Aaron Morse, sr., was the first of the family to settle in Boston, where he went in the latter part of the last century from Sherburne, Mass. Mr. Morse's mother was a native of New York city.

Mr. Morse received his education in the public schools of Boston and at the Northfield Academy, and on his return to Boston from Northfield, with characteristic self-reliance and energy, he made application at the office of Flint & Hall, without consulting any one, and with them began his life as a lumber merchant. Mr. Morse passed three years with this firm, during which time he became familiar with all branches of the lumber business.

In 1862 he left Boston for San Francisco, where he was engaged by the firm of Pope & Talbot, the most extensive lumber company on the Pacific coast; he remained with those gentlemen until 1866, when he returned to Boston, and in the following year



he came to Burlington as agent for his former employers, Flint & Hall, who were establishing a branch office in this city. This undertaking proved successful, and in 1867 they sold out to Otis Shepard & Co. By purchase from Lawrence Barnes & Co., in the following year, the new firm then formed became the founders of the present company known as the Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. Mr. Morse and Mr. W. A. Crombie then became managers of the business in Burlington, and since the organization of the stock company they have been stockholders and directors in this company. Mr. Morse is a director in the Saginaw (Mich.) Lumber and Salt Co., the American Milk Sugar Co., the Vermont Life Insurance Co., and the Vermont Shade Roller Co. He is also a stockholder in several other companies.

In politics Mr. Morse is an unswerving Republican, but, far from being an office-seeker, has a positive dislike for public office. Notwithstanding his desire to confine himself to his business life, he has been several times elected to fill public positions, from which he has retired in opposition to the wishes of those citizens who were best acquainted with his official conduct.

He was first elected mayor of Burlington in 1883, and in 1884 was nominated for the same position by both political parties. His election, of course, followed without contest. Previous to his election as mayor he served three years as alderman of the Fourth ward, from which office he resigned.

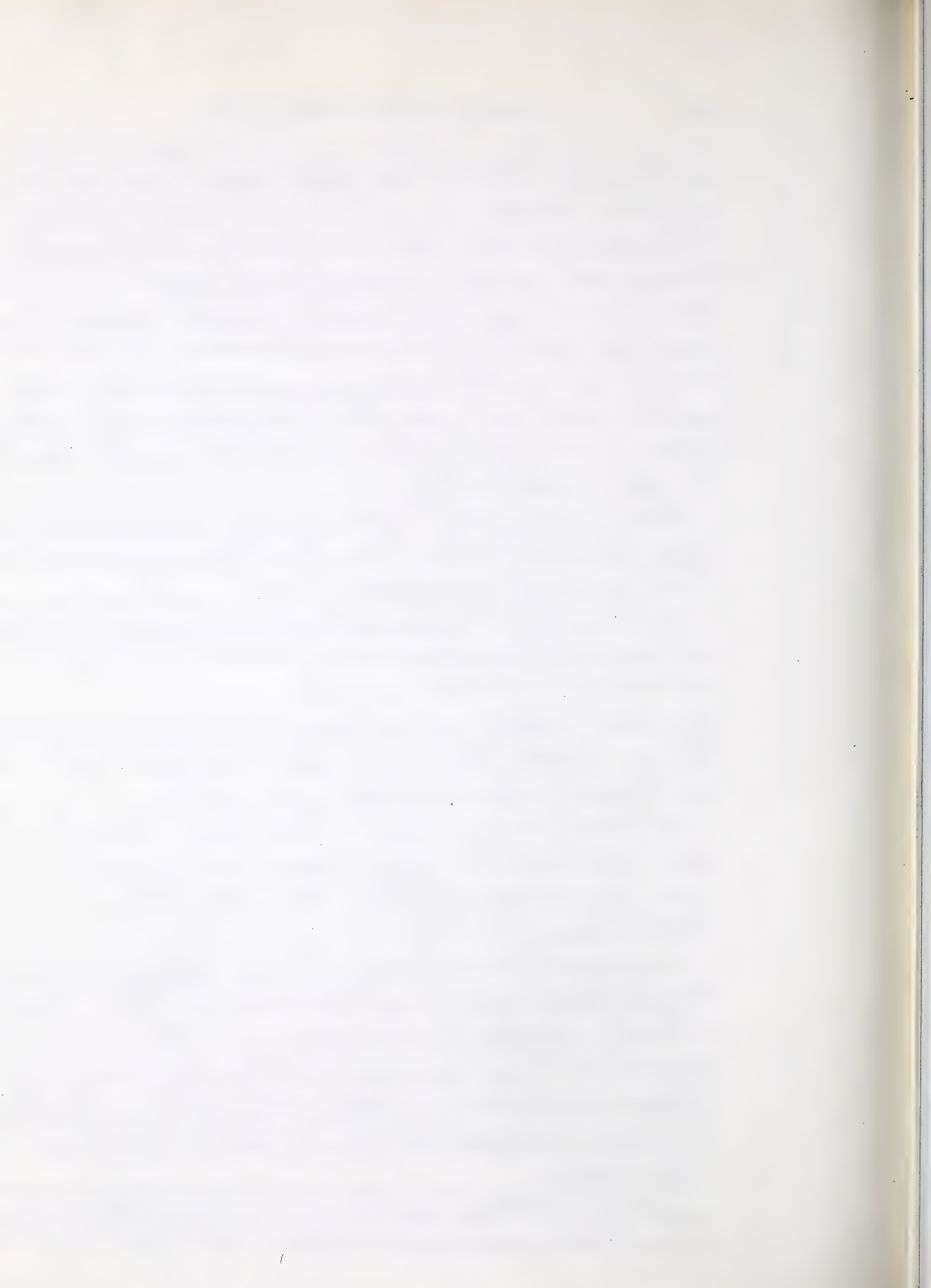
Mr. Morse attends the Unitarian Church, and is heartily interested in the welfare of the society. He married in 1867 Miss Kate Russell, of New Bedford, Mass., and has two children, Harold Russell, born on the 10th of December, 1872, and Herbert William, born on the 6th of June, 1876.

WHITNEY, EDMUND, was born in Williston Vt., on the 5th day of November, 1818. His father's family lived in Massachusetts, and many of the members of it still remain residents of that State. His grandfather Whitney lived in Conway and was there killed by a falling tree when his son Otis was a small boy.

Otis Whitney, father of the subject of this notice, was born in Conway on the 24th day of May, 1781, and came to Waterbury, Vt., in the year 1803. On the 4th day of March, 1805, he married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Rosamond (Barton) Edmunds, of Waterbury, but natives of Rhode Island. Joseph Edmunds, son of John Edmunds (who was a Quaker preacher), led an eventful life as a privateer during the War of the Revolution.

Sarah (Edmunds) Whitney was born in Providence, R. I., on the 7th of April, 1782, and died at Williston, Vt., on the 1st of September, 1868. Otis Whitney continued his residence in Waterbury until 1812, when, with his wife and three children, he removed to Jericho, Vt. Two years later he again moved, this time to North Williston, whence he came to the town of Williston in 1822 and there passed the remainder of his days, dying November 14, 1857. Although not a public man, he was well informed and conscientious in the performance of all his duties as a citizen and Christian, being a member and one of the founders of the Baptist Church of Williston. He was the father of seven children, two daughters and five sons, none of whom are now living except the subject of this sketch.

Edmund Whitney received his education in the old Williston Academy, and was for a time a pupil of Rev. William Arthur, the father of ex-President Chester A. Arthur, who came to Williston mainly through the influence of Otis Whitney. Mr. Arthur is





Edmund Whitney



remembered by him not only as an excellent teacher but as an eloquent preacher, a genuine Irish wit, and a perfect Christian gentleman.

Like his father, Mr. Whitney has never taken a conspicuous part in public affairs, but has been undeviating in his course as a citizen, keeping himself informed on matters of public interest at all times, and forming decided opinions concerning methods which should be adopted upon all measures of importance. He was one of the first to join in the crusade against slavery, and since its formation has always acted in harmony with the Republican party, exercising independence and discrimination, however, in all his political acts. He was a member of the Baptist Church, which in former days existed in Williston, and since its dissolution has not joined any other, although he is a regular attendant and supporter of the Congregational Church in his native town.

He has been twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united in marriage on the 1st of May, 1839, was Esther Flagg, of Burlington, where she was born on the 10th of September, 1820. She died June 14, 1862, leaving five children, all but one of whom are now living. Their names in the order of their births are as follows: Henry Otis, born December 26, 1840, died March 1, 1870, at Elks, Nevada, whither he had gone as a minister of the gospel under the direction of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board; William Flagg, born October 27, 1842, now living in Williston; Ellen Josephine, born January 4, 1845, wife of Dr. Isaac D. Alger, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Edmund Barton, born June 19, 1848; and Zenas Blinn, born December 25, 1853, both living at Gloversville, N. Y., where they are engaged in the manufacture of gloves.

Mr. Whitney was again married on the 29th of May, 1866, his second wife being Mary Elizabeth Seaton, of Charlotte, Vt., who was born in Norfolk, N. Y., on the 12th of April, 1834.

Like the great majority of Vermonters Mr. Whitney has always pursued the vocation of farming, deeming it not only an honorable calling, but one affording more of real independence, both of body and mind, than any other, and also giving the surest claim to an honest living. But above all he believes a farm to be the safest and best place on which to rear boys and girls and make of them such men and women as the world has at the present time so much need of. How well he has succeeded in that respect those who know his children can best judge.

BALLARD, HENRY, is the fourth son of Jeffrey Ballard, who lived in Tinmouth, Vt., and whose father was of English descent, and one of the earliest settlers of that town. Jeffrey Ballard was a tanner by trade, and a farmer. He was an energetic, industrious man, of good habits and of an upright character. He died at the early age of thirty-six years.

Henry Ballard was born at Tinmouth April 20, 1839. He was but three years old at the time of his father's death, and at the age of ten years was obliged to earn his own living. Adapted by his natural abilities and tastes for a professional or public life, he early determined to obtain for himself a liberal education. Accordingly he prepared himself for college at Castleton Seminary, from which he was graduated in July, 1857. He entered the University of Vermont at Burlington the following September, and four years later was graduated with honor from that institution. Three years after he delivered the master's oration at the annual college commencement, an honor conferred only upon meritorious graduates.

In August, 1861, the same month of his graduation from college, in response to the



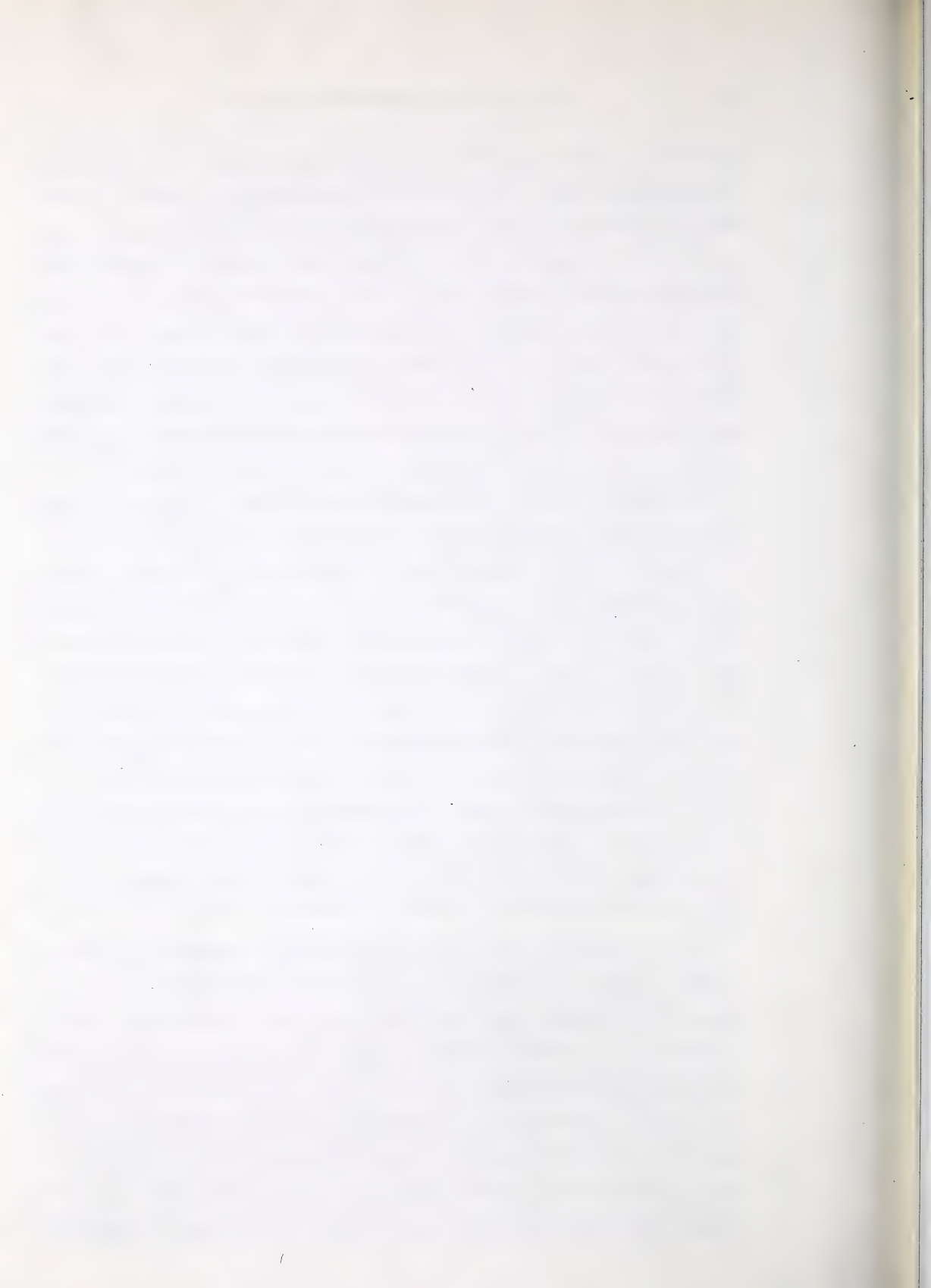
nation's call for soldiers he enlisted as a private, and soon after was mustered into the service as a lieutenant of Company I, of the Fifth Vermont Infantry. He served in that capacity with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac through the celebrated Peninsula campaign of 1862, until he was obliged to resign by reason of ill health.

In the fall of 1862 he entered the law department of the University of Albany, at Albany, N. Y., and in January, 1863, was graduated from that institution. The Hon. Amos Dean, dean of the faculty, said of him at the time of his graduation, that he was one of the best students that ever was graduated from that institution. Attracted by the prospects then offered by the city of Burlington, he immediately went there and continued his study of the law in the law office of the Hon. Daniel Roberts, a leading member of the bar of the State. After spending a few months in the office of Mr. Roberts, he was admitted to the bar in September, 1863, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at that place. Since that time Mr. Ballard's life has been constantly before the public. He has been usually to be seen either in the court-room or on the political or lecture platform, and almost always as a prominent figure in some exciting occasion or controversy.

His professional life has been a remarkably successful one. He began the practice of his profession at a time fortunate for the obtaining of an immediate practice, and especially favorable to the attracting of public attention to his efforts.

At the close of the war Burlington was the rendezvous for the Vermont soldiers as they were brought home to be mustered out. Many of the soldiers showed the effects that history teaches always follows in the train of any great war. Crimes of all kinds were for a time quite frequent. The discharged soldiers were familiar with arms and used to the sight of blood. Assaults and affrays of a brutal character were quite common, and these often resulted in bloodshed and homicide. The courts of criminal jurisdiction were necessarily much occupied, and it was but natural that the services of a lawyer, brilliant, and gifted with all the resources that make the successful jury practitioner, should be in great demand. At the first term of court at which Mr. Ballard was admitted to the bar — it was his first case — he was employed to defend one Burns, a soldier who was prosecuted for murder. The case showed that the crime was premeditated, with scarcely any circumstances in mitigation; yet the defense was so skillfully managed that Burns was convicted only of the crime of manslaughter. The ability which Mr. Ballard displayed in this, his first case, was the subject of much comment among the older members of the bar, and his future brilliant career was at that time freely predicted.

Another early case in which he was engaged was the prosecution of the notorious Charles H. Potter, for the murder of his wife's mother, Mrs. Ephraim Griswold. This crime was attended with the most aggravating circumstances, and there was great excitement in the community when it occurred. The public were unmeasured in their denunciations of the supposed criminal, and even his counsel was to a certain extent, though unjustly, made the object of this feeling; yet the defense was conducted with such skill and ability that in spite of strong evidence, and against intensely hostile public opinion, Potter was acquitted. From this time Mr. Ballard's reputation as one of the best criminal lawyers in the State was established. In fact, it may be said that since that time, as a criminal lawyer he has been the acknowledged head of the bar of Vermont. Among the more prominent cases in which he has been engaged may be mentioned the prosecution of John Ring for murder; in this case the Hon. E. J. Phelps was associated with him in the defense; the prosecution of Deacon Ezra P. Smith for the



murder of his wife by poison; this case attracted great attention on account of the prominent standing of the respondent. The evidence against him was strong and convincing; public feeling called loudly for his conviction. The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, the Hon. John W. Stewart and the Hon. W. G. Veazey. Under the circumstances of this case the securing of a verdict of acquittal was one of the most remarkable of forensic triumphs. Among other notable cases may be mentioned the prosecutions of William Falkland, of Michael McDonald, of Mrs. Alma Smith, and of Dr. James P. Smith, all for murder; of Edward T. Paige, for the embezzlement of \$17,000 from the Central Vermont Railroad Company; of Mary Ann Woodruff, for arson; and of A. H. Scott and W. J. Selfridge, for the burglary of the Bellows Falls post-office. In all of these cases Mr. Ballard secured the acquittal of his clients. Unlike many lawyers who are successful in the management of criminal cases, Mr. Ballard has always been equally successful as a trial lawyer in civil cases. This is especially true in jury trials. He is emphatically a jury lawyer. It is in this line that his greatest power lies. As a jury advocate he has few equals. In the preparation of a case he is painstaking and thorough, and in the introduction of evidence and in the examination of witnesses he is remarkably skillful. In the trial of a case he always watches closely and judges accurately of the effect of the evidence upon the jury. His mind is both analytical and logical, and his presentation of a case in argument is always clear, forcible and convincing. His manner of speaking is always attractive, impassioned, and at times, eloquent; jurors always listen to him with pleasure, and almost always to be convinced.

Among the many important civil cases in which he has been engaged, may be mentioned the following: the celebrated *crim. con.* case of Shackett against Hammond, celebrated on account of the prominence of the parties; the great chancery case of the National Bank of Brandon against John A. Conant and his associate directors, to recover over \$100,000 loss by reason of the alleged forgeries of James Batchelder; the famous Meech will case; the case of Mrs. Jacob Greene against the Hahneman Life Insurance Company; the Rutland Railroad Company against John B. Page, the longest jury trial ever had in New England; the famous chancery case of Laura W. Burton against her husband, Oscar A. Burton, to compel him to provide her with her support, and the suit for divorce between the same parties.

But Mr. Ballard is not alone a lawyer. His services have always been in demand and have been often given as a speaker in political campaigns. As a stump orator he has few equals. In every presidential campaign since 1868 his services have been in constant requisition, not only in Vermont, but in other States. He has often delivered as many as seventy-five speeches in a single campaign.

As a popular lecturer and speaker upon miscellaneous occasions he is constantly called upon, and his ability to make an apt speech upon all occasions is remarkable. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Vermont State Senate, and during his term of office distinguished himself as a hard-working member, and by his readiness and force in debate. He has held the office of city attorney for the city of Burlington.

In politics Mr. Ballard has always been a Republican of the "Stalwart" kind. In 1884 he was a delegate from Vermont to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. In that convention he was made the chairman of the committee on credentials, and distinguished himself by the manner in which he discharged the duties of that important and difficult position. There were forty-seven cases of contested delegates' seats



before that committee, and his report upon them, which he as chairman made to the convention, was unanimously accepted, after he had made his speech upon it, without any further debate or question—an occasion almost without precedent in the history of national political conventions.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has held the position of judge advocate for the State, and was a delegate from Vermont to the annual national encampment of that order at San Francisco in 1886. He is a member of the Webster Historical Society of Boston, Mass.; also a member of the American Institute of Civics, in both of which societies he takes an active interest.

Mr. Ballard was married December 15, 1863, to Miss Anna J. Scott, of Burlington, and has four children; his domestic life has always been as pleasant as his professional career has been successful.

BARRETT, HORACE W., was born in Hinsdale, N. H., on the 29th day of October, 1820. He is of English descent. His grandfather, John Barrett, passed a number of years in boating on St. Lawrence River, and traveled extensively in Canada and the United States. He was a man of vigorous intellect, retentive memory and broad and general information. He died more than thirty years ago in Hinsdale, N. H., many years after the death of his wife, Ruth.

One of his children, Horace, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Canada, and was for years engaged in farming in Hinsdale, until his death about twelve years ago. His wife, Lucy Wellman, died several years before, leaving eight children—six daughters and two sons, of whom Horace W. Barrett is the eldest.

After obtaining such education as the not very extended facilities of his native place afforded in those early days, at the age of eighteen years he left home and entered the employment of Samuel Belding, owner and operator of cotton-mills at Winchester, N. H. In the fall of 1844 his employer, who had obtained title to a cotton-mill standing on the present site of the flouring mills at Winooski, Vt., sent young Barrett to that place to superintend the work. Almost immediately thereafter, by the financial failure of Mr. Belding, the property at Winooski changed hands and came under the ownership and operation of Joseph D. Allen, of Burlington. Mr. Barrett was retained, however, as the general manager and superintendent of the factory, and in that capacity started the first spindle ever operated in a Winooski factory. Not far from the year 1850 the Winooski Cotton-mill Company was formed, erected a portion of the present cotton-factory, and obtained control of all the privileges at the falls. Mr. Barrett was a stockholder in the new concern, and retained his former position. About twenty years ago this company was succeeded by the Burlington Cotton-mill Company (B. Y. Pippy & Co., of New York city), and the buildings were considerably enlarged. After a continuous operation of about ten years the company failed and the property came under the supervision and control of the Howard National Bank, by its trustees. The present company was formed a year later, and assumed control of the works, as related in the history of Burlington, and Mr. Barrett's wide experience, excellent judgment, and proved integrity continued in requisition as in former years. He is now the superintendent of the works of this company.

Mr. Barrett's father was a member of the Whig party, and in accordance with family tradition and well-inclined bias Horace W. continues in the ranks of the Republican party. He is emphatically a private citizen, however, and has never held nor sought





M W Barrett



political office, excepting that of village trustee for two years. He has enough to do in looking after his private affairs.

Although not a member of any religious organization, he contributes freely to the support of them all, where he deems his contributions necessary, and usually attends service at the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been three times married: first, to Harriet, daughter of Jonathan Newell, of Winchester, N. H., who left him three children; secondly, to Minerva B., daughter of Michael Sinclair, of Burlington; and thirdly, to Susan Mosher, his present wife, a native of Derby, Vt., whom he married in 1878. His three children are Adelaide, wife of Colonel W. L. Greenleaf, of Winooski; Gertrude J., wife of the Rev. Andrew J. Rogers, of Boston, and Hattie, wife of Charles Greenleaf, of Pittsburgh, Mass.



BRIEF PERSONALS.

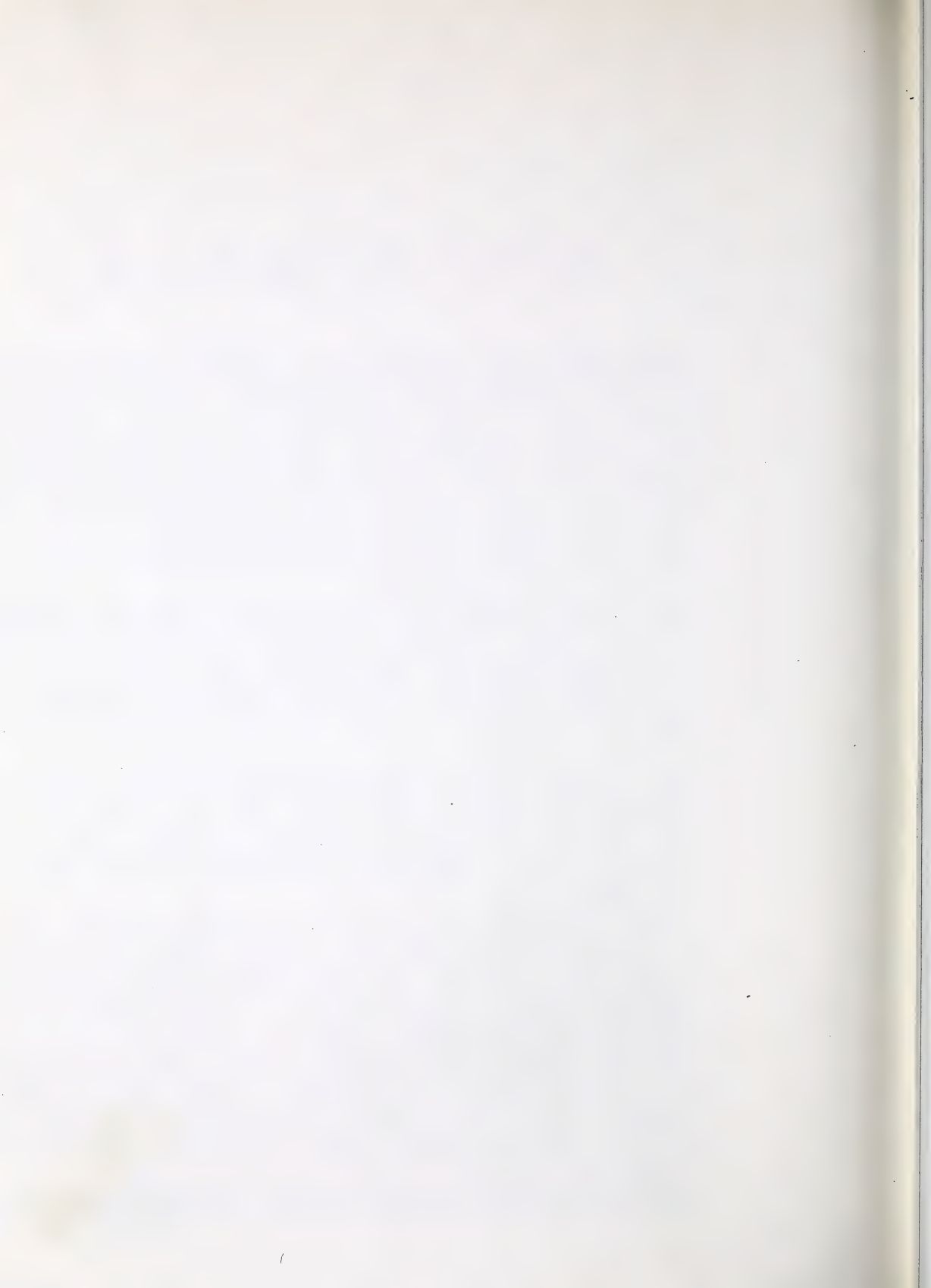
ABBAY, PEARL C., Essex, was born in Essex, Vt., on February 6, 1842. He was a son of Ira and Emily (Cilley) Abbey. His paternal grandfather was Solomon Abbey, a native of Connecticut, and a pioneer of Middlebury, Addison county, Vt., settling there in 1827. He afterwards removed to Hinesburg, Vt., where he remained until the time of his death. Solomon Abbey had a family of nine children: Orrin, John, Ira, Clark, Ethan, Eliza, Olive, Lydia, and Lora. Pearl C.'s maternal grandfather, William Cilley, was a pioneer settler in Jericho, Vt. He formerly resided in Poultney, Vt. Ira Abbey settled in Essex, Vt., in 1833, and on the farm which he now occupies, in 1840. The farm now consists of 350 acres. His one child, Pearl C., now resides with him. Pearl C. was married in 1862 to Martha E. Weed, a daughter of Joseph P. and Polly (Sinclair) Weed, of Essex, Vt. They have had two children born to them: Bert W., and Pearl M. Pearl C. Abbey is a representative farmer of Essex, Vt., and has held many of the town offices; has been superintendent of the schools for several terms, justice of the peace, a member of the board of directors of Essex Classical Institute for fifteen years, and has been president of the same for two years.

Allard, Francis E., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is engaged in the tobacco and confectionary business; was born in Winooski, Vt., on July 5, 1830. He was a son of Peter and Josett (Twin) Allard, natives of Canada, who were among the early settlers of Winooski, Vt. They had a family of six children: Peter, Charles, Joseph, Emily, Eliza, and Francis E. Francis E. has always resided in Winooski, Vt. He served Francis Le Clair as a clerk for ten years. He went into business for himself in 1848, and now enjoys a fine trade. He was married in 1855 to Cecelia Gordon, of Winooski, Vt. They have had six children born to them: Francis E., Christopher, Charles, Joseph, Louis, and Fred. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

Allen, Alphonso B., Colchester, is a farmer and was born in Colchester, Vt., on March 15, 1820. He was a son of Alfred B. and Violet (Cushman) Allen, who settled on a part of the farm which is now occupied by Alphonso B., in 1819. They were natives of Massachusetts, and the father was a blacksmith by trade. He died in 1872, aged seventy-three years. His children were Adeline, Albert, Alonzo W., Augustus, Alphonso, Aurelia M., Adelia, Arthur, Alvin, Amelia, and Augusta. Alphonso B. now occupies the old homestead which was formerly owned by his parents. He was married in 1845 to Lueretia A. Holdridge, a daughter of Sylvester and Polly (Hoxie) Holdridge, of Alburgh, Vt. They have had two children born to them: Maryette and Arthur.

Allen, Artemas, Westford p. o., was one of the ten children of Captain John Allen, of Barre, Mass. He was born on November 29, 1794, and in the year 1819 came to Westford, Vt. In 1820 he married Mary Morton, daughter of Joseph Morton, of West Randolph, Vt. In 1821 he purchased the farm on which he spent the remainder of his life, and where his son, William E. Allen, now resides. His second wife was Mrs. Leonora Marcy, daughter of Colonel Luther Dixon, of Milton, Vt. He represented his town in the Legislature four terms, and held various offices of trust and responsibility in the town. He died April 24, 1863. By his first marriage he had a family of four children: William Eaton, Mary Elvira, Hannah Elizabeth, and George Elliot (who died at the age of four years). William E. Allen married Jane E. Hull, of Fairfax, Vt., and their children were James Arthur and Jane Agnes (twins), Emma Maretta, George Artemas, and William Henry. His second wife was Eliza A. Packard, of Westford, by whom he had two children, Anna Eliza and Sarah Orella. Mary E. married Buel Howard, of Westford. They had but one child, Minnie C., who married Herbert T. Fay, of Richmond, Vt. Hannah E. married Rev. Benjamin F. Livingston, of Canton, N. Y. Their children were William Artemas, Emma Anna, and Joseph Arthur.

Allen, John, Hinesburg, was born in Burlington, N. Y., in 1802. Moved to Chelsea, Vt., when a small child. When eighteen years of age he went to Montpelier, Vt., and learned the saddle and harness-makers' trade of Henry Y. Barnes. In 1824 he walked from Montpelier to



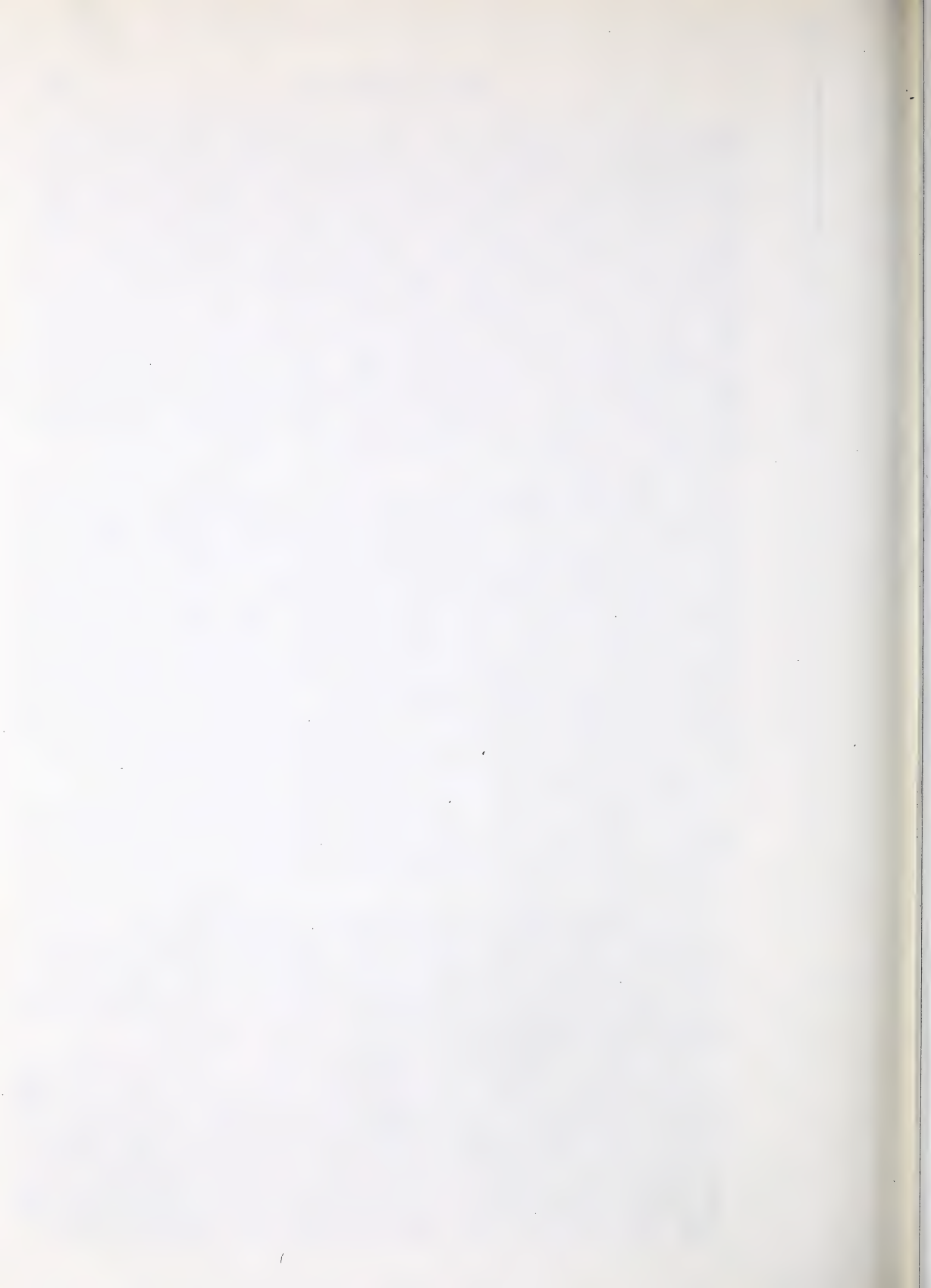
Hinesburg, a distance of thirty-five miles, in one day, arriving at Hinesburg with a cash capital of thirty-seven cents. He found work the next day as a journeyman, and soon opened a shop as partner with John M. Eldridge; but he soon became sole proprietor, which business he continued successfully to the time of his death, which occurred April 15, 1860. He was a devoted Christian, and took an active part as an Abolitionist from the first agitation of that great question. He was a friend of the oppressed, and his heart and purse were always open for the needy. He was married in 1829 to Betsy (Schofield) Nelson, who died in 1837, by whom he had one daughter, Mary Lucretia, who died in 1849. He married Roxana (Carpenter) Conger in 1837, by whom he had one son, John Hamilton Allen, who was born in 1838, and who now lives on the old homestead. He was married in 1857 to Elizabeth Burns, of Charlotte, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom are now living. Nelson L., the oldest, was drowned in 1870 in the La Plotte River, aged twelve years. Howard died in 1872, aged thirteen months. John C., the only son living, is a successful business man in Red Cloud, Neb. Mary L., Katie H., Florence, and Mabel are living with their parents. John H. Allen enlisted in Co. G, 14th Regt. Vermont Vols., and went out as first lieutenant in 1862, on the nine months' call, and was discharged with his regiment July 30, 1863. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1880-81, and has been justice of the peace for several years. He succeeded his father in the harness business, and employs several men on custom work, and also deals in all grades of ready-made goods. He is also one of the firm of Allen, Read & Patrick, who deal largely in carriages, wagons, sleighs, etc.

Andrews, Curtis, Hinesburg, was born in Shelburne, Vt., on December 1, 1840. He was married in 1862 to Ellen McEwen, who was born in 1843. They have had three children born to them, Lucia, Alma and Fred. Curtis Andrews was lister three terms and is a general farmer. Ellen (McEwen) Andrews was a daughter of Augustus and Bolina (Palmer) McEwen. He was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1788, and Bolina was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1808. They had five children born to them, Ellen, Alice, Ann, Kate and Maud. Augustus died in 1872. He was a successful farmer and had held many of the town offices. He was a son of George and Mercy (Wright) McEwen, who were married in Shaftsbury, Vt., and settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1784. They had a family of nine children born to them. Mercy Wright was born in 1766, and George was born in 1755. They were married in 1783. George died in 1813 and his wife Mercy died in 1847. Augustus purchased the old homestead about 1812, and it is one of the finest places in the town. He had by his first wife, Phebe Ann Ray, seven children, only one of whom is now living, George A. Augustus was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his widow now receives a pension of ninety-four dollars annually. Curtis Andrews was a son of Ira and Orvilla (Lake) Andrews, of Charlotte, Vt. Ira represented the town of Shelburne, Vt., and held most of the town offices, and was a very prominent man in his town and county, and is now aged ninety years. His wife died in 1877. They had a family of five children born to them, four of whom are now living, Giles, Leonard, Emily, Curtis and William.

Andrews, Isaac D., Richmond, came from Connecticut to Richmond, Vt., about the year 1785, and settled in the southern part of the town. He married Clarissa Fay, and by her had a family of nineteen children, three only of whom are now living in the town of Richmond: Elisha, Ezra and Samuel. Samuel resides at Richmond village, and is the father of Dr. B. J. Andrews, who is a successful physician of that place, who acquired most of the business of the late Dr. Greene.

Austin, Adoniram, Colchester, is a farmer and was born in Milton, Vt., on February 15, 1826, and died May 10, 1886. He was a son of Henry and Polly (Starr) Austin. His paternal grandfather, Job Austin, was a pioneer of Milton. Adoniram Austin was educated in Milton, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Colchester, Vt., where he was engaged in farming. He was in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting on September 16, 1861, in Co. C, 5th V. I., and was promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant, then to first lieutenant and then to captain; A. Q. M. on April 17, 1864, and to brevet-major on March 13, 1865. He participated in all of the engagements of the Army of the Potomac and was honorably discharged on June 1, 1865. He held several minor offices of the town of Colchester, Vt.

Barker, Erastus D., Essex, Essex Junction p. o., was born in Chesterfield, N. H., on April 17, 1832. He was a son of Oliver and Sally (Ticknor) Baker, and was reared in his native State, New Hampshire. He settled at Essex Junction in 1861, where he entered the employ of the V. C. R. R. as local freight agent, which position he occupied until November, 1877. He has been deputy sheriff, constable and collector since the spring of 1878. He was married on July 3, 1864, to Abbie L. Safford, a daughter of Orson and Submit (Worthen) Safford, of Colchester, Vt. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Norwich, Conn., where he was born on February 19, 1744. He participated in the battle of Bemington during the Revolutionary War and was among the pioneers of Cambridge, Vt., where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred on August 10, 1831. Erastus D. Baker has had a family of seven children born to him: Eugene O., Rolla (deceased), William O., Ralph H., Effie J., Ben S., and Rena L.



Baker, Warren H., Colchester, is a farmer and was born in Essex, Vt., on March 15, 1817. He was a son of Solomon and Polly (Blood) Baker. His paternal grandfather, Ezra Baker, was a native of Massachusetts and one of the first settlers in Essex, Vt., making his way there from Burlington, Vt., by blazed trees. Here he cleared and improved a farm on which he resided until the time of his death. Solomon Baker succeeded to the homestead, where he resided for many years. In later life he removed to Colchester, Vt., where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in 1867. His children were Hannah, Sally, Hammond, Nahum, Warren H., and Jehiel. Warren H. Baker settled in Colchester, Vt., in 1868. He was married in 1841 to Lavina Brigham, a daughter of Asa and Lavina (Bellows) Brigham, of Essex, Vt. To them have been born three children, Norman (who died while in service in the late war), Mary L., and Electa B. His maternal grandfather was Nathaniel Blood, a pioneer and early settler in the town of Essex, Vt.

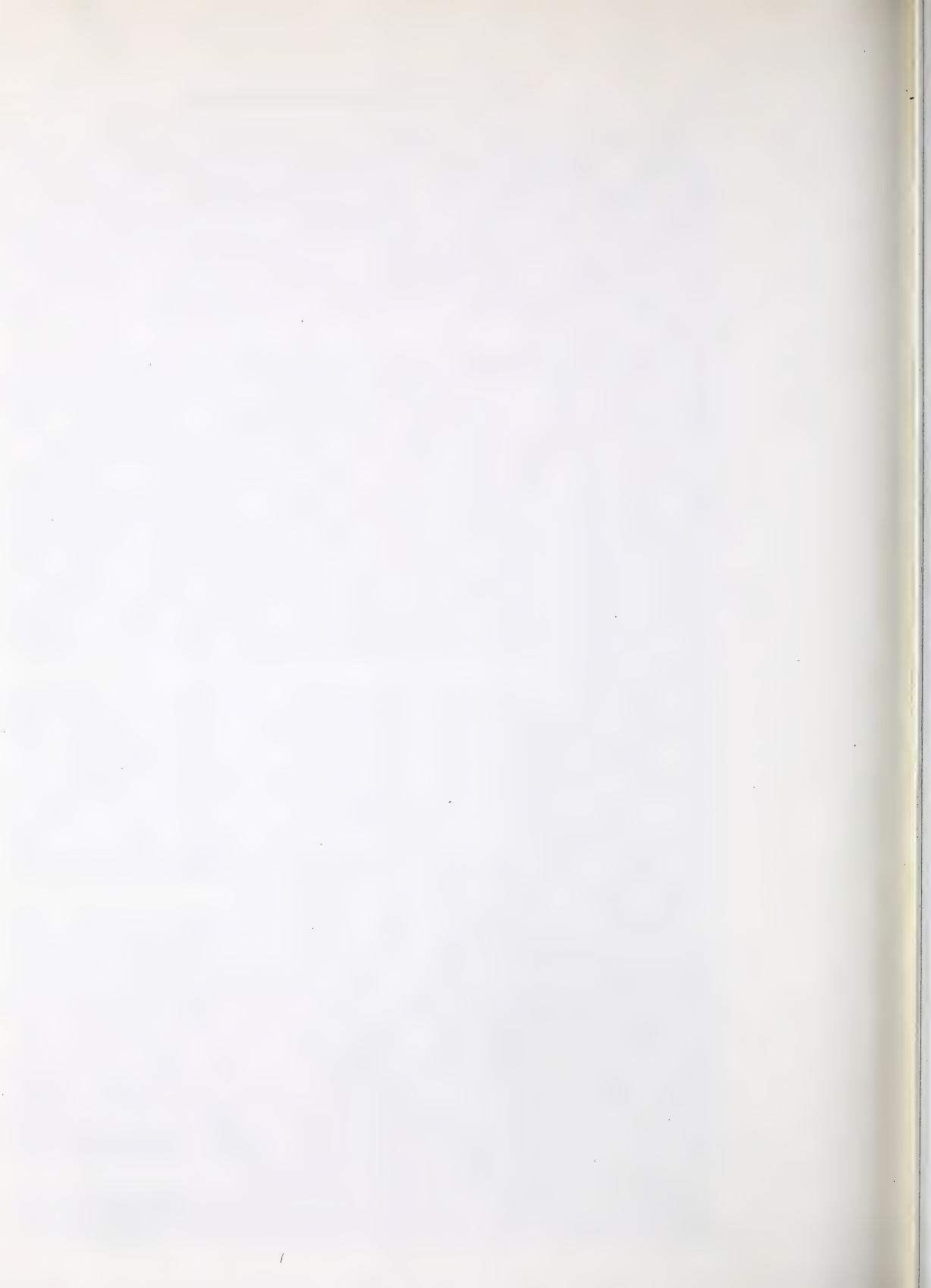
Baldwin, Orange A., Hinesburg, was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vt., in December, 1843. He is a general farmer and manager of the Weed farm. He was married in 1865 to Hattie Mason, of Hinesburg, Vt. She died in June, 1882, leaving four children, Cora, Ida, Willie, and Carrie. He then married his second wife, Sarah Taft, of Starksboro, Vt., in December, 1883. Orange A. Baldwin was a son of Horace and Sarah (Heath) Baldwin. He was born in New Haven, Vt., and she was born in Middlebury, Vt. They had a family of five children born to them, Susan, Orange, Mary, Edgar, and Lucius. Horace settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1844.

Bates, Job, Essex, Essex Junction p. o., is a farmer and was born in Essex, Vt., on April 22, 1829. He was a son of Martin and Keziah (Willis) Bates. His paternal grandfather, Job Bates, was a native of Connecticut, and was among the first settlers in Westford, Vt., where he cleared and improved. He later removed to Essex, Vt. Martin Bates was a carpenter by trade and was also a soldier in the War of 1812. He had a family of nine children: Sally, Marcia, Job (deceased), Luther, Job 2d, Nelson, Clarissa, Lucy, and Martin. Job Bates's maternal grandfather, Jonathan Willis, was a pioneer of Westford, Vt. Job was brought up in Westford, Vt. He was married twice; his first wife was Emeline Bowman, a daughter of William and Betsey (Parish) Bowman, of Westford, Vt. His present wife was Mary Ella Brackett, a daughter of Charles and Julia (Spear) Brackett, of China, Lee county, Illinois. They have had a family of seven children born to them: Keziah, Julia, Charles, Marion, Willis, James, and Jessie.

Bates, Luther M., Essex, was born in Westford, Vt., on March 20, 1811; is a farmer and stock-breeder, and came to Essex, Vt., in 1831, where he has engaged in farming and stock dealing ever since, and accumulating a large property by his own exertions. He now owns a farm of 300 acres. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Montpelier, Vt., in 1864. The farm which he now occupies has never been out of the Bates family, being originally settled on by Joshua Bates, an early pioneer and settler in Vermont. Mr. Bates was married July 10, 1836, to Elvira Hobart, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bolton) Hobart, of Essex, Vt., and by whom he has had four children, only one of whom is now living, Clark W. Luther M. was a son of Job and Sarah C. (Martin) Bates, who were natives of Connecticut, and settled in Westford, Vt., in 1806, clearing and improving the farm, on which they resided for many years. They had a family of twelve children: Abigail, Martin, Clark, Sophia, John, Hosea, Delilah, Calvin, Elnathan, Luther M., Sylvia, and Welcome. Job Bates died at the age of ninety-three years, and his wife died in her eighty-eighth year.

Bates, Solomon and Jemima (husband and wife) Richmond, settled at an early date on the Huntington road, south of Richmond village. Levi and Basheba were children of the first marriage of Solomon Bates, and Elihu of the second marriage. Levi married Huldah Graves; Basheba married for her first husband John Cooper, and for her second John Miles; Elihu married Nancy Pierce, of Richmond, Vt. Their children were Alfred Elihu, born August 16, 1828, married Marilla M. Brewster, of Huntington; Malona N., born December 28, 1829, married Leonard C. Snyder, of Huntington; Martin Miles, born March 21, 1831; Mary Maranda, who died in 1833; Martha Ann, born July 15, 1836, married George Williams, of Huntington; Melinda E., born May 21, 1840, married Mitchel Remington, of Hinesburg, Vt.; Henry W., born February 18, 1842, married Marilla Ross, of Huntington; Cornelius Adelbert, born June 12, 1846, died September 29, 1849; Hiram Elbert, born November 12, 1848, married Lillian Hodges, of Jericho; Martin M. Bates married Susan A. Johnson, a daughter of Jacob S. Johnson, of Huntington, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy. Elihu Bates was a self-made man, strong in intellect, and respected by all of his fellow citizens. His son, Martin M., has followed well the parental example. He has enlarged upon the estate left by his father, and now occupies one of the finest farm residences of Richmond, Vt.

Beach, Silas, Westford, was born and passed his early life in Connecticut, and came to Westford, Vt., some years prior to 1796. The same year he settled in Westford, Vt. He had a family of fourteen children, all of whom grew to maturity and married. The oldest of these



children was Warren, who was born in 1765, and the youngest was Belinda, who was born in 1791. Therefore none of them are natives of this town, neither did all of them live in this town. Truman, the fifth child, came to this town with his family in 1796. He married Hannah Seeley, by whom he had a family of six children: Benjamin, who is now living, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, Silas S., Truman G., John S., Hannah L., and Amira P. Of these children, Benjamin F. and John are the only ones now living. Benjamin F. married Harriet Drury, and by her had a family of six children: Emeline, George, Edgar A., Truman, Hannah, and Henry. George married Sarah C. Rice, and by her had a family of three children. George Beach represented his town in the Legislature, and is in every way a representative and respected man of his town, and is held in esteem by his fellow townsmen and all who know him. Silas Beach, the pioneer, was killed by a falling tree on the 4th day of July, 1796, and was buried in the cemetery at "the hollow," this being the first adult burial there.

Beach, Walcott J., Essex, Essex Junction p. o., is a farmer and lumberman, and was born in Tolland, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on February 21, 1817. He was a son of Eli and Phebe (Stedman) Beach, and was reared and educated in Hampshire county, Massachusetts. He settled in Essex, Vt., in 1844, where he has since resided, and where he has done an extensive business in farming. He was married on July 26, 1847, to Lucy J. Teachout, daughter of Henry and Clarissa (Stevens) Teachout, of Essex, Vt. They have had a family of four children born to them: Clara (deceased), George R., Kittie (now Mrs. Edson Steinhour), and Maud (deceased).

Beecher, Dr. Elmer, Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., on June 10, 1811. He graduated from the Castleton Medical College in 1833. In 1836 he settled in Shelburne, Vt., in the practice of his profession. In 1840 he returned to the homestead of his parents, in Hinesburg, where he resided until 1860, when he retired from active life and settled in the village of Hinesburg, Vt. He was elected State Senator in 1860 and 1861, when they had three sessions, and in 1850 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention; has been a justice of the peace for over thirty years, was town clerk and treasurer from 1865 to 1880, was selectman for four terms, and lister eight terms. He was married in 1836 to Ruth Dorwin, of Hinesburg, Vt. She died in 1839. In 1842 he married his second wife, Emeline Dudley, of Hinesburg, Vt. She was a daughter of Doctor George Dudley. They have had a family of six children born to them—Antoinette (born in 1844, was clerk in the patent office at Washington for fifteen years before her death, which occurred in October, 1884), Catherine (married J. W. Russell; they have had three children born to them—Flora, Willie and Elmer), Harriet L., Flora and Florence (twins); Florence married W. J. Jennison, and one child died in infancy. Dr. Elmer was a son of Lyman and Elizabeth (Stone) Beecher, who were born and married in New Milford, Conn., and settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1800. Lyman was born in 1777 and Elizabeth was born in 1779; they were married in 1798, and had a family of seven children born to them, two of whom are now living, Doctor Elmer and Elizabeth (born in 1815). Lyman Beecher was a son of John and Lydia (Austin) Beecher, who were natives of New Milford, Conn.; they had a family of eight children born to them. John died in 1819 and his wife Lydia died in 1833.

Beecher, George, Essex, is a farmer and apiarist, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, on December 14, 1836, and came to Essex, Vt., in 1848, where, with the exception of six years, he has resided ever since. He is engaged in farming extensively, and since 1871 he has been engaged in the culture of bees, having an apiary of sixty hives. He was married in 1859 to Rebecca Fletcher, a daughter of Samuel and Mary A. (Holmes) Fletcher, of Broom, Canada. They have had a family of three children born to them—Mary L., Mertie R. and George F. (George was in the late War of the Rebellion, being drafted in 1863; was kept here till March, 1864, then discharged). In August, 1864, he enlisted in Co. I, Sixth Vermont, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and the Richmond campaign, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. Mr. Beecher has always taken an active part in all public affairs; was highway commissioner and selectman for a number of terms. His parents were Michael and Dorothea (Spensler) Beecher. They settled in Montreal in 1845, and in 1846 they came to Burlington, Vt.

Beers, Cyrus, Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Ferrisburgh, Vt., on August 8, 1826. He has been selectman for three terms, lister, and held many of the minor offices of the town. He has been a general farmer, is now retired, and owns the old homestead, which was purchased by his father, on settlement, in 1836. He was married in December, 1851, to Lucy A. Skiff, who was born in Bridport, Vt., on May 14, 1830. They have had one son born to them, Elnathan B. (born in 1857, and married on September 10, 1878, to Cora L. Spear, of Charlotte, Vt.; they have had two sons born to them—Harold B. and C. Ray). Cyrus Beers was a son of Benjamin and Anna (Frisbie) Beers. She was born in Westport, N. Y., in 1807, and he was born in Monkton, Vt., in 1803. They were married on November 2, 1825, and settled in Char-



lotte, Vt., in 1836, where Benjamin died in November, 1881. They had a family of four children born to them — Cyrus, Sarah, Polly Ann, and Ransom C. Benjamin was a son of Elnathan B. Beers and Sally (Capron) Beers. He was born in Trumbull, Conn., and she was born in Monkton, Vt., where they were married. Anna was a daughter of Levy and Sally Frisbie, of Westport, N. Y.

Beers, Ransom C., Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1842. He is a general farmer, cattle dealer and breeder, and purchased his present homestead in 1863, which then consisted of 150 acres; he now owns, in addition to this, 250 acres. He was married on November 9, 1862, to Euretta Lyon, of Peru, N. Y. They have had a family of six children born to them — Sarah E. (born September 29, 1863), Anna C. (born April 14, 1863), Anna C. (born April 14, 1866), Benjamin I. (born December 5, 1869, and died at the age of three years), Lewis C. (born April 4, 1874), Berton E. (born December 17, 1876), and Alice M. (born May 3, 1884). Euretta was a daughter of Isaac and Charlotte (Weatherwax) Lyon, of Peru, N. Y. Ransom C. Beers was a son of Benjamin and Ann C. (Frisbie) Beers. She was born in Westport, N. Y., in 1807, and he was born in Monkton, Vt., in 1803. They were married on November 2, 1825; they have had four children born to them — Cyrus (born in 1826), Sarah, Polly Ann and Ransom C. Ransom's parents settled in Charlotte, Vt., in 1836, and his paternal grandparents, Elnathan E. and Sally (Capron) Beers, were among the first settlers in Monkton, Addison county, Vt.

Bellows, Norman W., Essex, Milton p. o., was born in Colchester, Vt., on September 5, 1833. He was a son of Amasa and Samantha (Nobles) Bellows. His paternal grandfather, Zadock Bellows, was a native of New Hampshire and came to Essex in 1802, settling on the farm which is now owned by Norman A. His children were Amasa, Joel, Alfred, Foster and Alanson. Amasa came into possession of the homestead at the death of his father and resided on the same until the time of his death, which occurred in 1880. Amasa Bellows died March 2, 1877. His children were Charlotte and Norman A. His maternal grandfather, Levi Noble, was a pioneer in Essex, Vt. Norman now occupies the old homestead, which was purchased by his grandfather. He was married in 1861 to Julia Marrs, a daughter of Franklin and Hannah (Stevens) Marrs, of Colchester, Vt. They have had a family of three children born to them — Edna, Frank and Lillie.

The name of Bishop, in Bolton, Vt., calls to mind one of the old and substantial families of the town. The family here traces back to Daniel Bishop, who was born in Rhode Island in the year 1735, and who died in April, 1824. His wife was Betsey Bowen, who was born in 1736 and died June 26, 1815. Their children were Berthia, Betsey, Daniel C., Tamer (who died when quite young), Comfort, Mary, Benjamin, Tamer 2d, Abeleana and Amos. Of these children Benjamin married Mary Whitcomb, a daughter of Robert Whitcomb, of Richmond, Vt., by whom he had a family of nine children — Orissy, Hulda, Polly, Seth, Orrin, Saul, Joel, Azro B. and Zeno D. Saul Bishop married Julia A. Gleason, of Richmond, Vt. He has always been a Democrat. He represented his town in the Legislature for two terms, and was formerly postmaster at Richmond, Vt., where he kept a hotel for ten years.

Bliss, Alanson, Williston, a retired farmer, was born in Essex, Vt., on May 10, 1800. He was a son of William and Asenath (Holgate) Bliss. His paternal grandfather, Timothy Bliss, was a native of Massachusetts, who settled in Essex, Vt., about 1780. He reared a family of eight children — Timothy, Samuel, Elias, Amos, William, Ira, Zeria, and Polly. William Bliss was a carpenter and was killed in a saw-mill at Essex, Vt., in 1816. He had a family of six children — Alanson, Eliza, Warren, William, Zeria, and Stewart. Alanson Bliss resided in Essex Vt., until 1870, when he removed to Williston, Vt. He was collector for Essex, Vt., for thirteen years and represented his town in the Legislature for two terms. He was twice married; his first wife was Louisa Partridge, a daughter of Apollus Partridge, of Westford, Vt., by whom he had a family of six children — Fanny, Albert A., George S., Edward P., Irving W., and Ida F. His present wife was Mrs. Anna M. Marshall, a daughter of Noble and Anna (Lockwood) Sanford, who were among the pioneer settlers of Hinesburg, Vt.

Bombard, Joseph, Colchester, proprietor of a grist and saw-mill at Colchester, Vt., was born in Georgia, Vt., in 1839, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (David) Bombard, who settled in Colchester, Vt., in 1865. Joseph Bombard, jr., was engaged in farming in Hinesburg, Vt., for several years. He returned to Colchester, Vt., in 1883 and purchased the mill property which he now owns, and which is the only business of the kind in the town, and is on the site on which the first mill of the town was built, and on which there has been a mill since its first settlement. His wife was Mary Lombey, a daughter of Abel Lombey, of Essex, Vt. They have had a family of six children born to them — Edward, Lillie, Fred, Charlie, Will, and Roll.

Bradley, Norman W., Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Huntington, Vt., on May 13, 1816, and remained in Huntington until 1865, when he settled in Charlotte, Vt., on a farm



which was owned by his brother Philander H., who was born on January 3, 1814, and died on March 7, 1865, leaving the farm to Norman W. He has been selectman, lister, and justice of the peace of his native town, Huntington, and he was also justice of the peace of Charlotte, Vt. He was married October 5, 1848, to Anna Stafford, a daughter of Orman and Aurelia (Doty) Stafford, of Wallingford, Vt. They have had two sons born to them, William Irving (born on August 13, 1849, and married to Frances Norton, of Addison, Vt., on December 7, 1875; they have had two daughters born to them, Charlotte A. and Blanche) and John W. (born on January 11, 1851, and married on December 24, 1869, to Imogene Bradley, who died on May 16, 1870; he then married his second wife, Mary E. Powell, of Charlotte, Vt., on February 4, 1873; they have had four children born to them, Powell W., Florence M., Grace, and John W.). Norman W. Bradley was a son of Bunyon and Rhoda (Joslin) Bradley. Rhoda was born in Huntington, Vt., in 1794, and died on April 1, 1873. Bunyon Bradley was born on January 23, 1789, in Williston, settled in Huntington, and died on November 12, 1870. They had a family of five children born to them, three of whom are now living, Norman W., Emily (now Mrs. Casterlin), and Rosana (now Mrs. J. Ledgett). Bunyon Bradley was a son of Stillman and Elizabeth (Cook) Bradley, who were born and married in Gilford, Conn. He was born on October 4, 1763, and died in 1848. Elizabeth was born in Gilford, Conn., and died in March, 1834, aged seventy years. They had a family of seven sons and three daughters born to them.

Brand, Graton, Colchester, is a farmer, and was born in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., on April 24, 1839. He was a son of Stephen and Phebe (Moore) Brand. He was reared and educated in his native town, where he resided until 1876, when he came to Colchester, Vt., and settled on the farm which he now occupies, and which consists of 300 acres. He was married on March 23, 1875, to Adeline M. Tyler, a daughter of Samuel Tyler, of Essex, Vt., by whom he has had one child—Graton S.; he also has an adopted daughter, Clara D. Mr. Brand is a prominent farmer of Colchester, Vt., and is now serving his first term as selectman of the town.

Brewster, Charles, Huntington, or as he was during life more familiarly known, "Deacon" Brewster, came to Huntington in 1787. His was one of its pioneer families that patiently endured its hardships and trials, and at last overcame every obstacle incident to pioneer life, and whose descendants now enjoy the fruits of a well-earned and productive property. "Deacon" Brewster did not remain in Huntington, but his son Charles built and enlarged upon the effort of his father. He built the first frame building in the town. Henry and Byron Brewster are grandsons of Charles, jr. Henry married Marriette Eddy and Byron married Annette Mix, and both families reside on a beautiful farm of about 300 acres, the same on which their ancestors settled nearly a century ago. Henry was constable of the town for thirty years and has actively participated in every endeavor to promote the interests of his people. Although not a church member he has liberally contributed to the societies of the town.

Brigham, Calvin, Essex, is a farmer, and was born in Colchester, Vt., on January 16, 1805. He was a son of Asa and Lavina (Bellows) Brigham. His paternal grandfather was Leonard Brigham, of Walpole, N. H., and was a pioneer settler in Milton, Vt., clearing a farm there on which he lived and died. His children were Luther, Asa, Jock, Calvin, Silas, Leonard, Hiram, Nubby, Lois, and Polly. Of these children Asa settled in Essex, Vt., about 1812, and cleared and improved the farm which is now owned by Lyman Brigham. His children were Warren, Calvin, Sally, Asa, Rebecca, Leonia, Rufus, and Lyman. Calvin's maternal grandfather was — Bellows, who was among the pioneers of Colchester, Vt. Calvin Brigham was reared in Essex, Vt., and was married in 1830 to Hannah Baker, a daughter of Solomon and Polly (Blood) Baker, of Essex, Vt., by whom he has had two children — Leonard and Hiram.

Brown, Byron B., Williston, was born in the town of Williston, Chittenden county, Vt., August 17, 1846. He was a son of Reed B. and Electa (Fay) Brown. His paternal grandfather, John Brown, was of Irish descent, and a farmer by occupation. He was one of the pioneers of Williston Vt. John, jr., was a blacksmith by trade, and also his son Reed B., who was born in Williston, Vt., in 1810. In later life he engaged in farming and manufacturing. He was married in 1832 to Electa Fay, a daughter of John and Polly (Bishop) Fay, of Richmond, Vt. They had a family of seven children born to them, Polly A., Jackson, Bertram, Jennie, Byron B., Edith and Roswell E. Byron B. was married in 1870 to Clarissa Williams, a daughter of George and Julia (Spear) Williams, of Brookfield. They had two children born to them, Reed B., jr., and Lewis D. He married the second time in 1879 to Celia Coburn, a daughter of S. Newell and Caroline (Simonds) Coburn, of Brookfield. They have had one child born to them, Bertha I. Mr. Brown is engaged in the manufacture of grain measures. Three of Reed Brown's children now reside in Williston, Vt., Byron B., Bertram, and Roswell. Bertram married Olive Stearns, and to them have been born four children, William E., Jennie, Hattie M., and Rollin H. Roswell married Julia Martin, by whom he had two children, Arthur E. and Albert C.



Brown, George H., Essex, is a merchant and was born in Williston, Vt., on April 2, 1844. He was a son of Hiram D. and Harriet (Taplin) Brown. His paternal grandfather, John Brown, was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, and was among the pioneer settlers in Williston, Vt. He reared a family of seven children: Lovell, Abigail, Mary, John, Louisa, Harriett, and Herain D. Of these children the latter remained in Williston, Vt., up to 1858, when he settled in Essex, Vt., where he has since resided. His children were George H. and Sarah L. George H. was brought up in Williston, Vt., and spent many of his younger years in that place and Essex, Vt. He enlisted in the late War of the Rebellion on September 15, 1861. He re-enlisted as a veteran in December 15, 1863, in the same company and regiment, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness; was wounded in the thigh at the latter engagement on May 5, 1864, and also received after he fell a bad one in the hip, one in the ankle, another in the back, and one in the leg. He was honorably discharged May 5, 1865. After his return home he engaged in the hotel business, and was also a clerk in the general store at Essex, Vt., and in 1873 he embarked in the general mercantile trade, in which business he is still engaged. He has also held many of the offices of the town; has been constable, collector and treasurer since 1874. He has also been postmaster of Essex, Vt., since 1869. He was married on February 19, 1865, to Helen J. Keeler, a daughter of Milo and Lucia (Pierce) Keeler, of Essex, Vt. They have had five children born to them, J. Fred, M. Lena, Mertie L., Ralph C., and G. Arthur.

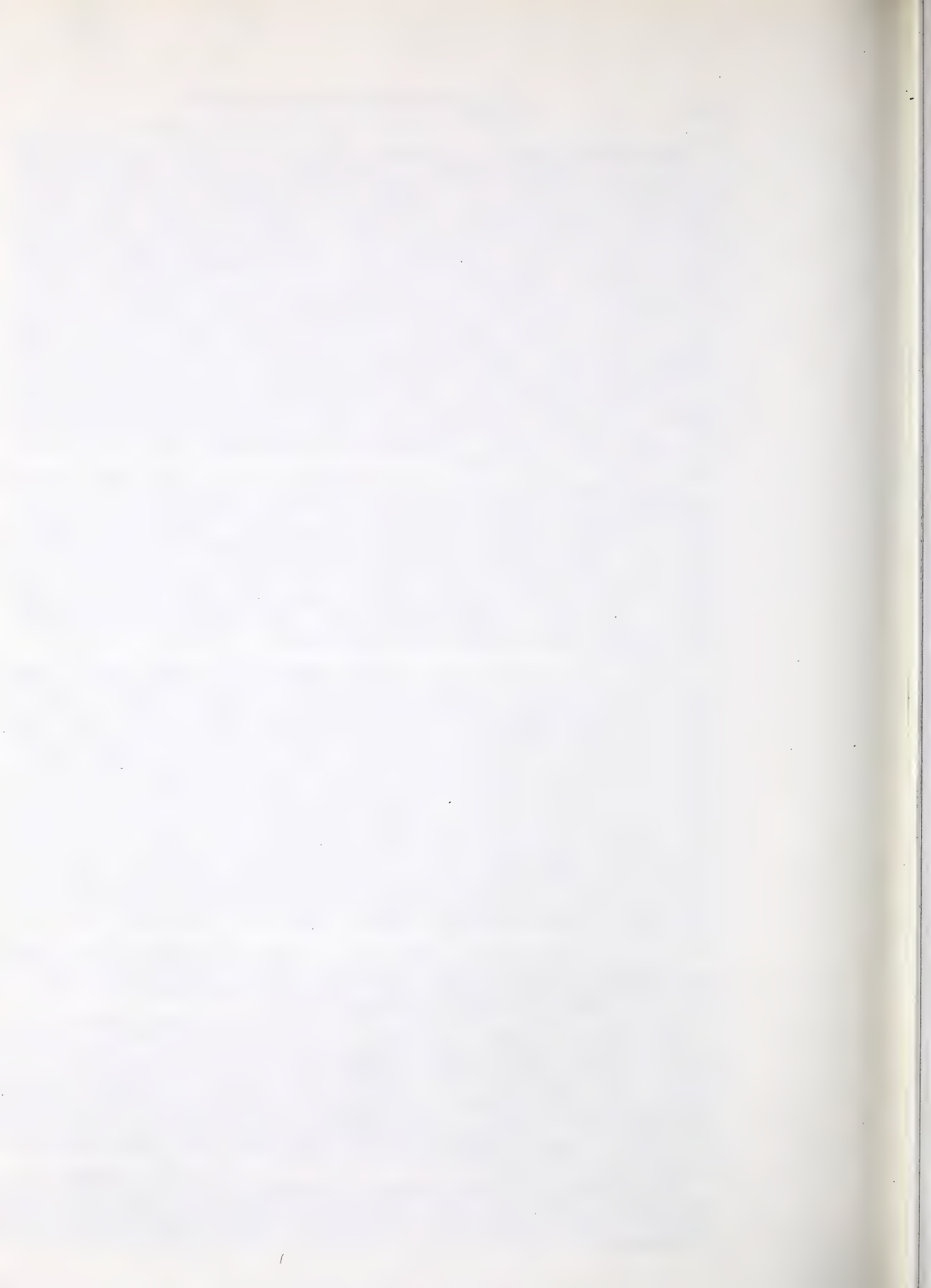
Burrill, Marquis F., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., on April 29, 1827. He is a general farmer and now owns a part of the farm purchased by his grandfather at his early settlement. Marquis F. was married in February, 1852, to Jane Mills. She was born in Shelburne, Vt., in 1829. They had a family of eleven children born to them, seven of whom are now living. Jane was a daughter of Enos and Harriet (Felch) Mills. He was born in Hinesburg, Vt., and Harriet was born in Connecticut. Marquis F. Burrill was a son of Nelson and Chloe (Gray) Burrill, who were born in Hinesburg, Vt. They had five children born to them, Marcus F., Oscar, Matilda, Everette, and Henry. Nelson Burrill died on January 24, 1860. He was a son of Tille and Hannah (Davis) Burrill. Tille was born in New Milford, Conn., and at the age of fourteen years he settled in Hinesburg, Vt., with his father, Andrew Burrill, of Hinesburg, Vt.

Byington, Alfred Anson, Charlotte, was born in Williston, Vt., in 1830, where he resided till twenty-three years old. He then spent several years in California, returning to Vermont in 1857, and lived in Hinesburg and Shelburne till 1869, when he came to Charlotte. He has been selectman for three terms, lister two terms, and justice of the peace for ten years, superintendent of schools and also held other minor offices of the town of Charlotte. He was married in 1858 to Mary Ann Marsh, who was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1835. They have had a family of six children born to them, Charles M., born February 10, 1860; Jennie M., born August 31, 1862, married in 1883 to George Prindle; Burton L., born March 2, 1866; Anna L., born June 22, 1868; Ethel S., born March 8, 1871; and Percy F., born September 5, 1876. Mary Ann Byington was a daughter of Joseph and Maria (Taylor) Marsh, of Hinesburg, Vt. Joseph Marsh was a son of Daniel and Chloe (Norton) Marsh, who were natives of Wallington, Mass., and early settlers in Hinesburg, Vt. Alfred Anson Byington was a son of Anson and Theoda (Cunningham) Byington. He was born in Charlotte, Vt., and died in 1869. She was born in Charlotte, Vt., and died in 1850. They had a family of twelve children born to them, six of whom are now living, William W., Myron M., Sidney S., Alfred A., Lucy L. (now Mrs. E. R. Newell), Ermina (now Mrs. Lewis).

Campbell, McKay, Colchester, Mallett Bay p. o., was born in Durness, county Inverness, Scotland, on November 20, 1839, and came to America in 1841, and settled in Colchester, Vt., in May, 1883, where he has since resided. From 1883 to the spring of 1886 he was proprietor of the Mallett Bay House, a popular summer resort.

Cary, Silas B., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a farmer and was born in Colchester, Vt., on November 9, 1837. He was a son of Elisha and Lucy (Wright) Cary. His paternal grandfather, Seth Cary, and his maternal grandfather, Inman Wright, were among the pioneers of Colchester, Vt. The children of Seth Cary who grew to maturity were Elisha, Jesse, Adolphus, and Chloe; of these Elisha had a family of three children, James, Eliza and Silas B. Silas B. spent the early part of his life in Colchester, Vt., and where he now resides. He married Abbie Wright, a daughter of Nelson and Mary (Mayo) Wright, who were residents of Colchester, Vt. They have had a family of five children born to them, Fred A., Mary L., Marcus N., Charles S., and Grace M.

Caswell, Seymour A., Williston, was born in Huntington, Vt., on March 30, 1826. He is a farmer and owns a farm consisting of 240 acres; also has a dairy of forty cows. He was a son of David and Anne (Snyder) Caswell. His paternal grandfather, David Caswell, was a native of Tinmouth, Vt., and was among the first settlers in Huntington, Vt., where he lived and



died. He had a family of nine children, Sally, Hannah, Phebe, Daniel, David, Fanny, Melinda, Polly, and Betsey. David Caswell, jr., had a family of eight children, Sally, Harry, Nancy, Hester, Seymour Ambler, Harriet, Seymour A., and Maria. Seymour A. Caswell's maternal grandfather was Jacob Snyder, who was a native of Pittstown, N. Y., and an early pioneer of Huntington, Vt. His paternal great-grandfather, Ezra Caswell, was an early pioneer of Milton, Vt. Seymour A. settled in Williston, Vt., in 1863. He was married in 1857 to Susan Gove, a daughter of John and Ruth (Bedee) Gove. They have had three children born to them, Clarence D., Flora A., and Willie.

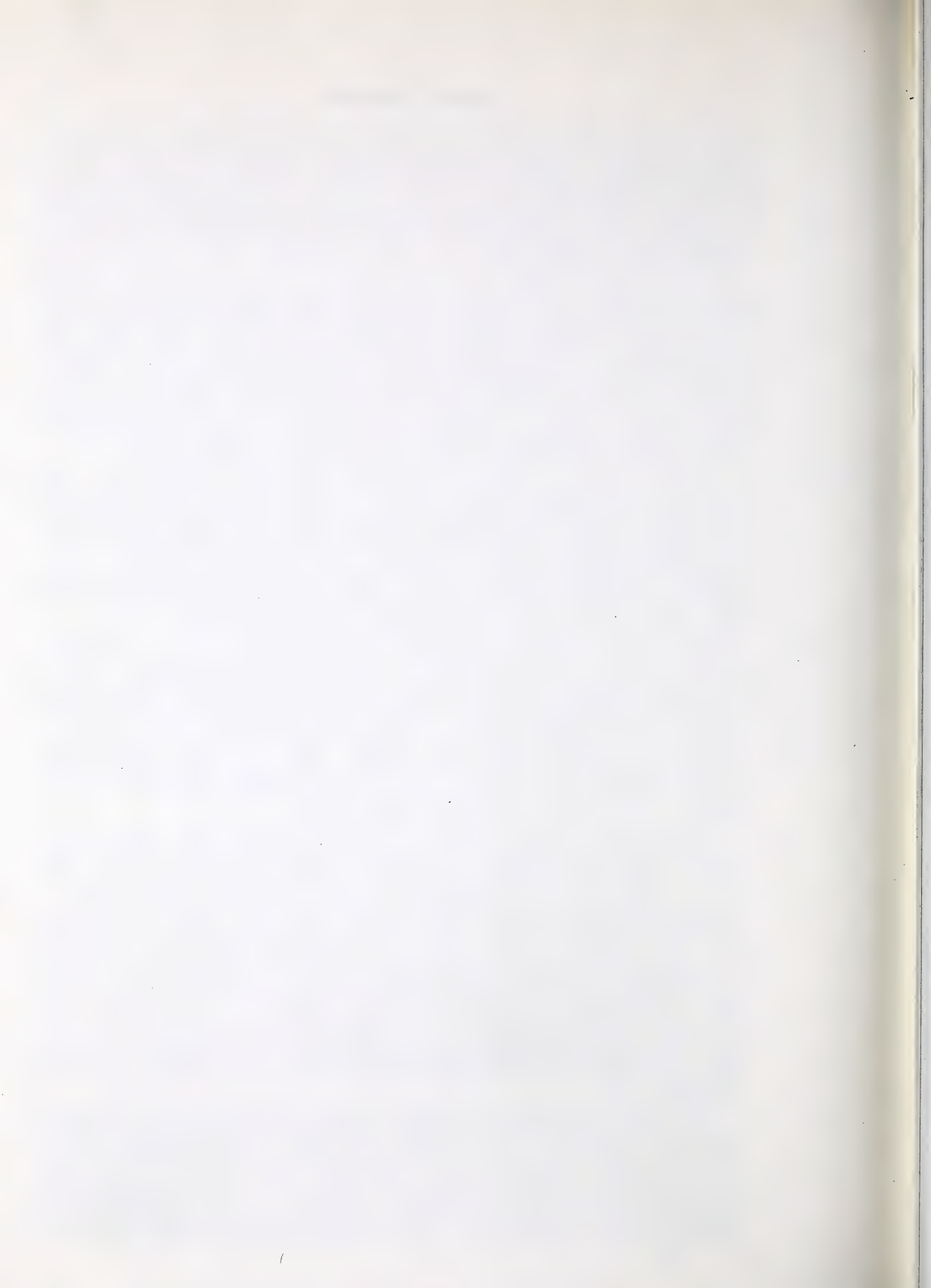
Chapman, George A., Williston, is a farmer and dairyman and was born in North Cavendish, Vt., on February 18, 1811. He was a son of Jonathan and Polly (Adams) Chapman. He was educated in his native town and came to Williston, Vt., in 1840. He removed to Jericho in 1842, where he resided till 1865, when he removed to Williston, Vt., again, and settled on the farm which he now owns and occupies. He was married in 1836 to Mary L. Wright, a daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Dunham) Wright, who were among the pioneers of Williston, Vt. To this marriage was born one daughter and two sons. The daughter and one son are not living now. They left no children. The other son, Marvin W. Chapman, was married twice. His first wife was Lucy A. Thomson, and his second wife was Lucia B. Johnson, a daughter of John and Lucy (Crane) Johnson, by whom he had one child, Lucian Paul. George A. Chapman is a prominent farmer of Williston, Vt., occupying a farm of 336 acres.

Cilley, Alvin W., Essex, is a farmer and was born in Underhill, Vt., on July 17, 1854. He was married in 1879 to Amanda Ellis, a daughter of Joseph and Betsey Ellis, of Essex, Vt. To them have been born one child, Arthur J. Alvin W. was a son of Walter H. and Caroline (Choate) Cilley. His paternal grandfather was Richard Cilley, who was from New Hampshire and settled in Underhill, Vt., in 1825, where he resided until the time of his death. He had a family of four children, Walter H., Joseph, Emily and Eliza. Of these children Walter lived in Underhill, Vt., until 1866, when he removed to Essex, Vt. He had a family of five children, Doctor Frank, Alice, Alvin W., Fred and Albina. Alvin W.'s maternal grandfather was John Choate, who was a native of New Hampshire and a pioneer in Underhill, Vt.

Clark, Hiram A., Williston, is a farmer, and was born in Williston, Vt., on August 31, 1836. He now occupies the old homestead which was owned by Thomas Chittenden, who was the first governor of Vermont. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1880 and 1881. He was married in October, 1863, to Juliette Smith, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Eunice (Boardman) Smith, of Colchester, Vt. He has had four children born to him, Marvin, Flora, Belle, and Frank. Hiram A. Clark was a son of Wright and Priscilla (Wright) Clark, who settled in Williston, Vt., in 1830. His father was twice married. His first wife was Lucy Hinkley, by whom he had three children: Justus, Philo, and Emily. His second wife was Priscilla Wright, a daughter of Elisha Wright, who settled in Williston, Vt., in 1795. By his second marriage he had a family of seven children born to him: Aurrill, Jason, Mary, Hiram A., Paul, Sarah, and Marvin. Wright Clark died in 1866, aged eighty years.

Clark, Homer, Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in New Milford, Conn., in February, 1802, and died in Charlotte, Vt., in November, 1879, where he settled in 1823. He was married in 1827 to Elvira Baldwin, a daughter of Ely Baldwin. She was born in New Milford, Conn., in 1808, and came to Charlotte, Vt., in 1823 and resided with her uncle, Amos Clark, until her marriage. They had a family of thirteen children born to them, eight of whom are now living, Caroline, now Mrs. E. S. Powell; Vienna, now Mrs. C. W. Read; Harriet; Martha A., now Mrs. G. A. Foote; George (married Sarah Woorster); Jane, now Mrs. L. C. Prindle; Jay A., married Susan I. Foote; and Brayton J. (married Hattie Storrs; they have had two daughters born to them, Frances E. and Cora E.) Brayton J. is a farmer and was a selectman in 1885. The five who are dead are Eli B., Paulina, Erasmus D., Mary E., and Flora E. Elvira Clark is now the oldest and only living resident of East Charlotte who resided there in 1823. Homer Clark was a son of Joseph Clark, of Connecticut, and Amos Clark, who was an early settler, was a brother of Joseph Clark. Homer resided with Amos Clark until after his marriage. He purchased the Clark homestead about 1830, where his life was spent. George A. Clark, a son of Homer Clark, enlisted on the nine months' call, served about a year, and was discharged in 1861.

Clark, Jay A., Hinesburg, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1848. He was married in 1877 to Susan I. Foote, of Charlotte, Vt. They have had a family of three children born to them, Carrie E., Homer F., and Fay E. Susan was a daughter of Charles P. and Lucy A. (Barton) Foote. She was born in Charlotte, Vt., and was a daughter of William S. Barton. Charles died in 1884, and his wife, Lucy A., died in 1881. They had a family of three children born to them, Wilbur, William S., and Susan I. Charles P. was a son of Gideon Foote, who settled in this county in 1800. Jay A. Clark was a son of Homer and Elvira (Baldwin) Clark. He was born in New Milford, Conn., in February, 1802, she was born in the same place in 1808.



They were married in Charlotte, Vt., in 1827, where Homer settled in 1823. They had a family of thirteen children born to them, eight of whom are now living, Caroline, Vienna, Harriet, Martha A., George (enlisted on nine months' call and served in the 14th Vermont Regiment in 1862), Jane, Jay A., and Brayton J. Homer died in November, 1879. He became a leading and successful man of his town, holding many of the town offices. He purchased his large farm, which is now in the hands of his widow and family. Elvira was a daughter of Eli and Anne (Gunn) Baldwin. They were natives of New Milford, Conn. Elvira came to Charlotte, Vt., to live with her uncle, Amos Clark, in 1823, with whom she resided until her marriage, and ever after performed acts of kindness to her uncle, which continued until his death, which occurred in 1842; as he had no family she filled the place of a daughter to him.

Conant, Henry, Colchester, Winooski p. o., was born in Roxbury, Mass., on October 4, 1832. He was a son of Henry and Cynthia (Scott) Conant. At the age of fifteen years he went to sea, and followed the occupation of a sailor up to 1855, after which he worked at the coopers' trade until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the U. S. navy on May 7, 1865, and while doing duty on board ship in 1864 he sustained a fracture of the fibula, from which he has suffered ever since. He settled in Winooski, Vt., in 1869, where he has been in the employ of the Burlington Woolen Company, and has been foreman of the wool-sorting department since 1877.

Cook, Charles B., Charlotte, was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1814. He is a general farmer and now owns and occupies the old Cook homestead, which was purchased in 1825. He has been selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, and represented his town in 1853 and 1854. He was married in 1836 to Harriet M. Breakenridge, of Charlotte, Vt. She died in 1841. He married his second wife, Mary A. Callender, in 1864. She was born in Northfield, Mass., in 1828. They have had three children born to them, Mary C., Charles D., and Pearl. Charles B. was a son of David and Hannah (Beach) Cook. He was born in Litchfield county, Conn., January, 1781, and she was born in the same county in June, 1781. They were married in 1806, and settled in Charlotte, Vt., the same year, where David engaged in business as a farmer. He purchased the Cook homestead, which is one-half mile from the station, in 1825, where he died in 1857, and she in 1870. They had a family of three children born to them, Mary, now the widow of Mr. Barker; Charles, born in 1814, and married Harriet M. Breakenridge; and Harriet P., born in 1816.

Corey, Russell A., Hinesburg, was born on March 4, 1848, in Hinesburg, Vt. He purchased the town custom and flouring mill in 1876, which was built by Murray & Patrick. He ran this mill for five years, and now rents the same, and gives his attention to general farming and stock-raising. He was lister of the town in 1885. He was married in 1871 to Lovinia Fish, who was born in Eden, Lamoille county, Vt., in 1847. She was a daughter of Clark and Olive Fish. Russell and Lovinia have had a family of four children born to them, Clark F., born in 1872; Amos J., born in 1874; and twins, Homer R. and Herbert C., born in 1879. Russell A. was a son of Amos J. and Edith (Russell) Corey. She was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1828, and died in 1881. Amos J. was born in Eden, Lamoille County, Vt., in 1824, and died on December 3, 1866. They had a family of three children born to them, two of whom are now living, Russell A. and Chester, born in 1850. Edith (Russell) Corey was a daughter of Charles and Huldah Russell, who came from Rhode Island and settled in Hinesburg, Vt. They had a family of eleven children born to them, two of whom are now living, Elizabeth and Hiram.

Dean, Joshua M., Charlotte, North Ferrisburgh p. o., was born in Lincoln, Vt., in 1823. He purchased his farm in Charlotte of his father in 1853, where he now resides. He was justice of the peace for sixteen years, selectman for two years, and is now a director of the National Bank of Vergennes. He was married in 1845 to Lucy Miles, who was born in England in 1819. They have had two sons born to them, William Henry, who married Eliza Newton, of New York, and is now residing in Ferrisburgh, Vt., and James Richard, who married Alma Collins, of Monkton, Vt., and is now living and managing the home farm of 260 acres with his father. Lucy Dean was a daughter of Henry and Mary Miles, who were born in England, and settled in Monkton, Vt., in 1843, where they died in 1885, at the age of ninety years. Joshua M. was a son of William and Lydia (Meade) Dean. She was born in New Hampshire on December 28, 1794, and died on October 18, 1851. He was born in Monkton, Vt., on May 13, 1795, and died in Ferrisburgh on June 1, 1874. They were married on September 23, 1819, and had a family of four children born to them, Eliza H., Joshua M., Sarah B., and William L., who is now a clergyman of the Society of Friends, and pastor of a church in Batavia, N. Y. William Dean was a son of James and Sarah (Bates) Dean, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Monkton, Vt., about 1792, but soon removed to Lincoln, Vt., where James died in 1802, and was the first white man buried in that town. His wife died in New Haven, Vt., in 1860. William Dean came to Charlotte, Vt., from Lincoln in 1825, and settled on the homestead farm now owned by his son Joshua.



Deavitt, Henry N., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is an attorney, and was born in Richmond, Vt., on March 18, 1842. He was a son of Samuel and Adeline (Preston) Deavitt. His father was a native of Troy, N. Y. His maternal grandfather, Noah Preston, was of English descent, and was among the pioneers of Richmond, Vt. Henry N. Deavitt was reared in Richmond, Vt., and Boston, Mass. He began the study of law in 1862 in the office of Luther Henry, of Waterbury, Vt. In December, 1863, he entered the office of Jeremiah French, in Burlington, Vt., with whom he remained until August 17, 1864, when he enlisted in Co. A, 1st Vt. Cavalry, and was honorably discharged on June 15, 1865. He entered the Albany Law School in September, 1865, and in December, 1866, he entered the law office of Judge Redfield, of Montpelier, Vt., with whom he remained until the March term of court in 1867, when he was admitted to the bar, and has been in active practice ever since. He settled in Winooski, Vt., in 1884, and now practices in all of the courts.

Denham, James, Shelburne, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1834. He settled in Shelburne, Vt., in 1852, in the employ of the Champlain Transportation Company as a machinist, and soon after became a master mechanic. He remained in the employ of this company until 1883, when he was appointed chief engineer, a position which he resigned in the fall of 1884. He was appointed U. S. local inspector of steamboats of the district of Burlington, Vt., in 1881, resigned the office in the summer of 1886, and purchased the property in Shelburne Falls known as the grist-mill and saw-mill, and owns and operates the same at the present time. He was married in 1860 to Kate Stuart, who was born in Rockburn, Province of Quebec. She died in 1867, leaving three children, James T., Jessie S., and Kate S. James then married his second wife, Mary Cain, of Rockburn, Province of Quebec, on June 16, 1869. They have had a family of nine children born to them, Ada, Fred, Maud, Florence, Gertrude, George, Ernest, Stuart, and Lois. James Denham was a son of George and Elizabeth (Rutherford) Denham, who were born and married in Edinburgh, Scotland. They settled in Canada in 1832. George died in Montreal, Canada, and Elizabeth died in Leith, Scotland, leaving a family of two sons and four daughters.

Dodge, William H., Charlotte, was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., in 1859. He was brought up on the farm, and at an early age started in life as a clerk, after which he was engaged as a brakeman on the Central Vermont Railroad, where he lost his right arm while performing his duties in 1785. He was soon after put in charge of important positions of trust, which he now occupies. He was appointed general ticket, telegraph, express, and station agent, at Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vt., in 1877. He is now largely engaged in the culture of bees, and is the second largest producer in the State, having four large yards. He was a son of Oliver and Lodusky (Shippu) Dodge. They had a family of three sons born to them, Herman O., William H., and Frank L. Oliver was born in Canada, Province of Quebec, in 1809, and came to Shrewsbury with his father, John Dodge, in 1812, after which he became a successful farmer, and now owns a farm of 200 acres in Wallingford, Vt.

Dunlap, George, Westford, was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Westford, Vt., during his boyhood. He married Eunice Farnsworth, a daughter of Joel Farnsworth, by whom he had a family of two children; Sarah, the eldest daughter, married Alfred G. Varney. Others of the family still reside in Westford, Vt., and are a highly respected family. George Dunlap died in January, 1871. His wife, Eunice, died in February, 1870.

Douglas, S. S., Williston, is a farmer in Williston, Vt., and was born in Louisville, St. Lawrence county, New York, on June 9, 1811. He was a son of Daniel and Sarah (Messenger) Douglas. His father was a native of Chelsea, Vt., and settled in Williston in 1817, where he lived and died, his death occurring at his son Sheldon's home in 1883, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. His wife (Sarah Messenger) died six years before him, in her ninety-first year. They had a family of seven children, Seth Sheldon, Cynthia, Cassius (deceased), Milo, Henry (deceased), Louise and Maria. His maternal grandfather was Roderick Messenger, who was an early pioneer in Jericho, Vt., coming with Governor Thomas Chittenden. His paternal grandfather was Ivory Douglas, one of the first settlers of Chelsea, Vt. S. Sheldon Douglas has always resided in Chittenden county, Vermont. In 1835 he purchased a farm of 500 acres in Jericho, Vt., known as the Noah Chittenden farm, 300 acres of which was woodland, consisting largely of pine. In 1841 he changed with Rufus Bishop for a dairy farm of 300 acres in Hinesburg, Vt., and in 1845 purchased an additional 200 acres. In 1854 he sold his Hinesburg farm, and bought a farm of 300 acres in Williston. In 1871 he sold out to his son William, and bought a farm of 106 acres, where he now resides. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Ann Brownell, a daughter of Samuel and Zeruah (Forbes) Brownell, of Williston, Vt., and by whom he had four children, William B., Nelson J., Daniel, and Mary Z. His second wife was Miranda (Fay) (Pine), a daughter of Safford and Rhoda Fay, of Richmond, Vt. His children are all deceased but William B., who resides on the old farm in Williston.

Edson, Simeon H., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a carpenter and farmer, and was born in



Morrisville, Vt., on July 8, 1828. He was a son of Austin and Eliza (Bundy) Edson. His mother settled in Colchester, Vt., in 1836, where she married James Wright, who settled on the farm which is now owned and occupied by Simeon H., and where his mother died in 1876. Simeon H. was brought up in Randolph, Vt., where he remained until nineteen years of age, when he came to Colchester, Vt., where he has since resided. He has been married twice. His first wife was Augusta Leonard, of Nashua, N. H., by whom he had four children, Emma E., Clara C., Charles L., Julius H. His second wife was Mary A. Reilly. Mr. Edson has held many of the offices in his town.

Ellis, John, Huntington, first came to Richmond, Vt., about the year 1800. He married Catherine Bunker, of Huntington, Vt., and by her had a family of two children, John Bard and Guy D. John B. married Jane Gotham, of Lancaster, Vt., and by her had a family of four children, Cynthia, John M., Emma Jane, and Ellen A. John B. Ellis gave each of his children \$1,000 at their marriage. He served during the late war as second sergeant Co. F, Thirteenth Vermont Vol. infantry, under the command of Colonel Randell. Guy D. Ellis married Sarah Ann Nichols, of Richmond, Vt., by whom he had a family of two children, Ella and Carrie M. Guy D. Ellis has been very frequently called upon to hold many of the town offices, and is a man of excellent judgment in business matters. The probate court selects Mr. Ellis as administrator on frequent occasions. These substantial sons of John Ellis are among the best known and respected citizens of Huntington, Vt., and both enjoy the comforts of home honestly obtained through honest toil.

Evarts, James, Colchester, Winooski p. o., proprietor of the Stevens House at Winooski, Vt., was born in Georgia, Vt., on July 28, 1823. He was a son of Jonathan T. and Electa (Wilcox) Evarts, who came from Connecticut, and were of English descent, and were among the early settlers of Georgia, Vt. His uncle, Jeremiah Evarts, is the father of William Evarts, senator from New York. Jonathan settled in Georgia, Vt., in 1787, and was one of the original proprietors of the township. James was reared in Georgia, Vt., where he engaged in farming up to 1881, when he removed to Burlington, Vt., and the same year settled in Winooski, Vt., and embarked in the hotel business, a business which he has carried on to the present time, and in which he has been very successful. He purchased the Stevens House in 1883. The building was built by Edwards and Stevens in 1867 and 1868, and is a three-story brick. It is one of the best hotels in the county. James Evarts was married in 1851 to Lura A. Allen, a daughter of Abijah and Eunice (Grant) Allen, of Fairfield, Vt. They have had one child born to them, Allen J. Mrs. Evarts was a niece of Heman Allen, late member of Congress.

Farrand, Zenas H., Essex, is a botanist largely engaged in collecting indigenous roots, herbs, barks, etc. Was born in Hinesburg, Vt., December 19, 1829. He was a son of Stephen and Betsey (Hastings) Farrand. Stephen Farrand was born February 1, 1796, and married to Betsey Hastings, a daughter of John and Polly (Abbot) Hastings, of Hyde Park, Vt., November 17, 1828. Her parents were among the first settlers in Hyde Park, coming from New Hampshire on horseback, moving all their goods in a pair of saddle-bags and a large silk handkerchief. They soon had a log shanty, with a stump for a table. This was a hard year, being compelled to subsist largely, during the fore part of the season, on herbage, ground-nuts and berries, and in the winter their only food consisted of half a bushel of corn pounded in a hole in the top of a stump, with the head of an axe for a pestle; this was mixed with a jelly made by boiling basswood buds in water and with a little salt was their only food for two months. His paternal parents were Joseph and Ruth (Hines) Farrand, natives of New Milford, Conn., from where he and his family and Joseph Farrand, sr. (born January 1, 1728, and died in Hinesburg, March 28, 1806), came to Hinesburg, being among the pioneers of Hinesburg, coming there in 1787. Joseph Farrand, jr., was born January 7, 1759, and died on June 22, 1840. He was a soldier, serving during the whole of the Revolutionary struggle, and from long hardship and exposure contracted a cold that so affected his head and left hip and leg that he was always lame, and for the last thirty-five years of his life was unable to go a step only with crutches, and the last twenty years was totally blind and very deaf. His children were Laura, Benjamin, Clarissa, Almira and Stephen. Stephen resided in Hinesburg, Vt., until April, 1855, when he settled in Essex, Vt., where he died October 5, 1868. Mother was born June 17, 1779, and died February 22, 1849. They had two children — Zenas H. and Mary A. Zenas H. Farrand settled in Essex, Vt., in 1855, and was married in October, 1867, to Marian R. Phillips, oldest daughter of Solomon and Susannah (Sherman) Phillips, of Hinesburg, Vt. Zenas H. and Marion R. Farrand have a family of six children now living — Laura J., Frank H., Mary L., Betsey S., Gertrude M. and Zenas W. P. Mary A. Farrand settled in Essex, Vt., in 1855, and married Wesley Hazelton, of Essex, Vt., March, 1857. They have a family of two children living — Flora E. and Zenas W. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1859, and in 1861 raised a company of militia and went to Virginia as captain of Co. I, 6th Vermont Vols. His parents, Samuel and Rachel (Shattuck) Hazelton, were among the pioneers of Essex, Vt.



Fay, Alfred C., Williston, was born in Williston, Vt., on March 6, 1843. He served two years in Co. E, 1st Cavalry, in the late War of the Rebellion. He was a son of Roswell B. and Ann (Cutter) Fay. His paternal grandfather, John Fay, was a son of Nathan Fay, who settled in Richmond, Vt., in 1790. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and participated in the battle of Bennington, and was a son of John Fay, who was killed at the battle. The grandfather of Alfred C. settled in Williston, Vt., in 1790. He had a family of seven children — Roswell B., Electa, Roxana, Daniel B., Julius, Edith and Hiram. Of these children Roswell B. settled in Williston, Vt., in 1838, and engaged in farming. He always took an active part in public affairs, representing the town in the Legislature for several terms, and was probate judge for several years. He had a family of four children — Marcia E., John M., Alfred C., Cynthia R. Alfred C. was married in 1879 to Adelaide Brownell, a daughter of George W. and Almira (Barry) Brownell, of Williston, Vt.

Fay, Nathan, Richmond, a direct descendant of the famous Fay family, of Revolutionary days, was born at Bennington, Vt., on November 15, 1760, and settled in Richmond, Vt., about the year 1786 on the farm on which his grandson Safford now resides. Nathan married Mary Safford, who bore him ten children — John, Nathan (who died in childhood), Henry, Nathan 2d, Polly, Safford, Hiram, Jonas, Joseph and Truman. Of these children Nathan married Polly Murray for his first wife, by whom he had one child, Nathan Murray Fay, now of Essex. His second wife was Polly Colby, by whom he had the following children: Safford, Sarah, Sarah Ann, Martha, Harry C., Enos and Elliott and Arnold C. Safford, the son of the pioneer, married Armina M. Brownson, of Richmond, Vt. Their children were Ellen, Francis, Frederick W. and Eugene H. The farm on which Safford Fay now resides has been in the family for over a hundred years, and the residence which is now occupied by him was built in 1809. He represented his town in the Legislature of Vermont in 1882.

Finney, Mitchell J., Hinesburg, was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1844. He enlisted in Co. E, First Vt. Cavalry, on January 7, 1862, under Colonel Platt, and served three years and nineteen days, and was discharged at Winchester, Virginia, in February, 1865, being disabled from wounds received on November 12, 1864. He first settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1857, and engaged in farming. He has been lister and held many of the town and district offices. He was married in 1868 to Caroline Mason, who was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1849. They have had one son born to them, Frank F., in 1876. Caroline (Mason) Finney was a daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Wyman) Mason. Abigail was born in Hinesburg, Vt., and was a daughter of Abel and Polly Wyman, and Abel was born in 1794 and died in 1861. He was born in Clarendon, Vt., and was a son of Israel and Mary Wyman, who settled in this county about 1815 and purchased a large tract of land, consisting of some thousand acres, and engaged in farming, lumbering and stock raising until his death in 1861. Polly (Nois) Wyman was born in Corinth in 1798 and died April 11, 1876. Samuel Mason was born in Starksboro, Vt., and died in the West.

Flanagan, George W., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1836. He is now owner and proprietor of the Hinesburgh Hotel, purchasing the property in 1869, it being the early and prominent house of the county. He was married in December, 1857, to Loraine H. Benedict. They have had five children born to them — Lucy L., Gertrude, Georgiana, Josephine and Mary Ellen. George W. Flanagan was a son of Howell C. and Eliza (Love) Flanagan, who were married on October 5, 1829. Eliza died in 1879, leaving three children — Lucy, George W. and Lizzie. Howell C. Flanagan was a son of John F. and Martha (Towner) Flanagan, of Addison county, Vt. They died in Vergennes, Vt. They had ten children born to them, three of whom are now living — Howell, Martha and Ursula. Loraine H. (Benedict) Flanagan was a daughter of Levy F. and Olla (Manwell) Benedict. She was born in Richmond, Vt., in June, 1811, and they were married in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1831. Levi F. was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1808 and died in 1866. They had twelve children born to them, two sons and ten daughters.

Flanagan, Howell C., Hinesburg, was born in Vergennes, Vt., in 1809. He learned the tan and currier trade in Vergennes, Vt., and settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1827 and engaged in the tanning and farming business for many years. He was married on October 5, 1829, to Eliza Love. She died in 1879, leaving a family of three children — Lucy, George W. and Lizzie. Eliza was a daughter of George W. and Lucy (Place) Love, who were natives of Rhode Island, but settled in Hinesburg, Vt., about 1800, where Eliza was born. Howell C. married his second wife, Mrs. Rebecca O. Griffin, in 1831. Howell C. Flanagan was a son of John F. and Martha (Towner) Flanagan, who died in Vergennes, Vt. They had a family of ten children, three of whom are now living — Howell C., Martha and Ursula.

Fletcher, William, Essex, of the firm of Fletcher and Son, engaged in the grocery and butcher business, was born on February 17, 1835. He was a son of Samuel and Mary (Holmes) Fletcher, who emigrated to America in 1842, and settled in Fairfax, Vt. They afterward removed to Canada, where they died. William Fletcher settled in Essex, Vt., in 1855 and engaged in farm-



ing, in which he engaged until 1865, when he embarked in his present business, and in 1878 his son entered partnership with him, and they are now doing business under the firm name of Fletcher & Son. He has always taken an active part in all public affairs of the town. He has held the office of justice of the peace, was elected representative of his town in 1884, and was also chairman of the committee on highways, bridges and ferries.

Foote, George A., Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1839. He has been lister three terms, was first selectman three terms, and held other minor town offices. He was a merchant for several years and retired in 1885. He is now engaged in the culture of fruit and in the general farming and shipping business. He was married in 1861 to Martha A. Clark, a daughter of Homer and Elvira Clark. They have had one son born to them, Darwin, born in 1862, and married to Florence Gove. George A. Foote was a son of Johnson and Sarah (Alexander) Foote. Johnson Foote was born in 1802 and died in 1875; Sarah was born on May 17, 1803, and died in 1875. They were married on January 20, 1823. Johnson H. Foote was a son of Simeon Foote, a native of Connecticut. Sarah was a daughter of Elijah and Sylvia (Staples) Alexander. He was born in New Hampshire and she was born in Danby, Vt., and settled in this town in 1799.

Freeman, William Seymour, Richmond, was a native of Tolland, Hamden county, Mass., and was born on the 29th day of February, 1820. At the age of twenty-four years he came to Richmond, Vt. For several years he was engaged in the mercantile business, and with a partner had as many as fifteen peddling wagons on the road at one time. This business was subsequently sold to his partner, Chauncey Norton. Mr. Freeman kept a hotel for a time at a place which was known as the "Chequered House," but during his later years has turned his attention to farming, at which he has been reasonably successful. He married Amanda M. Whitcomb, a daughter of Joshua Whitcomb, of Richmond, Vt., by whom he had five children: Emery L., Frank F., William DeWitt (who died during childhood), Edwin Whitcomb, and William (who died at the age of four years). By frugality, industry and energy Mr. Freeman has succeeded well in life, now owning an extensive farm of about 800 acres, just out of the village. The house was for sixty years used as a hotel, and has stood for 100 years.

Gillett, Heman, Bolton, was a pioneer of Chittenden county. His children were Eliza, James M., Sidney, Miranda, Lake H., Marcia and Mary. Lake H. is the owner of a well located farm in Bolton, consisting of 380 acres. He married Miranda Dike, of Huntington, and has one child, Elma.

Gordon, William, and Mary (Thurber) Bolton, were married at Corinth, Vt., on the 4th day of July, 1844, and went to Berkshire to reside. In 1851 the family came to Bolton, Vt., where they have since resided. William Gordon was an invalid for many years, not being able to engage actively in business; still by careful management and good judgment he acquired a good property. His farm now consists of about 300 acres. The children of this family were Ann Maria, who died in 1860; Robert Truman, a rising young lawyer of Montpelier; William Franklin, who died in 1860; Robert, Abbie V., who married Henry Atchison of Morristown; John W., of Rochester, Mass.; George McClellan, of Bolton, Vt. William Gordon died in May, 1882. In politics he was a firm Democrat.

Halbert, Hon. Alfred B. (deceased), Essex, was born in Essex, Vt., on January 13, 1826. He was a son of Horace and Abigail (Bradley) Halbert. His paternal grandparents were John and Asenath (Webb) Halbert, who were natives of Hinsdall, Mass., and settled in Essex, Vt., in 1807. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Bradley, was also a pioneer of Essex, Vt. Alfred B. received an academic education and always took an active part in all public affairs of the town. He was justice of the peace for twenty-nine years in succession, assistant judge of the county court in 1876-77 and 1878, represented his county in the State Senate in 1869 and 1870, was a member of the State Board of Agriculture from its organization, for many years. He was married in 1847 to Lois A. Page, a daughter of Ephraim R. and Louisa (Boynton) Page, of Fairfax, Vt. Mr. Halbert was an upright man and prominent in his own town and county. A public trust of some kind was ever in his hands and he was universally respected and beloved. He was a firm supporter of education and religion. All social and moral reforms had in him a strong advocate. He died universally respected and beloved.

Hale, William, Essex, is a farmer and surveyor, and was born in Walpole, N. H., on February 20, 1805. He was a son of Sherburne and Callia (Cutter) Hale, and was reared in Windham county, Vt. He took up the profession of surveying at the time of the survey of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, which he has followed more or less up to the present time in the State of Vermont, New York, Canada, Massachusetts, Ohio and Michigan. He has been married twice. His first wife was Ansy Gibson, of Rockingham, Vt., by whom he had two children: Laura G. (Mrs. J. W. Davidson), and Henry C. (who is now a resident of Washington Territory and an engineer on the N. P. Railroad.) His present wife was Hannah R. Enos, of Lester, Vt. Mr. Hale settled in Essex, Vt., in 1865, and has always resided here ever since.



Hapgood, Zeph., Essex, Essex Junction p. o., is proprietor of the "Junction House" and was born in Westford, Vt., on February 8, 1860. He was a son of Henry and Olive (Abbott) Hapgood. His paternal grandfather, Tillinghast Hapgood, and his maternal grandfather, Ira Abbott, were both pioneers of Jericho, Vt. Zeph. Hapgood was educated in Westford, Vt., and served four seasons as steward on the steamers *Horicon* and *Ticonderoga*, on Lake George. He was also steward on the steamer *A. Williams* for eight years, which plied the water of Lake Champlain. He settled in Essex Junction, Vt., in the fall of 1885, and embarked in his present business. He was married on September 12, 1885, to Minnie Hughes, of New York city.

Herrick, Warren T., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a retired merchant and was born in Morristown, Vt., on July 27, 1817. He was the son of Elisha and Zerviah (Tyler) Herrick, who were among the pioneers of Morristown, Vt., coming there from Waterbury, Vt., making the journey on horseback by marked trees. They were natives of Plainfield, N. H. Warren T. Herrick was brought up and educated in Morristown, Vt. He settled in Winooski in 1848, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed successfully up to 1870, when he retired from active business life, and since then he has been engaged in looking after his real estate. His wife was Lydia A. Small, a daughter of George and Orpha (Wilkins) Small, of Morristown, Vt. They have had two children born to them, Harriet A. (now Mrs. E. C. Mower) and Cornelia M. (now Mrs. E. R. Crandall). Mr. Herrick is a prominent citizen, and an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

Higbee, William W., Charlotte, was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1842. He has been justice of the peace since 1872, was elected town clerk in 1871, lister two terms, and held many of the minor offices of the town. He is also a general farmer. He was married in 1867 to Julia A. Phillips, of Owatonna, Minnesota. She died in 1878, leaving one daughter, Carrie A. William W. then married his second wife, Ada S. Booth, of Ferrisburgh, Vt., on October 1, 1879. They have had one daughter born to them, Mabel A. His first wife, Julia A. Phillips, was a daughter of Henry Phillips, of Homer, N. Y. William W. Higbee was a son of Peter V. and Miranda (Harding) Higbee. She was born in Shelburne, Vt., in 1814, and he was born in Ferrisburgh, Vt., in 1811. They were married in 1838 and had a family of three children born to them, William W., Edwin W., and Caroline E. Peter V. represented Charlotte, Vt., in the Legislature in 1861 and 1862 and held all of the important offices as well as minor offices of the town. He was a son of William and Olive (Van Vliete) Higbee, who settled in Charlotte, Vt., in 1816. William was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1772. They had a family of eight children born to them, five of whom are now living, Hannah, Sabrina, Sarah, Peter V., and Caroline. Miranda Higbee was a daughter of Caleb and Judith (Bartlett) Harding, who settled in this county about 1790.

Hill, jr., Thomas Chittenden, Charlotte, was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vt., in 1824, on the homestead farm which was purchased by his grandfather in 1782, and reared on the farm which he now owns and occupies. He was married in 1866 to Lovina Brady, who was born in Charlotte, Vt. She died in 1868, and Thomas then married for his second wife Mary H. Prindle, of Charlotte, Vt. She was a daughter of Midas M. Prindle and Sarah (Higbee) Prindle. They have had a family of four sons born to them, Thomas C., jr., Henry P., Martin C., and Midas M. The Hill family is one of the oldest in the county. Thomas, jr., was a son of Thomas and Lovina (Tupper) Hill. She was born in Ferrisburgh, Vt., on May 21, 1788, and died on February 4, 1849, and he died on March 4, 1865. They had a family of nine children born to them, four of whom are now living, George, James, Thomas C., and Elizabeth H. Thomas, sr., was a justice of the peace, a selectman, and held many other offices in the town. He was a son of James Hill, whose wife was sister of Governor Chittenden.

Hinsdell, Mitchell W., Saint George, was born in Saint George, Vt., on April 3, 1844. He was a son of Giles S. and Rebecca (Hoose) Hinsdell. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Hinsdell, of Canaan, Connecticut, who settled in Saint George in 1830, on the farm which is now occupied by Mitchell W. Hinsdell. Jacob Hinsdell was the first man to be married in the town of Saint George. His wife was Hannah Cook, by whom he had a family of four children, Giles S., Norman, Cornelia, and George. Of these children Giles S. always resided in Saint George, and was a farmer. He had a family of eight children, Oscar, Edgar, Orson, Hannah C., Anna, Seymour, Mitchell W., Norman B. Mitchell W. Hinsdell enlisted in September, 1864, in Co. K, 17th V. I., and served in the late War of the Rebellion. He participated in the battle of Petersburg and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1879, '80, '81 and '82. His maternal grandparents were Barnabas and Polly (Lincoln) Hoose, pioneers of Burlington, Vt.

Holmes, John, Charlotte, was born in Monkton, Addison county, Vt., in 1820. He was married in 1845 to Hannah Smith, of Peru, Clinton county, N. Y. They have had five children born to them, Gertrude M. (now Mrs. William B. Hazard), Mary (now Mrs. R. G. Whaley), William H. (married Mary A. Sherman in 1875), Charles T. (married in 1880 to Clara L.



Russell), and Lizzie S. John Holmes & Sons are large fruit growers, having a farm of 210 acres. They have an orchard of five thousand apple trees, the fruit of which is shipped direct to the London markets to their agent there. They also have five hundred pear trees and four hundred plum trees, and are also extensively engaged in the breeding of blooded horses, which well compare with Vermont's finest. John Holmes, though seriously affected with a combination of rheumatic difficulties for the past nine years, is ever cheerful. He was a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Hazard) Holmes. Sarah was a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Fish) Hazard. Nicholas was born in Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1780, and settled in Charlotte, Vt., in 1822 as a farmer. He was of the Quaker principle and faith. They had a family of five children born to them, two of whom are now living, John and Julia A. Nicholas died in 1863 and his wife died in 1866, aged seventy-four years. They were married in Ferrisburgh, Vt. The paternal grandfather, Nicholas Holmes, and his wife, Phoebe (Titus) Holmes, were early settlers in Monkton, Vt., and were natives of Dutchess county, N. Y.

Hosford, Dean, Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Charlotte, Vt., in August, 1823. He has held most of the town offices and now owns and occupies 250 acres of the old home-stand, which was purchased by his grandfather on settlement. He was married on May 16, 1848, to Ruby A. Parth, of Hinesburg, Vt. She died on November 18, 1882. Dean was a son of Heman and Polly (Dean) Hosford. She was born on July 25, 1789, in Monkton, Vt., and he was born in January, 1793. They were married in 1817 and had a family of three sons and four daughters born to them, four of whom are now living, Ezra, born in 1817; Dean, born in 1823; Mary and Amanda. Ellen married a Mr. Lyman and she died leaving a family of one son and two daughters. Hocum married Rebecca West. He died on May 24, 1877, leaving one son, Arthur. Heman Hosford died on May 24, 1877, and his wife Polly died on February 25, 1872. Dean's paternal grandfather, Roger Hosford, was born in Connecticut and settled in Vermont about 1785, and built the house now occupied by Dean about 1800. Heman Hosford held many of the town offices, represented the same in the Legislature, and was one of the representative men of his town.

Hull, Henry M., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1841. He was brought up as a merchant and became a partner in his father's business, where he remained until 1860, when he engaged in farming. He was drafted in 1863, furnished a substitute, and became a sutler in General Grant's Twenty-Fifth Division, and later a sutler to General Ben Butler's Division. He was at the taking of Fort Fisher. At the death of his father he became his successor in business, where he still continues dealing in all kinds of goods found in a country store. He has the finest general variety stock of any store in the State. He was married in 1860 to Elen A. Pierce, of Starksboro, Vt. She died in 1871, leaving two children, Alfred S. and Nina M. Alfred married Kate Nimblet, of Monkton, Vt., a daughter of Doctor Nimblet, in 1885. Nina M. is a graduate of the college at Montpelier and is now a teacher of music and painting at Washington, D. C. Henry M. married his second wife, Lucy A. Clark, of New York, in 1882. He was a son of Marcus and Sarah (Gibbs) Hull. He was born in New Hampshire, where they were married. He was born in Wallingford, Rutland county, Vt., in 1841, and died in 1871. His wife Sarah died in 1865.

Humphrey, George E., Essex, is a merchant and was born in Jericho, Vt., on December 8, 1789. He was a son of Edwin and Helen (Martin) Humphreys. His paternal grandfather, Edwin H. Humphreys, was a pioneer of Jericho, Vt., and was a farmer by occupation. He had a family of four children, James, George, Edwin and Albert. Of these children Edwin was born in Jericho, Vt., and was a merchant in early life in Richmond, Vt., where he remained for twenty years, and in later life he engaged in farming in Jericho, Vt. He had a family of two children, Maria, (Mrs. L. R. Hazen) and George W. He was reared and educated in Jericho, Vt., and settled in Essex, Vt., in November, 1885, where he embarked in his present business. He was married twice. His first wife was Lillie Stone, a daughter of Isaac and Anna (Bingham) Stone, of Jericho, Vt. To them was born one child, Lucien E. His second wife was Carrie Chapin, a daughter of Albert F. and Sarah (Palmer) Chapin, of Essex, Vt.

Humphreys, William Harrison, Essex, was born in Underhill, Vt., on December 18, 1835. He is a son of Daniel Clark and Amia (Douglas) Humphreys. His paternal grandfather and grandmother, Jonas and Caroline (Dixon) Humphreys, were pioneers of Underhill, Vt. They had a family of twelve children — Daniel C., Seymour, Jonas, jr., William, David, John, Amasa, Jackson (Cordelia, Cornelia, twins), Caroline, Jane Ann. Jonas Humphrey was in the War of 1812. He with his company stood guard to keep the British from landing on the Vermont side of the lake during the battle of Plattsburgh, N. Y. His father, Colonel William Humphreys, was or Gen. Washington's staff through the Revolution. Daniel C. Humphreys had a family of six children. — Leonora, Benajah D., Wm. H., Amos C., Amia C., twins, and Ada S. Daniel C.'s wife was a daughter of Benajah Douglas, of Cornwall, Conn., and who was a pioneer settler in Cornwall, Vt. Wm. H. Humphreys was in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting on October



30, 1861, in Company E. Second Regiment, United States sharp shooters, as private; promoted to corporal August 21, 1862; sergeant January 3, 1863; re-enlisted with his company as a veteran volunteer January 6, 1864; promoted as first sergeant March 8, 1864, and to first lieutenant October 12, 1864; transferred with his company into the Fourth Vermont Volunteers February 27, 1865; honorably mustered out at Washington, D. C., August 3, 1865; wounded April 2, 1865, while in front of Petersburg, Va., while charging on the enemy's works, losing his right leg above the knee. He was in twenty-seven battles of the late war. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary S. Sherburne, of Northwood, N. H., and a daughter of Warren and Elizabeth L. Sherburne, of Northfield, N. H. They had one child, Alice M., now married to George Benerdict, and now resides at Underhill, Vt. His second wife was Evaline M., daughter of Ezra and Lucy (Case) Slater, of Essex, Vt. He now resides in Essex Junction, Vt., and is a farmer and cattle dealer.

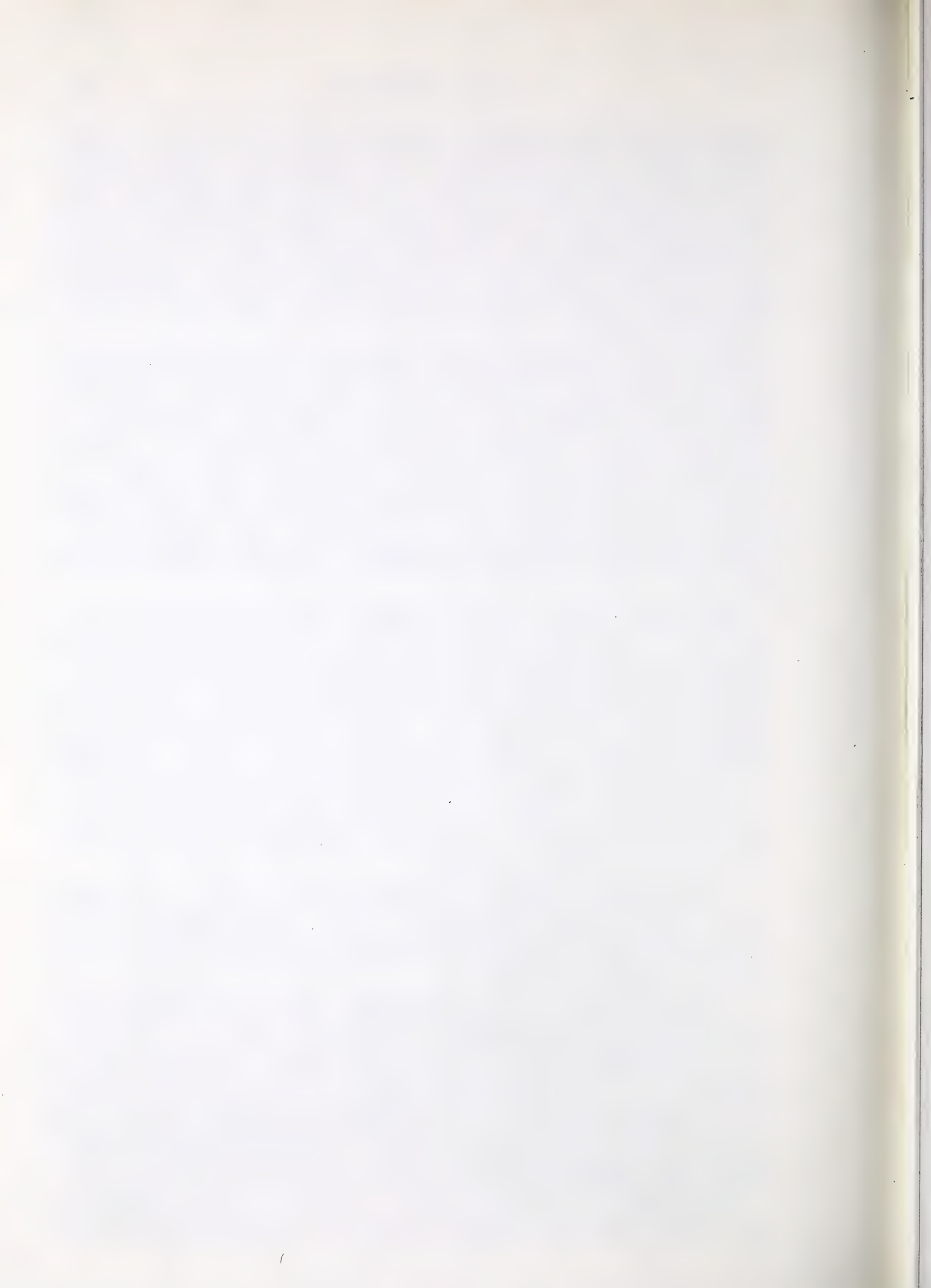
Hunter, David J., Essex, Essex Junction p. o., was born in New London, Conn., on March 13, 1834. He was a son of David and Rebecca (McCara) Hunter. He came to Essex Junction, Vt., in 1863, and embarked in the manufacture of wall paper with his father. In 1865 he became associated in business with his brother-in-law, J. Shiland, and done business under the firm name of Hunter & Shiland. They turn out on an average two tons of paper per day. He was married in 1875 to Ann E. Whitcomb, a daughter of Erastus F. and Palmeria (Barber) Whitcomb. They have had two children born to them, Leslie E. and Claude I. Mrs. Hunter's father, Erastus Whitcomb, was born in Richmond, Vt., on February 21, 1813, and was a son of Thomas Whitcomb, who settled in Richmond, Vt., in 1804. He removed to Essex, Vt., in 1834, and settled on the farm which is now occupied by his widow, and on which he resided until the time of his death, which occurred on August 11, 1882. He was a prominent farmer and citizen, and represented Essex, Vt., in the Legislature two terms. He was married on April 27, 1852, to Palmyra E., a daughter of Gideon and Averintha (Pierce) Barber, of Bolton, Vt. They had a family of four children born to them — Ann Elizabeth, Adelbert, Addie, and Irving.

Isham, Addison, Williston, is a farmer of Williston, Vt., and was born on August 15, 1841. He was a son of Ezra and Aurelia (Downer) Isham. His paternal grandfather was Jehiel Isham, a native of Connecticut, who settled in Saint George in 1790. He served in the War of the Revolution, enlisting at the age of fourteen years. He married Sarah Mobbs, and reared a family of thirteen children, of whom Ezra settled in Williston, Vt. His first wife was Aurelia Downer, by whom he had a family of six children, who grew to maturity — John D., Jackson, Addison, Benjamin F. (who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness), and Adelaide and Sheridan E. His second wife was Lucinda Grinshaw, of Williston, Vt., who was born in Canada, and by whom he had a family of four children who grew to maturity — Ruth, Mabel, Ella, and Lydia. Addison's maternal grandfather was John Downer, a native of Connecticut, and an early pioneer in Williston, Vt. He first settled on the farm which Addison now owns and occupies, cleared and improved the same, where he died in 1851, aged eighty-two years. His children were Lamire, Clarissa, Aurelia, and Julia. Addison has occupied the Downer homestead for thirty-four years. He was married in 1863 to Mary A. Isham, a daughter of Milton and Julia (Downer) Isham, of Williston, Vt. They have had three children born to them — Ichabod A., Carrie A., and Benjamin F.

Johnson, Horatio S., Williston, is a farmer, and was born in Williston, Vt., on October 22, 1841. He was a son of Dan and Sarah (Marshall) Johnson. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Johnson, and his great-grandfather, Dan Johnson, were early settlers in Williston, and his maternal grandfather was an early pioneer in Hinesburg, Vt. Horatio S. Johnson was born and brought up in Williston, Vt., and married Alice C. McEwen, a daughter of Augustus and Bolina (Palmer) McEwen, of Hinesburg, Vt.

Johnson, Dan, Williston, is a farmer, and was born in Williston, Vt., on December 26, 1817. He was a son of Nathan and Polly (Bennett) Johnson. His paternal grandfather was Dan Johnson, who was a native of Windham, Conn., who settled in Williston, Vt., in 1787, on the farm now owned by John Johnson, which he cleared and improved himself, and on which he resided until the time of his death. His children were Nathan and Anna (now Mrs. Uriah Stevens). At the death of his father Nathan came into possession of the homestead, where he resided until his death. He had a family of five children — William, Dan, John, Mary, and Myron. Dan Johnson was born and brought up in Williston, Vt., and settled on his present farm of 216 acres in 1854. He was married in 1839 to Sarah Marshall, a daughter of Lewis and Mary (Mead) Marshall, of Hinesburg, Vt. They had a family of eight children born to them — Horatio S., Nathan, Henry, Leonard, William B., Sarah J. (Mrs. Alfred Reed), Luella (Mrs. George Perry), and Maria.

Johnson, William B., Essex, Essex Junction p. o., was born in Jericho, Vt., November 4, 1849. He was a son of Dan and Sarah (Marshall) Johnson. His paternal grandfather, Nathan



Johnson, and his great-grandfather, Dan Johnson, were from Windham county, Connecticut, who settled in Williston, Vt., in 1787. His maternal grandfather was Lewis Marshall, a pioneer of Hinesburg, Vt. William resided in Williston until 1879, when he settled in Essex Junction and embarked in his present business, that of custom grinding, and also dealing wholesale and retail in all kinds of feed and grains. He was married on January 29, 1873, to Lena Marshall, an adopted daughter of Leonard A. Marshall, of Williston, Vt. They have had three children born to them — Dan M., Alice, and Hattie.

Jewett, John, Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a druggist and manufacturer of patent medicines. He was born in England on December 5, 1836. He learned the trade of finisher of worsted dress goods and examiner of fine woollens in his native country, and emigrated to the United States in 1857. There he worked at his trade in Lawrence, Mass., until 1878, when he removed to Winooski, Vt., where he worked in the Burlington woolen mill as cloth examiner until 1885, when he went into his present business, and now has an extensive trade.

Jones, Jabez, Richmond, was the first of an afterwards popular family of that name that located in Richmond, Vt. He came about the year 1790 and settled on the farm where Albert Town now resides, then two hundred acres in extent. Edward Jones, a brother of Jabez, came some years later, about 1798, his wife riding on horseback, carrying Lucia, their infant child, in her arms. Lucia subsequently married — Gillett, father of Henry Gillett, esq., of Jonesville, Vt. Edward Jones and his wife were the parents of nine children. Ralph, the second child, married Polly Caswell, who now is living at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Edward Ralph, son of Ralph, married twice. His first wife was Julia Ann Buell, a daughter of Ebenezer Buell, of Huntington, Vt. The children of this marriage were Martha and Jennie, and two others, who died unnamed. His second wife was Susan Wyman, by whom he had one child, Bertha N., who is the only one of his children now living. In 1849 Edward R. went to California, and while there was one of the famous vigilance committee of 1856. In politics he was associated with the Republican party. In church affairs he favors the Universalists.

Jubell, Frank, Winooski, is a moulder in the firm of Edwards, Stevens & Co., and was born in Henryville, Canada, on July 4, 1837, and was a son of Louis Jubell. He settled in Winooski, Vt., in 1852, where he learned the moulder's trade and became a partner in the business of Edwards, Stevens & Co., in 1871. He has acted as foreman of the moulding department since 1865.

Keeler, Milo, Essex, is a farmer and was born in Essex, Vt., on the farm which he now owns and occupies, on September 1, 1812. He was a son of Samuel and Polly E. (Castle) Keeler. His paternal grandfather, James Keeler, was a native of Lenox, Mass., and was among the pioneers of Essex, Vt., settling on the farm which is now owned by C. H. Nichols, which he cleared and improved himself, and on which he resided until the time of his death. His children were Samuel, Polly, Rachel, Lydia, John and James. Of these children Samuel settled on the farm which is now occupied by Milo Keeler, in Essex, Vt. He had a family of three children — Milo, Polly G. and Elizabeth E. Mr. Keeler has always resided on the homestead. He was married, on September 4, 1836, to Lucia Pierce, a daughter of Solomon and Polly (Farnsworth) Pierce, of Richmond, Vt. They have had a family of twelve children born to them — Cornelia D., Cassandra D., Samuel, Mary, Ellen, Florence, Julia, Amelia, Noah T. (deceased), Estella, James F. (deceased) and Martha. His maternal grandfather was Abel Castle, and was among the early pioneers of Essex, Vt.

Keeler, Samuel, Essex, was born in Essex, Vt., on October 16, 1840. He is a farmer and was born and brought up in Essex, Vt. He has resided on the farm which he now occupies since 1860. He was married in 1865 to Mary E. Castle, a daughter of Pearl L. and Eliza (Cilley) Castle, of Essex, Vt., and to them have been born one child, Pearl L. C. Samuel Keeler has served as selectman for three years. He was a son of Milo and Lucia (Pierce) Keeler. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Keeler, was among the pioneers of Essex, Vt., and his maternal grandfather was Solomon Pierce, who was also a pioneer of Richmond, Vt.

Kelly, Michael F., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a farmer at Winooski Park, Vt., and was born in County Limerick, Ireland, on September 29, 1836. He was a son of Michael and Mary (Welch) Kelly. His father came to America in 1845 and settled in Burlington, Vt. Michael F. Kelly was brought up and educated in Burlington, Vt., where he learned the trade of carriage making. He was in the employ of the Fletcher family, of Burlington, Vt., for thirty-three years. He was engaged in farming in Charlotte, Vt., in 1876, and settled on his present farm in 1882, where he has since resided. His farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres. He is a large breeder of Jersey and Dover cattle, registered in American herd book. He was married in September, 1885, to Anna Quinn, of Burlington, Vt. He enlisted the 8th of April, 1862, in the United States army, served as corporal of ordnance, attached to Co. B, 5th Regt. U. S. Artillery, commanded by Captain H. A. Du Ponts, and served to the end of the war.



Kenyon, Overtt A., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1847. He was married in 1873 to Malona H. Andrews, who was born in Essex, Vt., in 1849. They have had one daughter born to them, Flora N. Overtt A. Kenyon was a son of Norman (born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1812) and Alzina (Curtis) Kenyon, born in Essex, Vt., in 1821, and married in 1841. They had three children born to them—Mercy A. (born in 1841, married Justice Stokes in 1863; have had three children born to them), John G. (born in 1843 and died in 1864), and Overtt A. (born in 1847). Alzina (Curtis) Kenyon was a daughter of Gideon and Hannah (Stinson) Curtis. Hannah was born in Salem, Mass., in 1788, and Gideon was born in Woodbury, Conn., in 1769. They were married in Essex, Vt., in August, 1816. They had six children born to them—Stephen, John, Alzina, Lucinda, Esther and Lois, and by his first wife, Rebecca Hardy, he had ten children, and of these sixteen children four are now living—Stephen, Alzina, Lucinda and Lois. Gideon Curtis was a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted at the age of thirteen years, and at the close of the war received a pension of ninety-six dollars yearly. Norman Kenyon was a son of Giles and Polly (Palmer) Kenyon, whose father was among the first settlers of Hinesburg. She was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1786, and Giles was born in Sterling, Conn., in 1784. He died on September 23, 1879, and she died on September 25, 1879, and were both buried in the same grave on the same day, aged respectively ninety-three and ninety-five years. They were married in 1805 and had nine children born to them, eight of whom are now living—Heman, Mandana, Norman, Ursula, Grant P., Robert, Helen and Ellen (who are twins).

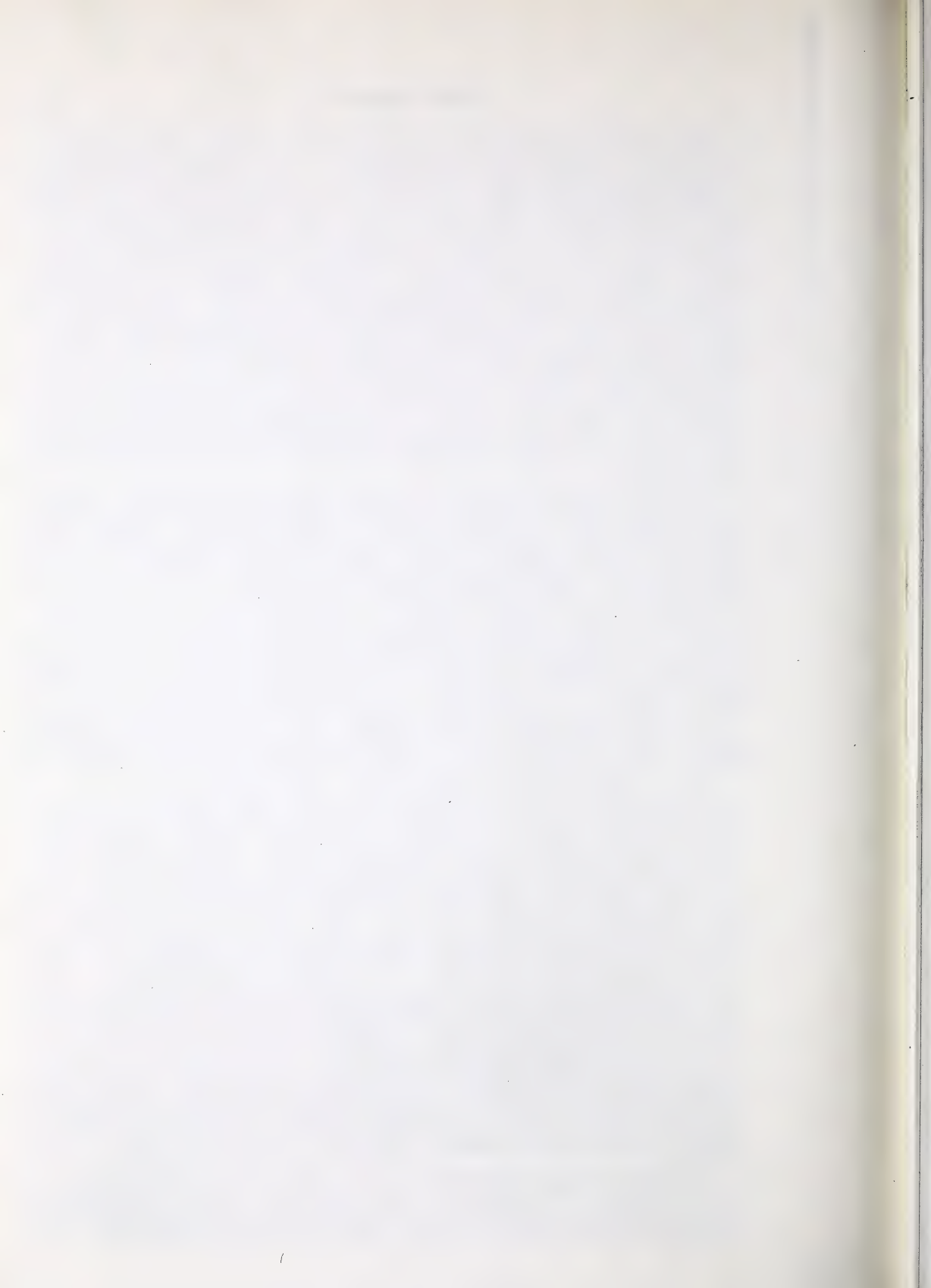
Kenyon, Samuel, Richmond, was born in Rhode Island and came to this county at the early age of fourteen years. He married Polly Bronson, a daughter of Asa Bronson, an early pioneer. Their children were Currence, Barzilla S., Samuel and Thomas. Barzilla married Demaris Thompson, a daughter of Josiah Thompson. Their children were Cynthia, Marcia, Mary, Berthia, Ada L., Lillie S. and Asa B. With the exception of three years, which he spent in California, Barzilla S. has spent his life on the farm at Richmond, Vt., and during that time has held many of the offices of the town in which he resides.

Lafountain, Charles, Colchester, Winooski p. o., was born in Canada on November 2, 1822. He was a son of Peter and Emeline Lafountain, who settled in Winooski, Vt., in 1826. He was educated in Winooski, Vt., Troy, N. Y., and also in New York city. In 1846 he went into the mercantile business, which he followed more or less for eleven years. He was married twice. His first wife was Maria Lambert, a daughter of Augustine Lambert, of Troy, N. Y. They had a family of eleven children born to them, Sarah, William, James, Edward, Alphonso, Joseph, Lewis, George, Charles, Eugene, and Estella. His second wife was Sarah Russell, a daughter of Benjamin Bonta, and widow of John Russell. She had two children by her first husband, William and John J. Russell. Mr. Lafountain has held nearly all of the offices in his town, and represented the same in the Legislature in 1874 and 1875.

Lavigne, Joseph W., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a grocer, and was born at St. Thomas, Canada, July 23, 1844. He was a son of Henry and Frances (Bossoloe) Lavigne, who came to Chittenden county, Vt., in 1848, and settled in Williston, where the father engaged in brick-making. They remained there until 1861, when they removed to Winooski, Vt. His children were Joseph W., Moses, Henry, Sarah, Philla, Louisa, and Mary. Joseph W. Lavigne worked at the brickmaking business up to 1882, when he engaged in his present business, that of a grocer, and has now a very successful business. He has been married twice. His first wife was Frances Desautels, of Winooski, Vt., by whom he had a family of three children, Joseph H., Helen, and Archie. His second wife was Mary A. Shonion, a daughter of John Shonion, of Milton, Vt., and by whom he has had four children, Lillie, Luke, Lizzie, and George. Mr. Lavigne has been a member of the school board of Winooski for twelve years in succession.

Le Clair, Francis, Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a brick manufacturer and real estate dealer, and was born at St. John-the-Baptist, Canada, on August 5, 1818. He was a son of Francis and Louisa (Prevey) Le Clair, who came to Chittenden county, Vt., in 1828, and settled in Winooski, Vt. Francis Le Clair came to Winooski, Vt., when ten years of age, and there he received a limited education. He engaged in the general mercantile business in 1841, a business in which he continued up to 1844. He embarked in the manufacture of brick in 1860, a business in which he is still interested, and now turns out about two millions of brick annually. He has erected as many as fifty brick buildings in Winooski, Vt., and also in Burlington, Vt. He has been engaged in the real estate business since 1849, and has held many of the town offices of trust, most of the local offices, and represented his town in the Legislature in 1880-2 and 1884.

Leet, Eugene F., Essex, Essex Junction p. o., is proprietor of the Central House, and was born in Claremont, N. H., on December 11, 1846. He was a son of James and Lucy (Maynard) Leet, and was brought up in Claremont, N. H. He enlisted on September 5, 1861, in Co. E, Second New Hampshire Regiment, and was honorably discharged August 9, 1862. He re-



enlisted in the spring of 1863, in Co. B, Twenty-first V. R. Corps, and participated in the battle of Williamsburgh, where he was wounded in the jaw on May 5, 1862; was also at Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, where he was wounded on July 2, 1862, in the left knee; was at the Peninsula engagement, and also participated in other battles. He was honorably discharged on August 10, 1865. He settled at Essex Junction, Vt., in May, 1884, where he has since resided and carried on the Central House.

Lewis, Carlisle, Charlotte, was born at Poultney, Vt., on May 12, 1825. He was lister three terms, treasurer of the town, and held many other minor and district offices. He married Louise R. Williams, who was born in Poultney, Vt., on March 7, 1833. They have had eight children born to them, Mary L. (married H. Burr Palmer in February, 1876), John A. (married Carry Pease in 1878), Frank A. (married Clara Palmer in December, 1877), Sarah A., Fannie E., Solon A., Bert R., and Carl F. Louise (Williams) Lewis was a daughter of Alpheus and Laura (Powell) Williams, who were born in Lanesboro, Mass. They settled in Charlotte, Vt., in 1836, and had a family of twelve children born to them, five of whom are now living, Jeremiah, Louisa, Caroline, Myron, and Milo. Bingham was a son of Alpheus Williams, who died leaving a family of six children. Alpheus died June 11, 1873, aged seventy-seven years, and his wife Laura died August 24, 1863, aged sixty-four years.

Lyon, John H., Colchester, is a farmer, and was born in Colchester, Vt., April 4, 1840. He is a son of John and Submit (Olin) Lyon. His paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Lyon, was a native of Canterbury, Conn., who settled in Westford, Vt., in 1797, and in 1798 came to Colchester, where he resided until the time of his death in 1843. His children were John, George, Charles, Lois, Susan, Ebenezer F., Abel, Abisha M., Harriet, and Deborah; of these children, John was born in Colchester, April 6, 1799, and still resides in the town. He was twice married; his first wife was Sylvia Wolcott, a daughter of Ebenezer Wolcott, of Colchester, Vt. His second wife was Submit Olin, of Westford, Vt., by whom he had four children, Sylvia, Moseley R., John H., and Ellen J. They are all living. John H. Lyon served as a soldier in the late War of the Rebellion, in the Thirteenth Regiment Vt. Vols., and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, under General Stannard. He has been twice married; his first wife was Mary A. Day, of Essex, Vt. Their children were Thaddeus D., Moseley G., Pearl, Grace, Ethel D., two of whom are living. His second wife was Clara E. Bliss, of Colchester, Vt. To them have been born two children, Florence and Stuart.

MaCrae, William B., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Huntley, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 20, 1823. He was a son of Christopher and Jeanette (Redford) MaCrae. He came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Boston, Mass., where he followed the business of florist and real estate dealer up to 1872, when he came to Colchester, Vt., and settled on the farm which he now occupies, and which he previously occupied as a summer residence since 1861. His farm comprises about two hundred acres, most of which he has reclaimed from waste land. He has a dairy of forty cows, and is a breeder of Jersey cattle. His wife was Lois Ferrin, a daughter of Amicah and Lucinda (Conant) Ferrin, who were natives of Holland, Orleans county, Vermont. Mr. MaCrae has had a family of six children born to him, Jennie, Lena, Lottie, Frank W., Hattie, and Fannie.

Macomber, Daniel H., Essex, is a merchant, and was born in Chesterfield, Mass., July 25, 1828. He was a son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Trow) Macomber. His paternal grandfather, David Macomber, was born at Easton, Mass., September 25, 1752. He married Katharine Littlefield, of Bridgewater, Mass., in the year 1781, and moved to Chesterfield, Mass., where were born to them twelve children between the years 1782 and 1804. Seven of these children, to wit—Daniel, David, Jacob, Cyrus, Edmund, Hervey, and Rebecca—settled in Westford, Chittenden county, Vermont, between the years 1800 and 1820. Edmund, who was born September 23, 1792, returned to Chesterfield, Mass., and married Elizabeth Trow, of Cummington, Mass., January 27, 1825. There were born to them three children, two of whom died in infancy, and he died July 25, 1829. His widow married Hervey Macomber in the year 1831, and they settled in Westford, Vt. To them were born two children, Maria E. and John G. Daniel H. Macomber settled at Essex Junction, Vt., in the year 1857, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has followed to the present time. He was married March 30, 1854, to Sarah A. Beach, a daughter of Silas S. and Sarah (Ward) Beach, of Westford, Vt. They have had two children born to them, Carrol E. and Katie E. Mr. Macomber has always taken an active part in all public affairs, and was representative from Essex, Vt., in the Legislature in the years 1863 and 1864.

McGreery, Patrick, Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a real estate dealer, and was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., March 25, 1850. He was a son of John and Margaret (Christie) McGreery, who were natives of Ireland, and came to America in 1849. They settled in Winooski, Vt., in 1857. Patrick McGreery has been a dealer in real estate for eleven years. He went into the hardware business in 1884, but retired from the same in 1886.



McDonell, Alexander, Colchester, Winooski p. o., a foreman at Edwards, Stevens & Co.'s machine shop at Winooski, Vt., was born in Glingary, Upper Canada, on May 1, 1841. He was a son of John and Isabella McDonell, who settled in Winooski, Vt., in 1849. John was a blacksmith by trade, a business which he followed until the time of his death, which occurred in 1874, and was caused by disease which was contracted in the army, while in the service of the Union during the late War of the Rebellion. His children were Alexander, Angus, Mary A., Isabella, Flora, Hannah, Archibald, and John A. Alexander was brought up in Winooski, Vt., from the age of eight years, and learned the machinist trade in the shop of Edwards, Stevens & Co., in whose employ he has been for twenty-seven years; for five years he has been foreman of their shops. He was married on July 11, 1870, to Anna Mackey, of Abbotsford, Canada East. They have three children now living: George A., Stella I., and Willie A.

McNall, Sherman, Colchester, West Milton p. o., is a farmer of Colchester, Vt., and was born in Georgia, Vt., on May 11, 1825. He was a son of Giles and Amanda (Hurlburt) McNall, who settled in Colchester, Vt., in 1834, on the farm which is now occupied by Sherman, and which consists of two hundred acres. His father died in 1867, aged seventy-one years. His first wife, Amanda Hurlburt, was a daughter of Ebenezer Hurlburt, who was a pioneer of Georgia, Vt., and by this wife he had a family of five children: Rodney, Sherman, Melissa, Addison, and Madison. His second wife, Emeline Hill, was a daughter of Lyman Hill, of Georgia, Vt., by whom he had a family of three children: Samantha, Melvin, and Julia. Sherman McNall has occupied the old homestead since 1882. He has been married twice. His first wife was Almira Blush, of Burlington, Vt. His second wife was Lavina Hill, a daughter of Lyman and Polly (Wellman) Hill, of Georgia, Vt. They have had a family of three children born to them: Chandler, Elroy, and Jesse.

McNeil, Henry, Charlotte, was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1821. He is one of the representative men of his county, whose counsel is sought by many. He is now a retired and successful farmer, and resides near the Four Corners. He was married in 1853 to Ann Hazzard, who was born in Ferrisburgh, Vt., in 1831. They have had three children born to them, William H., Edgar H., and Lyman B. William married Julia Smith, of Charlotte, Vt. Ann (Hazzard) McNeil was a daughter of David and Sarah (Brooks Rogers) Hazard, of Addison county, Vt. Henry McNeil was a son of Charles and Jerusha (Lyman) McNeil, who had a family of fifteen children born to them, fourteen of whom lived to maturity and ten of whom are now living. Charles was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1783, and died in 1860; Jerusha was born in 1787, and died in 1864. Charles was a son of John McNeil, who was one of the first settlers in this county. He came here and selected a large tract of land two years previous to moving his family.

McNeil, James B., Charlotte, was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1818. He was married in 1846 to Sarah Hazard, of Ferrisburgh, Vt. They have had five children born to them, three of whom are now living, two having died at an early day. Charles, Frederick, and Sarah are now living. Charles married Mary A. McNeil, Frederick married Charlotte Palmer. Sarah (Hazard) McNeil was a daughter of David and Sarah Hazard, of Addison county, Vt. James B. McNeil was a son of Charles and Jerusha (Lyman) McNeil, who were married at Vergennes, Vt., in 1807. They had a family of fifteen children born to them, fourteen of whom lived to maturity, and ten of whom are now living, Fanny, Laura, John, Charles, David, James B., Henry, Jane, William, and Julia. James B. and Henry are the only ones who now reside in the town. Charles McNeil, sr., was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1782, and died in 1860. Jerusha was born in 1787, and died in 1864. Charles was a successor in the early established ferry over Lake Champlain to Essex county, N. Y., and was manager of the large estate left by his father, the Hon. John McNeil, who was one of the first settlers and most prominent men of his time. He was the first town clerk and representative from his town. He came to Vermont in 1788 from Litchfield, Conn., with his parents, who were born in Scotland. John married his second wife, a Miss Breckenbridge, at Bennington, Vt., after which he established the ferry, first by the use of just a log canoe, which after became a noted six-horse ferry.

Maeck, Frederick, jr., Hinesburg, was born in Shelburne, Vt., on February 14, 1840. He represented his town in 1878 and '79, was selectman in 1876-77 and '78, was lister in 1882-83. He is also a general farmer and now owns the old homestead, which is known as the old Marsh farm and which was purchased by them in 1810. He was married on February 10, 1864, to Jennie M. Marsh, a daughter of the Hon. Joseph and Mary (Taylor) Marsh, of Williston, Vt. Mary (Taylor) Marsh was a daughter of Gates Taylor. Joseph Marsh was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1799. They had a family of three sons and two daughters born to them, two of whom are now living, Jennie M. and Mary Ann (now Mrs. A. A. Byington). Joseph died on November 27, 1877, and his wife, Mary T., died on April 19, 1851. Joseph served in the interest of his town with great credit, holding all of the offices, and representing the same in 1831-32 and in 1872-73; was senator in 1839-40, and also in 1835-36; was county judge in 1827, and was one of the founders and or-



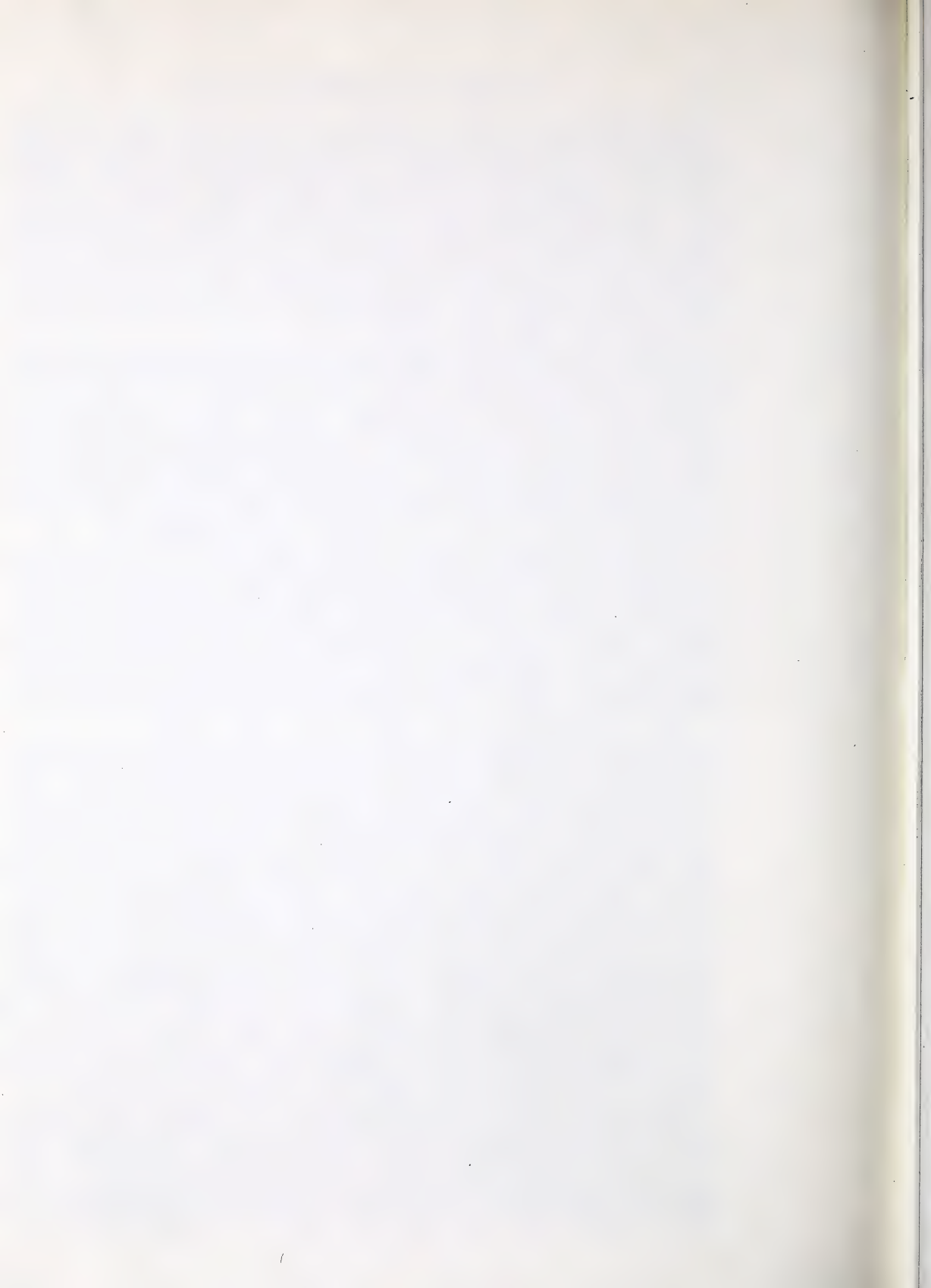
ganizers of the Congregational Church at Hinesburg, Vt., where he died beloved and honored by all who knew him. Frederick Maeck, jr., was a son of Frederick and Laura (Sicklan) Maeck; she was born in South Burlington, Vt., in 1805, and died in March, 1880. Frederick, sr., was born in Shelburne, Vt., in 1800, and died in August, 1869. They had a family of ten children born to them, four of whom are now living, Corence, Mary, Frederick, jr., and John G. S. Laura married Governor John L. Barstow. She died in 1885, leaving two children, Frederick M. and Charles L. Frederick, sr., was a son of Frederick and Abigail (Newell) Maeck. Frederick was the first physician in Shelburne, Vt. He came from Connecticut and settled in Vermont at a very early day. He represented his town in 1791, and was a leading man of his town and county. He died on June 30, 1826, aged sixty-one years. They had a family of four children born to them: Frederick, Jacob (was a prominent lawyer at Burlington, Vt., and died there in 1875), Ruby and Newell.

Marsh, Samuel N., Colchester, is a farmer and was born in Jericho, Vt., on March, 20, 1822. He was a son of James and Lucy (Morgan) Marsh. His paternal grandfather, James Marsh, was a native of Connecticut, and was the first settler in Waterbury, Vt. He helped build the first dam across the Onion River at Winooski, Vt., and was drowned in the same stream at Richmond, Vt., leaving a large family destitute. James, jr., settled in Jericho, Vt., in 1774, where he was married. He had a family of nine children: Betsey, Henry, Esther, Calvin, Electa, Emily, Lewis, Lemuel and Samuel N. Samuel N. Marsh settled in Colchester, Vt., in 1873. He was married on February 17, 1848, to Emily Field, a daughter of Harvey Field, of Jericho, Vt. They had a family of four children born to them: Emerson, Edith (Emerson aged seventeen years, Edith fifteen years; both died the same year and week in 1868), Edna (now Mrs. R. J. White), and Eugene L., who married Minnie M. Morgan, a daughter of Stephen and Rhoda (Bailey) Morgan, of Colchester, Vt. They have had one child, Blanche M.

May, Jerome H., Hinesburg, was born in Bristol, Addison county, Vt., in 1849, and settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1870, and engaged as a traveling salesman. He embarked in the carriage, wagon, sleigh and cutter business in 1879, purchasing his goods for cash and buying large quantities. He was married in 1869 to Eliza Wilcox, who was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1846, a daughter of John Wilcox. They have had two children born to them, Nellie E., born in Huntington, in 1874, and Jerome H., jr., born in Waterbury, Vt., in 1877. Jerome H., sr., was a son of Lewis and Orpha (Davis) May, who were natives of Chittenden county, Vt., and now reside in Huntington, Vt. They had a family of five sons and two daughters born to them: Horace S., Edgar L., George G., Rufus W., Jerome H., Marinda and Minerva. Horace S. enlisted in 17th Vt. Vol., served under General Grant, and was discharged with his regiment.

Meech, Edgar, Charlotte, was born in Shelburne, Vt., on June 20, 1818. He was a gentleman of rare qualities, retiring in his habits, but always ready to contribute to the comfort of the afflicted, but never sought the applause of his friends or acquaintances. He died on February 19, 1885. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont at Burlington, Vt., in 1841, and was married in 1850 to Mary Jane Field, of Springfield, Vt. They had five children born to them, Charles E., William F., Mary Elizabeth, Abbie Jennie, and Sarah S. William F. died in 1874 and Abbie J. was married to William K. Sheldon. Charles E. was a graduate from Burlington University, Vt., in 1874. Mary J. Meech was a daughter of Salathiel and Lucy (Bragg) Field. Edgar was a son of Ezra and Mary (McNeil) Meech. Mary was a daughter of John McNeil. They had a family of ten children born to them, five of whom are now living, Mary, Jane, James, Ezra and Edgar. Mary (McNeil) Meech died in 1827; Ezra then married his second wife, Mrs. Asabel Clark, in 1828; she died in September, 1874, aged eighty-one years. Ezra was born in Connecticut in 1773, and settled in this county in 1785, with his father, Elisha Meech, and family of nine sons and one daughter. Ezra, who dealt largely in furs and was a general merchant, settled in Charlotte, Vt., in 1795, and in 1806 he purchased his homestead farm in Charlotte, Vt., where he died in 1856, owning at that time over 3,500 acres of land. He was engaged in 1810 in the shipping of ship timber to Quebec, and at the breaking out of the War of 1812. They gave him thirty days to close his business and get out, and at the close of the war he again entered into the lumber business. He furnished supplies to the soldiers in the War of 1812, of the American army, as United States agent. He represented his county in the Legislature, was a judge of his county, was elected to Congress from his district in 1819, and also two terms after. He was a man of stanch principles, and executive business ability.

Metcalf, William J., Williston, was born in Underhill, Vt., on January 21, 1844. He was a son of Thomas and Emily (Story) Metcalf. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, April 16, 1814, and was a son of George and Cecelia (Thompson) Metcalf. He came to the United States in 1832 and settled in Underhill, Vt. His parents joined him two years later at this place. He was married in 1841 to Emily Story, a daughter of David and Laura (Martin) Story, who settled in the town of Underhill, Vt., in 1816. To this marriage were born six children: William J., Ellen, Marilla, Jairus, Sarah and Wesley. He came to Williston, Vt., in



1854 and settled on the farm on which William J. now resides. William J. Metcalf settled on the farm which he now occupies, and which consists of 187 acres, in 1871. He was married on December 21, 1868, to Elizabeth Patchen, a daughter of Ralph and Jeanette (McGregor) Patchen, of South Burlington, Vt. They have had two children born to them, Juna C. and Bertha Jean.

Miles, Dr. John F., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., January 2, 1820. He attended lectures at the college at Woodstock, Vt., in 1839, and in 1842 attended the same at Castleton, Vt., and in 1865 he graduated from the Burlington, Vt., Medical College. He also received an honorary degree at Dartmouth College in 1843. He settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1843, in the practice of his profession, that of medicine and surgery, entering as a partner with his uncle, John W. Miles. They dissolved partnership in 1846, John W. retiring. John F. has carried on the business ever since. He has held many of the town offices, was member of the Assembly in 1862 and 1863, was town clerk and treasurer for sixteen years, notary public and selectman for three terms, and held many of the minor offices. He was married in 1843 to Phydalia Boynton, who was born in Shelburne, Vt., in 1821. They have had four children born to them, Mark B., born November 6, 1843, Charles N., born April 8, 1848, Mary A., born June 11, 1853, and Helen J., born November 22, 1860. John F. Miles was a son of Nathaniel and Roxelena (Bishop) Miles. She was born in Hinesburg, Vt., on September 7, 1793, and died on September 8, 1864; Nathaniel was born in New Milford, Conn., on March 31, 1794, and died on February 15, 1864. They were married on December 19, 1816, and had a family of six children born to them, four of whom are now living: Hannah J., Mary Ann, Doctor John F. and Guy. Helen married Ralph Ray. She died in 1861, leaving two children. Nathaniel was one of the prominent men of his town, representing the same in 1835 and 1836; was selectman for three years from 1850, and held all the minor offices of the town. He was a son of John and Mary Ann (Crane) Miles, who settled in Hinesburg, Vt., about 1800. They came from New Milford, Conn., where Mary Ann was born in 1773; John also was born in the same year, and they were married in 1793. They came here and settled with three children. They had a family of six children in all born to them.

Miles, Dr. John W., Williston, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., on April 14, 1812. He was reared on his father's farm and fitted himself for the medical profession, reading with his brother Carlton. He graduated from the medical college at Woodstock, Vt., in June, 1839, and settled in Monkton, Vt., in 1840 in the practice of his profession, after which he settled in Hinesburg, Vt., where he still resides. He retired from active life, although enjoying a large practice. He was elected by his many friends to represent his town in 1866 and 1867. He was married in 1845 to Sarah Wright, who was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1820. They had two sons born to them, one of whom died at an early age. George C., born on March 17, 1849, married on August 1, 1878, Hattie Richmond. They have had one son born to them, Wright Miles. George now resides at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Sarah was a daughter of Brigham and Urania (Murray) Wright. She was born in Chittenden county, Vt., and he was born in Connecticut. Dr. John W. was a son of John and Mary Ann (Crane) Miles. They were natives of New Milford, Conn., where they were married. They settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1800, with three children. They have had six children born to them: Nathaniel, born in 1794, Ransom, born in 1796, Betsey, born in 1798, Hannah J., Carlton E., and John W., who is the only one now living of the family; he was born 1812. Carlton E. was a prominent physician in his town and became a Baptist clergyman. John married his second wife, Mrs. Bethsheba Bates, in 1815. She died on November 13, 1842.

Miller, Norman E., Williston, a farmer and horticulturist of Williston, was born in Williston, Vt., on July 23, 1830. He was a son of Elisha and Angelina (Munson) Miller. His paternal grandfather, Elisha Miller, sr., was a native of Springfield, Mass., who settled in Williston, Vt., in 1793. He was married twice. His first wife was Lorain Jackson, by whom he had a family of eight children — Elisha, jr., Laura, Marshall, Julia, Sophia, Samuel, Sarah and William. His second wife was Sarah Elliott, by whom, also, he had eight children — Charles E., Alexander, Alexander 2d, Edward C. S., Julius, Lucretia, Albert and Lucretia 2d. Norman E.'s maternal grandfather was John Munson, from Goshen, Conn., who settled in Williston, Vt., in 1797. Elisha Miller, jr., had a family of four children — John H., Norman E., Jackson and Ellen E. Norman E. Miller was married on March 9, 1853, to Mary A. McBirney, of Hinesburg, Vt., a daughter of Alexander and Sarah McBirney, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and to them have been born three children — Ellen E., Samuel H. and S. Louise. He now occupies a tract of land, consisting of 347 acres, with his brother Jackson, who was married on October 29, 1856, to Hannah Ferry, a daughter of Miner and Eliza K. Ferry, of Bridport, Vt. They also have had two children born to them, Charlie E. and Laura A.

Miner, James, Hinesburg, was born in Bridport, Vt., in 1805. He commenced his business life in 1826, on the canal, having charge of two boats running from Whitehall, N. Y., to Al-



bany, and in 1827 he engaged in farming, in which he continued until 1842, when he embarked in the mercantile business in Monkton, Vt., and sold his stock in 1850. In 1851 he purchased a large farm of 500 acres at Hinesburg, Vt., where he settled in 1855, and again embarked in the general mercantile business. He retired from general business life in 1858 and engaged as a capitalist, giving his attention to banking, land and loan interests. He now owns nine farms. He represented his town three terms, was justice of the peace and selectman for several terms, constable, sheriff, town agent, lister, and held nearly all town offices, also holds a lieutenant, captain and major's commission; was always active in the interest of his town during the late war. He was married in January, 1826, to Alma Wilmarth, of Addison, Vt. She died in 1847, leaving one daughter, Helen A. James then married his second wife, Martha Wells, of Hinesburg, Vt., in 1849. She died in 1877. They had one daughter, M. Alma, who died in 1861, aged nine years; and he then married his third wife, Mrs. Rosamond (Castle) Cole, of Hinesburg, Vt., in 1879. They have had one child born to them, Helen Alma. She had one son by her first husband, Cheney I. Cole. James Miner was a son of William B. and Rebecca (Kendall) Miner. She was born in Enosburgh, Franklin county, Vt. He was born in Bridport, Vt. He died in Illinois in 1839, aged sixty-four years, and she died in Hinesburg, Vt., at the residence of her son, in 1869, aged ninety-one years.

Murray, Warham N., Williston, was born in Williston, Vt., on August 18, 1827. He was a son of David A. and Amelia (Noble) Murray. His paternal grandfather, Calvin Murray, was a son of Deacon Beriah Murray, a pioneer of Williston, who settled on the farm which is now occupied by G. W. Whitney, and was a noted hunter in his day. He reared a large family, of whom Calvin lived and died in Williston. He was a farmer and tanner. His children were Urania, Orrin, David A., Caroline, Mandara, Ruth, Rhoda, Calvin and George B. Of these children David A. was born in Williston, Vt., on March 5, 1802, and died on June 14, 1884. His children were Warham N., Lemuel T., Calvin A., Carrie A., George N., Rollin D. and Maria E. Warham, at the age of twenty-one years, settled in Greensborough, Ga., where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed there for twenty years. He returned to Williston in 1868, and in 1870 was elected town clerk and treasurer, which offices he held continuously up to 1886. He was married twice; his first wife was Ellen A. Chittenden, a daughter of Truman A. and Betsey (Rhodes) Chittenden, of Williston, Vt. His second wife was Elizabeth Waldron, a daughter of George and Mary (White) Waldron, of Montreal. They had one child born to them, David A.

Nichols, Charles H., Essex, is a farmer and was born in Richmond, Vt., on January 5, 1820. He was a son of Charles H. and Rachel (Peck) Nichols. His paternal grandfather was James Nichols, a pioneer of Richmond, Vt. Charles H. Nichols, sr., was a farmer by occupation and lived in Richmond, Vt., the greater part of his life and died in Bolton, Vt. He had a family of ten children—Maria, Minerva, James, Charles H., Polly, William S., Lidy M., Alexander, Sarah A. and Adoniram J. Charles H., jr., resided in Richmond, Vt., where he resided until sixteen years of age, when he settled in Essex, Vt., where he worked for Arnold Colby, who owned the farm which Charles now occupies and which he purchased an interest in when twenty-four years of age, and purchased the same in full in 1857. He was married in 1843 to Abigail L. Warner, a daughter of Doctor Benjamin and Miranda (Baxter) Warner, who were among the early pioneers of Essex, Vt. They have had a family of five children born to them—Miranda (deceased), Warner B., Eliza J., Charley A. and Burton E. Charles H. Nichols is one of the prominent farmers in this county, and has always taken an active part in town affairs. He was selectman for seven years, director and overseer of the poor fifteen years, represented his town in the Legislature in 1880–81, and has also held other minor offices.

Newell, Edwin R., Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1823. He was married May 25, 1853, to Lucy Byington, who was born in Williston, Vt., in June, 1826. Two sons (twins) were born to them November 14, 1857, Wyllys and Willard. Willard died in 1866. Edwin R. Newell was a son of Oran and Lydia (Marsh) Newell. He was born in Charlotte, May 26, 1794, and she was born in Worthington, Mass., July 28, 1796. They were married November 24, 1817. A family of six children were born to them, two of whom are now living, Edwin R. and Orphona P. One died in childhood, and three, Marsh, Desjar and Chloe, at the age of twenty-seven, leaving no children. Oran was a son of General John Newell and Desjar (Sprague) Newell, who were born in Goshen, Conn., and married in Hinesburg, Vt. Two sons were born to them, John and Oran. Heman H. Newell was also a son of General John Newell, by his second wife, Huldah Horsford. John Newell was a son of Rev. Abel Newell, a native of Connecticut, who graduated at Yale College in 1751, and was the valedictorian of his class. He was for many years pastor of the Congregational Church in Goshen, Conn., from which place he came to Charlotte with his family of five sons, namely, Nathaniel, Elisha, Lot, Abel and John. He died January 25, 1813; John Newell in 1833; Oran Newell in March, 1831; and his wife, Lydia (Marsh) Newell, February 2, 1877.



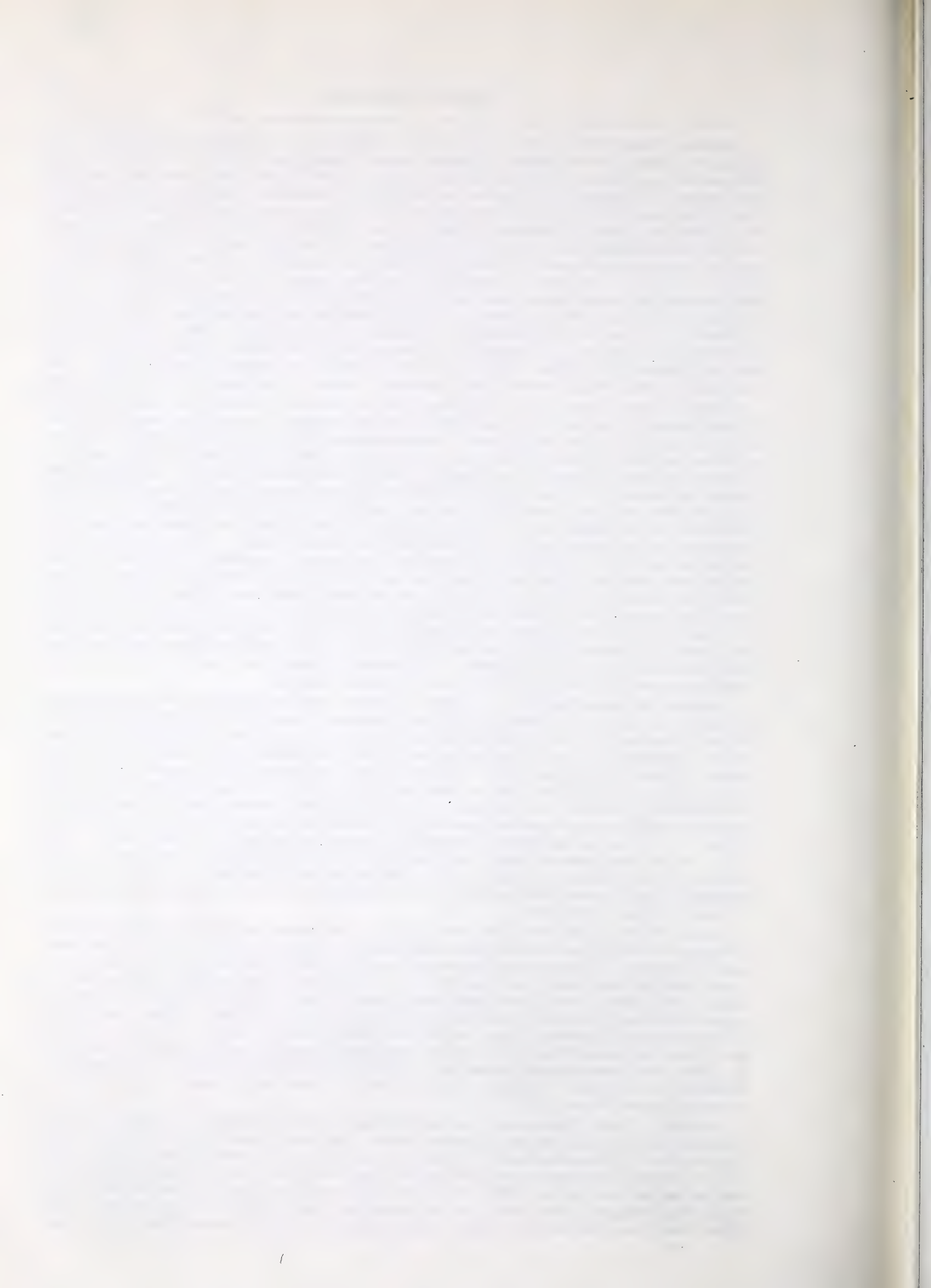
Nichols, Timothy W. R., Essex, was born in Richmond, Vt., on September 30, 1815. He is the town clerk and also a farmer. He was a son of Timothy and Rhoda S. (Chaffee) Nichols. His paternal grandfather was James Nichols, a native of New Haven, Conn., who was among the first settlers of Richmond, Vt., clearing and improving a farm there, where he remained until the time of his death. In early life he was a sailor. His children were James H., Charles H., Josiah W., Timothy S., John S., Jeremiah S., Sally H. and Polly H. Of these children Timothy S. was married in Wallingford, Vt., and settled in Essex, Vt., in 1824, where he engaged in farming, and remained there until the time of his death. He had a family of two children—Timothy W. R. and Ira J., deceased. Timothy W. R. Nichols came to reside in Essex, Vt., when nine years of age, where he has since resided, with the exception of four years. He was married on February 22, 1844, to Susan A. Tubbs, a daughter of John and Sarah (Tyler) Tubbs, of Essex, Vt. They have had a family of two children born to them—Jane E. (Mrs. Charles E. Greene) and Fayette C. Timothy W. R.'s second wife was Julia A. Bliss, a daughter of Oliver and Rosina (Tubbs) Bliss, of Essex, Vt., to whom he was married March 12, 1868. He has been a town clerk for twenty-three years and a justice of the peace for over thirty years.

Osgood, Amasa, Essex, is a retired farmer and was born in Westford, Vt., April 30, 1813. He was brought up on the old homestead, Westford, and after his marriage settled on a part of it and resided there for thirty years. He was married in 1838 to Maria Holmes, a daughter of Manley and Sally (Howe) Holmes, who were early settlers in Westford, Vt. They had two children born to them, Sarah M. and Lucy B. Mr. Osgood came to Essex, Vt., in 1867, and has resided there since. He was a son of Manassah and Anna (Buxton) Osgood, who were natives of Barre, Mass., and who were among the early settlers in the town of Westford, Vt. They settled on the farm which is now owned by Reuben Osgood, which they cleared and improved themselves, and on which they resided until the time of their deaths. Manassah Osgood was drafted in the War of 1812, but sold his best cow to procure a substitute, not caring to leave his family at that time. He had a family of ten children, who grew to maturity—Sylvia, Chloe, Mehitable, Lucy, Manassah, jr., Anna, Amasa, Mary, Carmi and Reuben. He died at the age of eighty years, and his wife died at the age of eighty-nine years and nine months. The two daughters of Amasa Osgood died, Lucy B., July 5, 1875, in the twenty-seventh year of her age; Sarah M., October 29, 1883, in her fortieth year. Mr. Osgood's religious preferences are Congregational, as were all his ancestry. The record of himself and family is that of honesty, faithfulness, purity of personal character and Christian integrity.

Parmelee, P. Loren, Colchester, is a farmer and was born in Colchester, Vt., on November 17, 1825. He was a son of Rufus and Philura (Cushman) Parmelee. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Parmelee, was a native of Massachusetts and was a pioneer of Weybridge, Vt., and came to Colchester, Vt., with his son Rufus in 1810, and settled on the farm which is now owned by Samuel Marsh, and where they resided until the time of their deaths. Aaron Parmelee had a family of two children—Rufus and Sophia, both of whom are now dead. Rufus Parmelee had a family of four children—Philura, Philander, Phedora and P. Loren. Loren's paternal grandfather was Artemas Cushman, a native of Massachusetts and a pioneer of Colchester, Vt. P. Loren was brought up on the old homestead and settled on his present farm in 1875. He has been married twice. His first was Samantha McNall, of Colchester, Vt. His second and present wife was Calista, wife of Charles Belden, a daughter of the Rev. John and Roxana (Shute) Chase, of Colchester, Vt., and by whom he has had a family of three children—John L., Etna C. and Alma.

Partch, Noble L., Hinesburg, was born in 1817. He represented his town in 1870 and 1871, was a justice of the peace for nine years, selectman for nine terms, lister for two terms, town agent three years. He is a general farmer and settled on his homestead in 1853. He was married in 1843 to Laura Dorwin, of Hinesburg, Vt. They had a family of three children born to them, Martha (died at the age of fifteen years), Laura S., and Noble D. Noble L. Partch was a son of John and Ruby (Lawrence) Partch; she was born in Monkton, Addison county, Vt., and he was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1780, and died on July 13, 1873. They had a family of six children born to them, four of whom are now living, Cascenda, Lephia, Nelson W., and Noble L. John Partch was a son of Thomas and Mary Partch, of Danbury, Conn. They settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1792. They had a family of eight children born to them. John Partch was a musician in the War of 1812.

Patrick, jr., Daniel, Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1802. He has been one of the leading farmers of his town, and is now retired. He has also held many of the town and district offices. He has also been civil engineer of the town. He was married in 1851 to Milinda S. Rollins. She was born in Strafford, Orange county, Vt. She was a daughter of William Rollins, and was born in 1820. They have had five children born to them, William (married Lizzie Flanagan; they have had one daughter, Linnie, born to them; married Perry Miles; they have had one son born to them, Rollin P.); Nettie (married Frank Perry; they



have had one son born to them, Thomas R.). Daniel Patrick, jr., was a son of Daniel and Susan (McLave) Patrick. Susan was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1775, and Daniel was born in Fitchburgh, Mass., in 1773. They were married in Lyme, N. H., in 1800. Daniel, sr., settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1797, and purchased a farm in 1799. They had a family of five children born to them, John, Daniel, jr., Elizabeth, Susan, Rufus, and Charles. Daniel, jr., is the only one now living. Daniel, sr., was a farmer and manufacturer of spinning-wheels. He died in November, 1843, and his wife Susan died in April, 1843, both of them dying on their birth-days.

Patenaude, Samuel, Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a physician and surgeon of Winooski, Vt.; was born in St. John, Canada, on July 5, 1862. He was a son of Joseph and Julia (Besette) Patenaude, and was brought up in Lowell, Mass. He entered the medical department of the Burlington University in 1881, and graduated from that institution in 1883, and settled in Winooski the same year, where he now has a large and lucrative practice.

Patrick, Daniel, Hinesburg, one of the representative men of his town, and a manufacturer of all grades of building lumber and butter-tubs; his extensive sawing and planing-mill was built in 1861 by R. Patrick and sons, and run by them until 1877, when Daniel, 2d, took the mills and manufacturing interests, and now continues the same, giving employment to several hands. In 1870 they attached a cider-mill with a capacity of sixty barrels a day. He represented his town in 1884 and 1885, was a selectman for three terms, highway superintendent for two terms, overseer of the poor for two terms, and also held other offices. He was married in 1871 to Jane C. Benedict, who was born in 1850. They have had two children born to them, Rufus and Anna B. Jane C. was a daughter of Levy F. and Olla (Manwell) Benedict. Daniel, 2d, was a son of Rufus and Arabella (Knox) Patrick. Rufus erected a large foundry in 1835, and carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of farm implements. He was born in 1812, and died in October, 1882. His wife was born in 1818. He retired from active business life in 1877. They had a family of four children born to them, David K., Daniel, 2d, John S., and Arabella. Rufus represented his town and was selectman for several terms. He was a son of Daniel Patrick, sr., and Susan (McLave) Patrick, who were married in Lyme, N. H., in 1800. Daniel purchased his farm and settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1797. They had a family of five children born to them, John, Daniel, jr., Elizabeth, Susan, and Rufus.

Patrick, David K., Hinesburg, was born in 1841. He was married in June, 1868, to Aurelia Stone, of Hinesburg, Vt. They have had one son born to them, George W. Aurelia (Stone) Patrick was a daughter of Newton Stone. David K. Patrick was a son of Rufus and Arabella (Knox) Patrick. She was born in Tunbridge, Vt., and Rufus was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1812. They were married in 1836. They have had three sons and one daughter born to them, David K., Daniel, 2d, John S., and Arabella. Rufus was one of the leading and most prominent men of the town, and a member of the Legislature and selectman for several years. He erected a furnace in 1831, and commenced the manufacture of plows, and after this he increased the capacity of his foundry and added many other farm implements. His two sons, David and Daniel, 2d, grew up and became his partners in business under the firm name of Rufus Patrick & Sons. They dissolved in 1877, Rufus retiring; he died in 1882. David K. Patrick then became sole owner of the foundry business in 1877, and is now engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural implements. He also has a repair shop for the same and gives employment to several hands. Rufus Patrick was a son of Daniel and Susan (McLave) Patrick. Susan was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1775, and Daniel was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1773. They were married in New Hampshire in 1800. Daniel settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1797. They had five children born to them, John, Daniel, jr., Elizabeth, Susan, and Rufus.

Patrick, John S., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1853. He is one of the prominent business men of this section. He was collector in 1879 and 1880. He is now engaged in an extensive stove, tin and plumbing business, also carries a full line of house furnishing goods, and deals largely in farm implements, carriages, etc. He now does business under the firm name of Reed & Patrick, Mr. Patrick having entered the firm in 1881. He was married in 1874 to Florence C. Andrews, who was born in Hinesburg, Vt., January 1, 1854. They have had two children born to them, Roy Leonard and Flora Belle. Florence was a daughter of Leonard and Mary C. (Viele) Andrews, of Hinesburg, Vt. John S. Patrick was a son of the Hon. Rufus Patrick and Arabella (Knox) Patrick. She was born in Tunbridge, Vt., in 1818, and Rufus was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1812. They were married in 1836, and had four children born to them, David K., Daniel (the second), John S., and Arabelle. Rufus represented his town and held many of the town offices, and was also one of the prominent business men of his town. He died in October, 1882. He was a son of Daniel and Susan (McLave) Patrick, who were married in 1800. They had five children born to them, John, Daniel, jr., Elizabeth, Susan, and Rufus. Daniel settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1800. Rufus erected a large foundry in his early life and later a saw and planing-mill, and carried on a large business. He retired from active life in 1877.



Patten, George W., Williston, was born in Williston, Vt., June 1, 1837. He was a son of John and Nancy (Brewster) Patten. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1825, and settled in Burlington, Vt. In 1836 he removed to Williston, Vt., and in 1842 he removed to the farm which is now occupied by George W. Patten, where he lived for many years. He died in 1875, at the age of seventy-five years. He had a family of four children, John P., Louisa S. (Mrs. Jacob Chapman), James E., and George W. George W. now occupies the old homestead. He was married in 1860 to Margaret E. Ward, a daughter of Bernard and Bridget (Ward) Ward, who were natives of Ireland, and settled in Williston, Vt., about 1836. To this marriage were born twelve children, Ida L., Elmer E., Mary A., Nancy O., Ellen A., Kate L., William W., Sarah (deceased), Carrie M., Fannie E., George W., jr., and Charles L. His maternal grandfather was Ozum Brewster, a native of Connecticut, who settled in Richmond, Vt., in 1787. He was a son of Charles Brewster and Huldah Chandler, who were among the pioneer settlers of Tinmouth, Vt. Huldah Chandler's father, Benjamin Chandler, was killed at the battle of Bennington in the War of the Rebellion.

Pease Gaias, Bolton, was one of the pioneers of Jericho, Vt., having settled there about 1796. He had a family of eight children, viz.: Horace, Simon, Amy, Alvah, Hannah, Abigail, Sally, and Leonard; of these children, Simon married Anna Prouty, who bore him five children, Sarah Ann, Smith N., Eveline, Rollin, and Josephine. Smith N. Pease, one of his sons, resided on the home farm until reaching twenty-five years of age, when he moved to Burlington, Vt., where he resided, with a short residence at Winooski, Vt., until 1869, when he settled in Bolton, Vt. His wife was Annette L. Hurlburt, a daughter of the Rev. W. S. Hurlburt. Mr. Pease represented Bolton in the Legislature in 1874.

Peck, Oscar W., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a physician, and was born in Montgomery, Franklin county, Vt., November 20, 1854. He was educated at Spaulding's Seminary, Barre, Vt., and began the study of medicine with Dr. L. F. Benedict, of Winooski, Vt., in 1877. He entered the medical department of the Burlington University at Burlington, Vt., in the spring of 1878, and graduated from that department July 1, 1880. After this he began the practice of medicine in Winooski, Vt., with Dr. L. F. Benedict, with whom he had been associated before, and with whom he remained for one year and a half, and after that went into business for himself, and has been in active practice for himself.

Pierce, Rev. Harrison W., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1838. He fitted himself for the ministry, and was licensed in 1860, and ordained as a clergyman in 1863, and was settled at Brandon, Vt., over the Methodist Church, and in 1865 he united with the Christian Church in Dickinson, Franklin county, N. Y. He retired in 1881 and settled on his farm, where he now resides. The farm was purchased by his grandfather, Mr. Conger, and he built the house in 1802. Harrison W. was married in 1860 to Lottie Nutting, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. She died in 1862, and he then married his second wife, Fanny Rice, of Dickinson, N. Y., in 1869. She died January 18, 1880, leaving a family of two sons, Ralph E. and Clark D. Harrison W. then married his third wife, Lenora V. Field, of Jefferson county, N. Y. She was a daughter of Hezekiah and Lucy (Hayes) Field. Her grandfather was Libeus Field, of Woodstock, Vt. Harrison W. Pierce was a son of Chauncey and Mahala (Conger) Pierce. She was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1805, and he was born in Connecticut in 1795. They were married in 1823, and had a family of eight children born to them, four of whom are now living, Anson, Lucy, Alfred, and Harrison W. Lucy married Homer Irish. Mahala died in 1884. She was a daughter of John and Patience Conger. Chauncey was a son of Luther Pierce, who settled in Vermont in 1800, with his family of nine children. One son, Ralph, and three daughters are now living. Harrison W. was elected to the General Assembly September 7, 1886, as town representative from the town of Hinesburg.

Pierce, Nathaniel, Hollis, N. H., took up land and made a settlement, in about the year 1795, in what was then the wilds of Huntington. The children of this family were Truman, born 1797, and Melinda, born 1810. Nathaniel died in the year 1821. Truman married Polly Shattuck December 17, 1823. Their children were Harmon and Abigail. Harmon died in 1845. Abigail married George Burnham, and had children, viz.: George M., Mary, and Truman Kensie Dayton. Truman still lives at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He has always been a thrifty farmer, and now owns about 200 acres of land. He belongs to the society of the Free Will Baptist Church.

Platt, James S., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a merchant and farmer, and was born in Milton, Vt., August 25, 1816. He was a son of Lemuel B. and Sarah (Clemens) Platt, who settled in Milton, Vt., in 1810, where Lemuel embarked in the mercantile and hotel business, which he conducted for many years. He was a native of New Milford, Conn., and was a son of Ephronetus Platt, whose ancestors came from England and settled in Connecticut in colonial times. Lemuel B. Platt died February 7, 1837, aged sixty-three years. His children who grew to maturity were Mary A., Ann E., Lemuel B., George K., Electa A., James S., Charlotte S.,



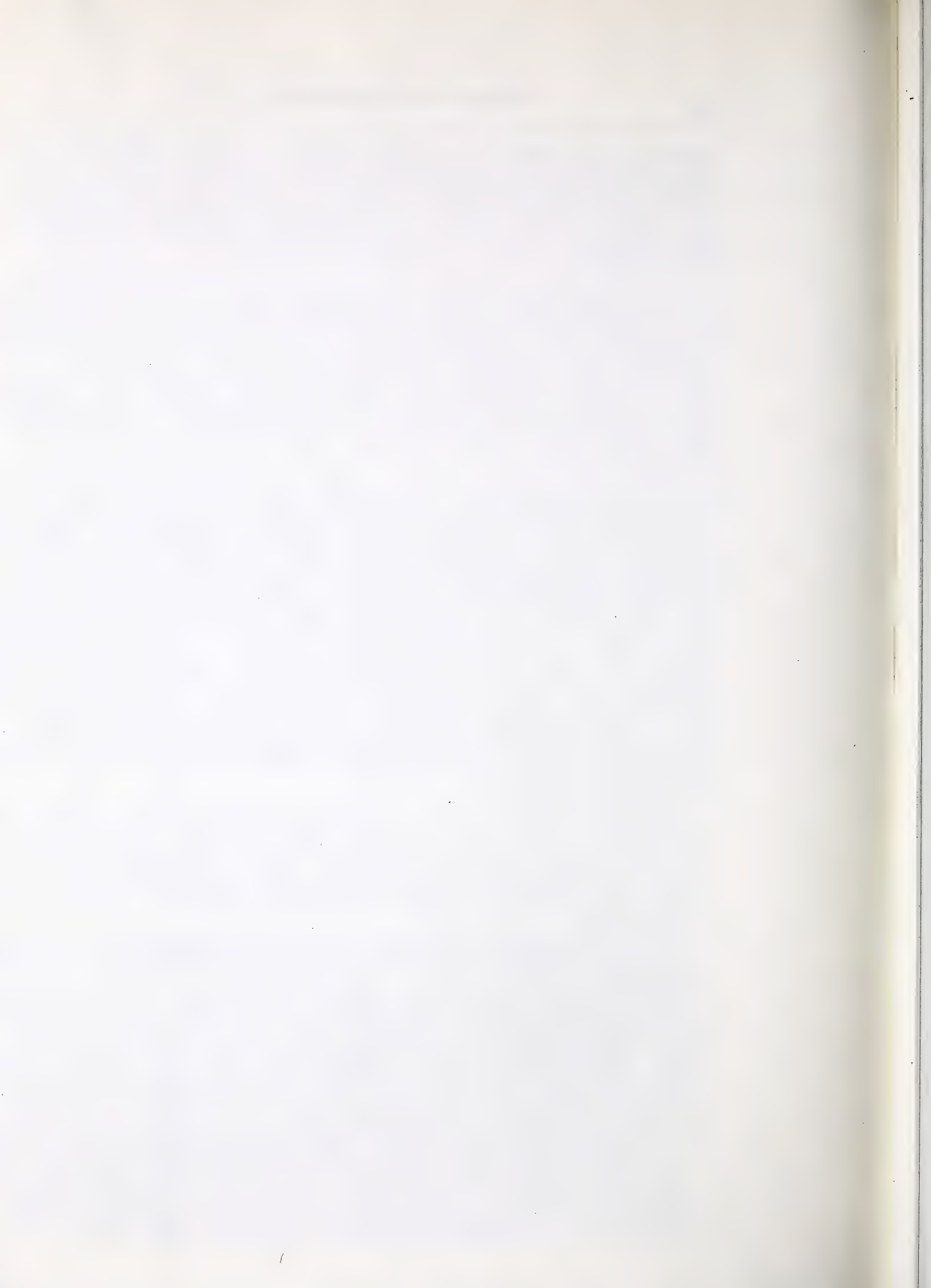
Helen, and Sarah. James S. Platt was born in Milton, Vt., and came to Colchester, Vt., in 1841, where he engaged in farming, a business which he has followed ever since. He is also largely interested in mercantile pursuits. He was married in 1840 to Fannie A. Munson, a daughter of William and Amy (Brownell) Munson, of Colchester, Vt. They have had six children born to them, Charlotte S., James C., Stanley M., Edward H., Ellen G., and George K. Mr. Platt has always taken an active part in all public affairs, holding nearly all the minor offices of the town. He was elected assistant county judge in 1882, and re-elected in 1884. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

Porter, Homer, Colchester, Burlington p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Colchester, Vt., November 20, 1813. He was a son of Thomas and Abigail (Bates) Porter. His paternal grandfather, Ashbel Porter, was a native of Connecticut, and among the early settlers in the town of Colchester, Vt. His maternal grandfather, Job Bates, was also a native of Connecticut, and among the early settlers in the town of Westford, Vt., settling in that town as early as 1795. Thomas Porter settled on a part of the farm which is now occupied by Homer Porter. He had a family of five children born to him, Homer, Ashbel (deceased), Sally, John, Selim (deceased). Homer Porter now resides on a part of the old homestead. He was married in 1845 to Dolly A. Bates, a daughter of Norton and Betsey (Sweet) Bates, who settled in Westford, Vt., 1815. Homer has had a family of five children, Norton T., Selim H., Hattie E., Bernard H., and Abbie E.

Post, Herman A., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1834. He has been selectman and is one of the leading farmers of his town and county. He is extensively engaged in the breeding of blooded and graded stock—the horses mostly of the Clydesdale breed and cattle of the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds. He has also dealt largely in all fine grades of sheep. His poultry yard should not pass unnoticed, though connected in its interest only as a pleasant pastime; still he has a fine collection of many of the finest fowls. He enlisted in Company G., Fourteenth Vermont Regiment, on nine months' call in 1861 under Colonel Nichols, and served about eleven months, when he was discharged with his regiment. He was married on December 1, 1857, to Anna Waite, a daughter of Rev. Archibald Waite, and was born in Fort Edward, N. Y., in 1836. They have had a family of three children born to them—Elbert W., Alice F. (married Henry Russell), and Frank M. Herman A. Post was a son of Alson H. and Marinda (McEwen) Post. She was born in Hinesburg, Vt., on May 31, 1802, and he was born in West Hampton, Mass., on September 23, 1793, and they were married on February 26, 1820. They had a family of seven children born to them, three of whom are now living—Charles C., Herman A., and Martha. Alson had by his first wife, Caroline (McEwin) Post, one daughter, Cordelia (now Mrs. Joseph Landon, deceased). Alson was a son of Deacon Oliver and Experience S. (Hoyt) Post, who were natives of West Hampton, Mass., and settled in this town in 1801. They had a family of seven children, all of whom went West but Alson, who was one of the most prominent men of his town.

Preston, John, Bolton, was born in Bradford, Vt., and came to Bolton in 1792. In his family were seven children—John, jr., Isaiah, Daniel, Noah, Statira, Hannah, Betsey, and Lydia. Of these Noah, a substantial son of Bolton, married Susanna Bennett, of Providence, R. I., and had ten children, five boys and five girls—Daniel, Betsey, Chestina, Noah, jr., Adeline, Patty, Julia Ann, James, John, and Richmond. Noah, jr., married Sarah Ann Alger and has six children. John Preston built one of the first mills of Richmond, where he then lived, in the year 1806.

Quinlan, John, Hinesburg, was born in Ireland in June, 1812. He came to America in 1837 and settled in Shelburne, Vt., where he worked for Hiram Morse for one hundred dollars per year, and later he and his brother cut wood for Mr. Meech for twenty-five cents a cord, cutting in all about two hundred cords. After this he did farm work for Mr. Meech for several years, and during that time he set out the trees that now ornament the Meech homestead, and also the large pine near the gate. He settled in Charlotte, Vt., in 1844, and embarked in farming for himself in 1851, when he purchased his present homestead of 500 acres, and he now owns in all 1,200 acres of fine land. He was elected member of the constitutional convention of the State in 1872, was elected justice of the peace for eight years, was assessor for three terms, and postmaster of Charlotte for four years, and was member of the Assembly in 1884 and 1885, and held many of the minor offices of the town. He has also contributed largely to the support of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is an active and honored member. He was married in Shelburne, Vt., in 1839 to Elizabeth Flood, who was born in Ireland. She died in 1855, leaving five sons—Michael, William, John, Matthew, and Thomas. John then married his second wife, Margaret Harney, who was also born in Ireland. They had a family of six children born to them—Mary, Joseph, Kate, Nellie, James, and Frank. John Quinlan was a son of Michael and Bridget (Ryan) Quinlan. They died in Ireland, leaving a family of six sons and two daughters—Michael, Thomas, John, Martin, William, Patrick, Alice, and



Mary. Patrick was the only child that did not come to America. He died in Ireland, leaving a widow and five children.

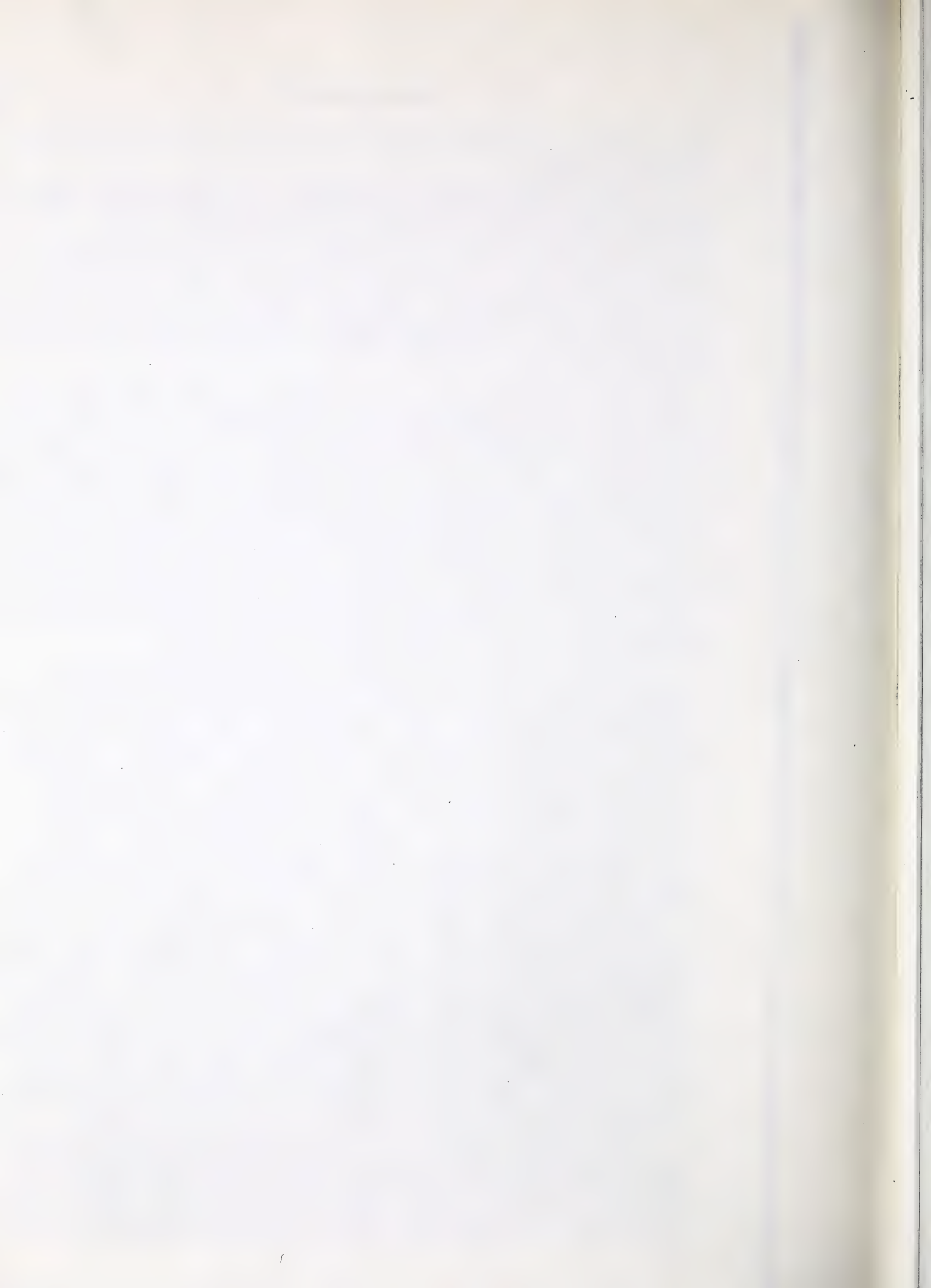
Ray, George R., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1830. He was selectman three terms; was elected collector two terms. He is now one of the successful farmers of his town. He was married in 1855 to Louisa Love, who was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1831. They have had two sons born to them—Leonard C. (married Helen Miles, a daughter of Dr. J. F. Miles; they have had two children born to them;) and Eddie I. Louisa (Love) Ray was a daughter of Ira and Mary Love. George R. Ray was a son of Calvin and Lovina (Howard) Ray. Calvin Ray was born on April 30, 1791, and died on February 20, 1845, and Lovina was born on July 2, 1801, and died on April 6, 1841. They were married in 1820. They had eleven children born to them, eight of whom are now living, Mandana, Sidney C., Harmon A., Spencer D., George R., Lizzie M., William W., and Juliette M. Calvin was a son of Wm. and Dorcas (Eddy) Ray, who came from Connecticut and were about the first settlers in Hinesburg, Vt.

Ray, Sidney C., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1825. He has held many of the town offices; was selectman several terms; lister many years, and represented his town in 1882 and 1883. He now owns and occupies a portion of the old farm purchased by his grandfather upon his early settlement in 1790 in this town. He was married on November 26, 1846, to Lucy Danks, of Hinesburg, Vt., who was born in 1828. They have had four children born to them—Alice L. (married Alva W. Prindle), Addie M., Ella L., Louisa M. (died at an early age), and one adopted son, Howard Ray. Ella L. married Edward A. Severance. Lucy (Danks) Ray was a daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Hoadley) Danks. Benjamin died in 1829, and Susan died in 1838, leaving three children—Hester Ann, Henry S., and Lucy. Sidney C. Ray was a son of Calvin and Lovina (Howard) Ray. They were born in Hinesburg, Vt.; Calvin Ray was born on April 30, 1791, and his wife was born on July 2, 1801; Calvin died on February 20, 1845, and his wife, Lovina, died on April 6, 1841. They had a family of eleven children born to them, eight of whom are now living, and by his first wife Calvin had one son. The eight children now living are Mandana, Sidney C., Harmon A., Spencer D., George R., Lizzie M., William W., and Juliette M. Calvin Ray was a son of William and Dorcas (Eddy) Ray, who came from Connecticut and were about the first settlers in this town.

Reed, Orrin R., Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1843. He now owns and occupies the old homestead which was purchased by his father in 1830. He was married in 1872 to Fanny A. Powell, who was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1852. They have had five children born to them—Orrin P. (born in 1875), Edith E. (born in 1878), George A. (born in 1879), Ina C. (born in 1881), and Clark N. (born in 1883). Fanny A. is the daughter of Edgar S. and Caroline (Clark) Powell. He was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1824, and she was born in 1831. They were married in 1849. Caroline was a daughter of Homer and Elvira Clark, and Edgar was a son of Reuben and Betsey (Niles) Powell. Orrin P. Reed was a son of Orrin and Julia A. (Powell) Reed. She was born in New York on May 23, 1799, and he was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1800. They were married on March 28, 1820. They had a family of three children born to them, two of whom are now living—Carlton W. and Orrin P. Orrin, sr., died in 1866 and his wife Julia in 1873. Orrin was a son of Michael and Rebecca Read. Michael was born in Massachusetts in 1769, and both were very early settlers in Charlotte, Vt. They had a family of seven children born to them, only one of whom is now living—Minerva.

Remington, Mitchell F., Hinesburg, was born in Huntington, Vt., in 1839. He settled in Hinesburg, Vt., 1866, and engaged in general farming. He has held many of the offices in his town, was a justice of the peace for six years, selectman for three terms, school commissioner for six years, and many other minor offices. He was married in December, 1860, to Malinda E. Bates, of Richmond, Vt. They have had two children born to them—Herman E. and Edna M. Malinda was a daughter of Elihu and Nancy (Pierce) Bates. Mitchell F. Remington was a son of Philemon and Adaline (Fitch) Remington, who were born in Huntington, Vt. She was born in 1812 and died in 1885; Philemon was born in 1816 and died on February 26, 1880. They were married in 1837. They had three children born to them—Mitchell F., Annette (married Wyman Brewster), Ansurilla (married Samuel J. Randell). Philemon was a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Ross) Remington. Jeremiah's father, Joshua, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was in Washington's army, and also a pensioner. He was an early settler in Chittenden county, Vt., and died at the age of ninety-eight years.

Rhodes, George N., Colchester, Vt., is a farmer of Colchester, Vt., and was born in Colchester, Vt., January 11, 1843. He now occupies the old homestead, which consists of 250 acres. He was a son of Joseph E. and Mindwell (Hine) Rhodes. His father was a native of Thompson, Conn., and was among the early settlers in Colchester, Vt., settling on the farm which is now owned and occupied by George N., a part of which he cleared and improved, and where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in 1865 at the age of sixty-



nine years. He was prominently identified with all public affairs of the town, and represented the same in the Legislature one term. His children were Anna J., William H., Juliette H., Abbie F., and George N., who grew to maturity. George N.'s maternal grandfather was Simeon Hine, who was among the pioneers of Colchester, Vt.

Robertson, A. R., Colchester, Winooski p. o., a manufacturer of neat's foot oil, bone fertilizer, and a farmer, was born in Guilford, Vt. He was a son of William and Mary (Martin) Robertson. He settled in Colchester, Vt., in 1872, and engaged in his present business. He was in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1861 in Company B, Fifty-second Massachusetts Regulars. He participated in the battle of Port Hudson and was honorably discharged in 1864.

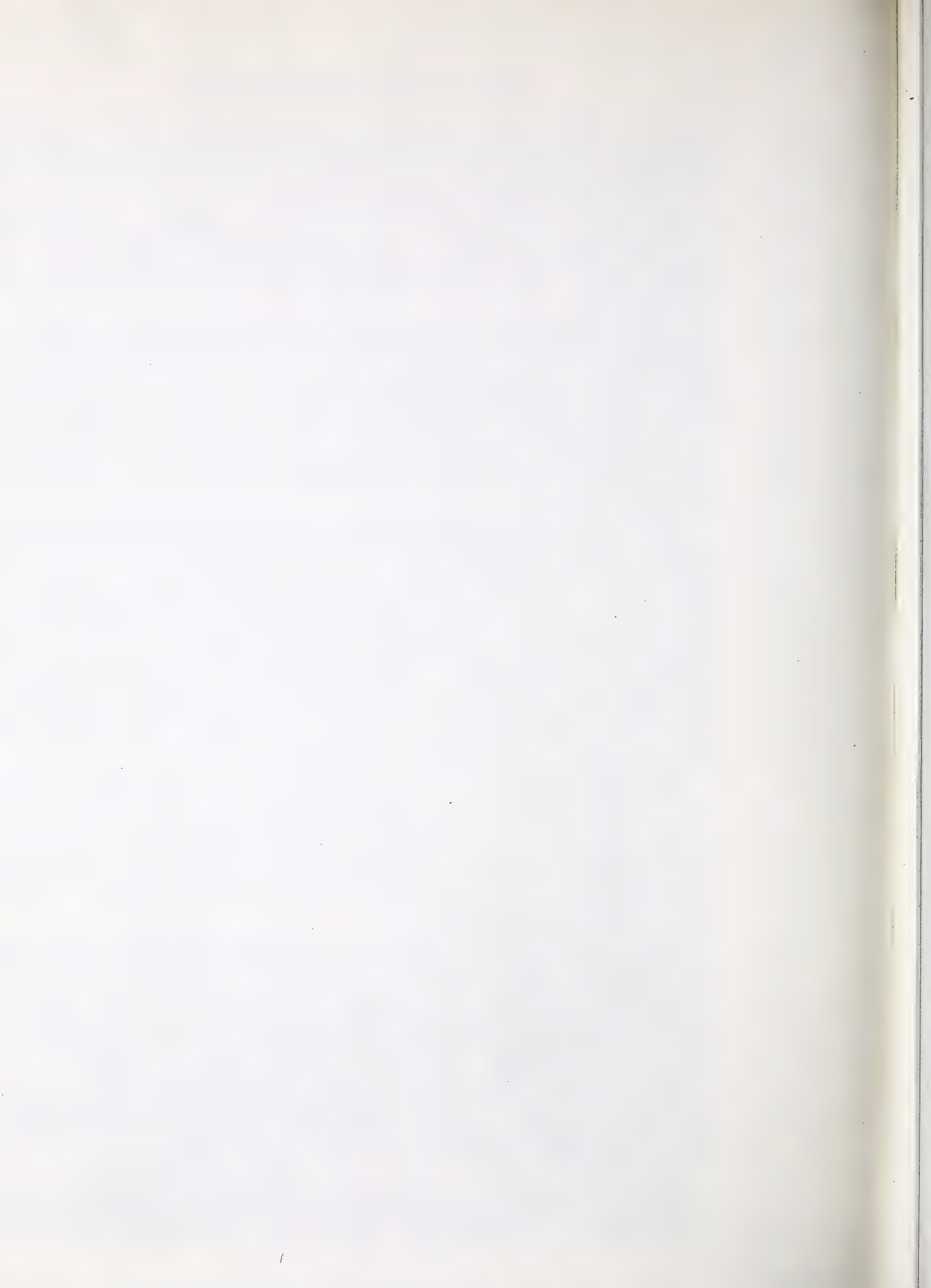
Robinson, Samuel, Richmond, was born in Stamford, Vt., in the year 1810. In early life he removed to Canada, where he resided for fifteen years. He came to Richmond, Vt., about the year 1850, but lived about two years in Bolton, Vt. Mr. Robinson with his son Ransom J. own and operate the flour and grist-mill in the eastern part of the town. Connected with this is a factory for the manufacture of spokes and general wood turning, which they have operated for about six years. Prior to this they made great quantities of clothes pins. While living in Canada Mr. Robinson married Urana A. Snyder, who bore him six children—Mary A., Ransom J., Emma F., Josie C., Betsey A., and Alvah U. Samuel Robinson is and always has been a conscientious Christian, and a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. Commencing a poor boy, he has built up until now he lives comfortably, and enjoys the full confidence of his fellow townsmen.

Rolfe, John M., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a farmer and was born in Colchester, Vt., on August 16, 1838. He was a son of Jacob and Betsey (Ames) Rolfe. His father was a native of New Hampshire and settled in Colchester, Vt., at a very early day. He was extensively engaged in lumbering and purchased a large tract of land, of which the farm, which is now occupied by John M., was the old homestead. He was also prominent in all public affairs of the town, representing the same in the Legislature three terms. He died in March, 1865, at the age of seventy-two years. He had a family of eight children born to him, Emeline, Sidney B., Harriet L., David J., Maria B., Elizabeth A., John M., and Francis J. Mr. Rolfe was colonel of militia in early years, and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh in the War of 1812. John M. Rolfe has always resided on the old homestead. He was in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company D, 13th Vt. Infantry, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. He was honorably discharged after nine months' service. He was married on June 2, 1879, to Ada M. Gray. They have had one son born to them, Harry. Mrs. Rolfe was a daughter of Henry W. and Lodima (Morse) Gray, of Colchester, Vt. Mr. Rolfe has held many of the minor offices of his town and was a member of the Legislature in 1884.

Rood, Clark A., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a farmer and was born in Jericho, Vt., on May 7, 1836. He was a son of Hiram and Mary (Sheldon) Rood. Hiram Rood settled in Colchester, Vt., on the farm which is now occupied by Clark A., in 1849, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred on January 4, 1872, aged sixty-seven years. He had a family of five children who grew to maturity, Mary J., Clark A., Emeline A., Myra L., and Hiram. Mr. Rood was a prominent farmer and a respected citizen of Colchester, Vt. After the death of his father Clark A. came into possession of the homestead, which consists of two hundred and sixty acres, and on which he now resides. He is a breeder of Jersey cattle, also has a dairy of thirty cows and deals largely in hay.

Rood, Almon D., Essex, Essex Junction p. o., is a millwright and carpenter and was born in Huntington, Vt., on January 12, 1821. He was a son of Giles and Catherine (Snyder) Rood. His father was a native of Brookfield, Vt., and settled in Huntington, Vt., in 1811. He was a farmer by occupation and resided in Huntington, Vt., until the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1854, at the age of seventy-four years. He was married twice. His first wife was Susanna Rood, by whom he had one child, Solomon (deceased). His second wife was Catherine Snyder, a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Hart) Snyder, of Pittstown, N. Y., who settled in Huntington, Vt., in 1789. To them have been born two children, Jacob, of Hinesburg, Vt., and Almon. Their mother now resides in Essex Junction, Vt., in the one hundred and third year of her age. Almon settled in Essex, Vt., in 1869. He was married in 1840 to Abigail L. Smith, a daughter of Doctor Enoch A. and Clarissa (Fargo) Smith, of Huntington, Vt. Her paternal grandfather was Samuel Smith, who was an early settler in Highgate, Vt., and her maternal grandfather, Samuel Fargo, settled in Huntington, Vt., in 1789, coming there from Tinmouth, Vt.

Root, Henry C., Charlotte, was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vt., in 1830. He is an extensive and progressive farmer and is now engaged in the breeding of fine horses and graded cattle. He now owns the old Judge Newell place. He was lister of the town six years, selectman three terms, and held many more of the town offices. He was married in 1851 to Maria



L. Wright, of Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. She died in August, 1862, leaving a family of three children, Frederick H., Mary L., and William N. Henry C. then married his second wife, Mary P. Beers, of Charlotte, Vt., on September 2, 1863, and she died on July 11, 1885, leaving a family of two children, George H. and Cassius D. Henry C. Root was a son of Noble and Polly (Lowry) Root. They were born in Charlotte, Vt., and married at Vergennes, Vt., in 1823. They had four children born to them, two of whom are now living, George L. and Henry C. Noble was a son of Deacon Gad Root and Elizabeth (Loomus) Root, who were natives of Lanesborough, Mass., and settled in Charlotte, Vt., in 1798. They had a family of two children, Noble and Darwin. Gad was married twice. His second wife was a Miss Hall. He died on October 19, 1843, leaving two children by his second wife, Loomus and Clemma.

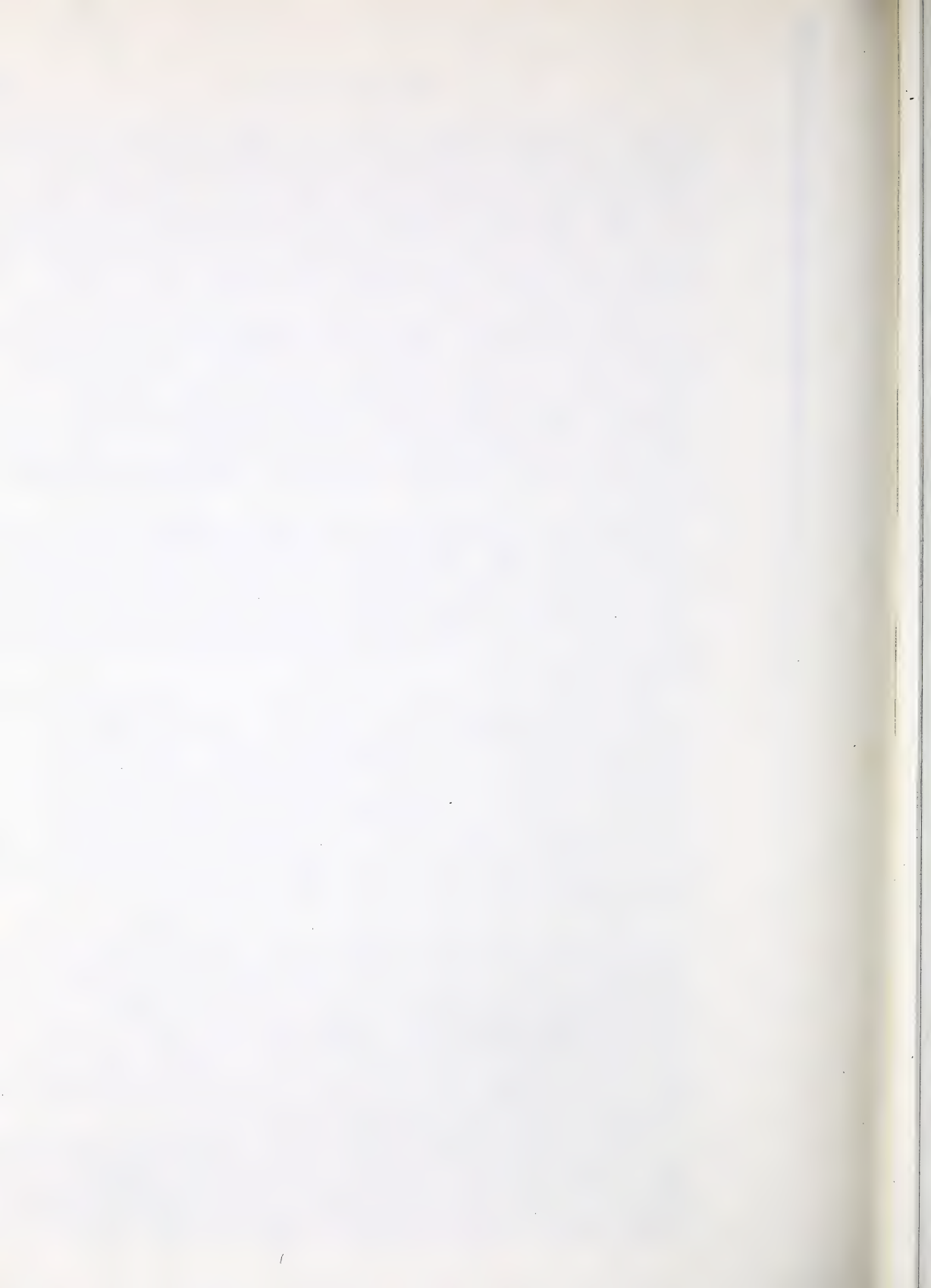
Russell, Doctor Charles J., Hinesburg, Vt., physician and surgeon, was born in Bridport, Vt., in 1851. He fitted himself by close application and graduated from the Howard Medical College, at Washington, D. C., in 1882, and settled in Monkton, Vt., in 1883 in the practice of his profession. He settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in the practice of medicine and surgery in 1884, where he is now enjoying a fine practice. He spent some time in Washington, D. C., in the employ of the government as a clerk in the engraving and printing department, and after he graduated practiced in the Freedmen's Hospital at Washington, and although a charitable institution it proved a great benefit to him. He was married in 1883 to Carry B. Lothrop, of Castleton, Vt. She was a granddaughter of Dr. Lothrop, of Castleton, Vt. Charles J. Russell was a son of James and Sabra Russell. James was born in Lynn, N. Y., and she was born in Bridport, N. Y. They were married in 1847, and have had a family of one son and five daughters born to them.

Russell, Sydney E., Charlotte, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1845. He is now the only extensive merchant in this town, and settled in the town of Charlotte, Vt., at the Four Corners in September, 1878. He now deals in all classes of staple goods. He established his second store at East Charlotte, or Baptists Corners, in 1882 and there deals in all kinds of goods. He was married in 1868 to Mary D. Blethen, of Burlington, Vt. They have had three children born to them, Stella E., Maude and Mary. Sidney E. Russell was a son of Abraham and Luthera (Russell) Russell. Luthera was born in Hinesburg, Vt., and Abraham was born in Washington county, N. Y. He died in St. Lawrence county in 1867, leaving a widow and five children, Sidney E., Ira P. (who is now the popular steward at the hospital at Burlington, Vt.), Matilda, George, and Clara.

Ross, Orrin, Huntington, of Leicester, Addison county, Vt., came with his widowed mother to Huntington, Vt., many years ago. He married Eunice Williams, a daughter of John Williams. Their children were Harry, Polly (who married Heman Gillett), Eleanor (who married Otto Palmer), and Sanford. Of these children Harry, the oldest, married Abigail Hawley, who bore him three children, Austin, Rosaltha, and Orrin G. Harry Ross has always been a successful farmer and by industry, honesty and prudence has acquired a competence. He has frequently held town offices, and has faithfully adhered to the Whig and Republican party. Mr. Ross is a consistent member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and liberally contributes to its support. Chester was the oldest son, who was married twice. His first wife was Alvira Palmer, his second wife was Laura Pierce. He was a consistent member of the Freewill Baptist Church from his boyhood. He died at the age of sixty-eight; was always a firm supporter of all benevolent enterprises up to the end of his life; was the father of eight children, who are all living but one.

Scofield, Levi Leroy, Charlotte, Shelburne p. o., was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1852. He was a son of Heman and Laura (Fargo) Scofield. She was born in Huntington, Vt., in 1816, and he was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1818. They were married in 1844. Heman Scofield died on June 27, 1883. They had a family of three children born to them, Daniel A. (enlisted in Co. I and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness and buried on the field), Mira A. (married Henry Benson; he died leaving one daughter, Mira; Mira then married her second husband, William Boardman), and Levy L. Heman settled in Charlotte, Vt., in 1848 and was a son of Daniel and Phebe (Caswell) Scofield. They died in Huntington, Vt., leaving four children. Laura Scofield was a daughter of Jabez, jr., and Anna (Brewster) Fargo, and Jabez, jr., was a son of Jabez Fargo, who was one of the early settlers in Huntington, Vt. Two of Jabez, jr.'s, children are now living, Mrs Amanda Nelson and Ezra Fargo. They had a family of six children, all of whom are dead with the exception of these two.

Severance, George, Colchester, is a farmer and was born in Colchester, Vt., on January 10, 1817. He was a son of Ebenezer and Jerusha (Kilbourn) Severance. His paternal grandfather was — Severance, who was a native of Connecticut, who settled in Colchester, Vt., at a very early day and took up the farm which is now owned by George N. Rhodes, cleared and improved the same and resided there until the time of his death, which occurred in 1827. His children were Jane, Samuel, John, George, Mary, Angeline, and Nixen, of whom but three of



the youngest are now living. George Severance was brought up in Colchester, Vt., and settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1850. He was married three times. His first wife was Betsey Cook, a daughter of Philip Cook, of Colchester, Vt. His second wife was Eveline Sager, a daughter of Frederick Sager, of Canada, and by whom he had a family of eight children, four of whom are now living, Lillian (now Mrs. Charles McMath, of Kansas), Charles W., Bertrand D., and Angie L. His present wife was Eunice Goddard, widow of Anthony Goddard, of Berkshire, Vt.

Severance, John, Colchester, is a farmer and was born in Colchester, Vt., on April 9, 1813. He was a son of Ebenezer and Jerusha (Kilbourn) Severance. He was married in 1840 to Harriet N. Fowler, a daughter of Joshua and Eda (Atwood) Fowler, of Colchester, Vt., where they settled in 1839. They have had a family of seven children born to them, Caroline (Mrs. George N. Wright), John M., William H., Ellen, and Mary L. (married Frank Smith on December 14, 1873, and died December 14, 1874). Ellen is now the wife of Mr. Smith. Mr. Severance has held all of the local offices of his town and is a prominent Republican.

Sherman, Alfred W., Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1825. He has been a justice of the peace for twenty-five years, selectman and lister, and held many of the town and district offices. He was married in 1851 to Lydia Leavenworth, of Charlotte, Vt. They have had three children born to them—Mary A., Lilly L. (who married Frank L. Eastman, in December, 1880; they have had three children born to them), and Alfred L. Mary A. married William Holmes in 1875. They have had five children born to them. Alfred W. Sherman was a son of Leverett and Sarah (Gray) Sherman. She was born in North Dorset, Vt., on March 13, 1796, and died in 1869. She was a daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Dunning) Gray, who settled in Charlotte, Vt., before 1800. Leverett was born in Roxford, Conn., on September 26, 1790. They were married in 1814 and had a family of three children born to them—Polly Ann (born in 1815, married Orlo Baldwin; she died leaving two sons), Charles H. (born in 1817 and died in 1840), and Alfred W. (born in 1825, and now the only living one). Lydia (Leavenworth) Sherman was a daughter of Abel and Anna (Hickok) Leavenworth, of Charlotte, Vt. Abel Leavenworth was born on November 21, 1800, and died in 1879.

Sherman, John H., Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Charlotte, Vt., on December 14, 1818. He was a selectman for four terms and overseer of the poor for five terms, and was prominent in establishing a town home for the poor, which the people have a right to be proud of as an institution. He has been one of the representative men of his town. He was married in August, 1843, to Sarah Brigham, of Bakerfield, Franklin county, Vt., where she was born in 1820. She was a daughter of Asa and Sarah (Hardy) Brigham. Sarah was born in Massachusetts and Asa was born in Franklin county, Vt. They had a family of ten children born to them, seven of whom are now living—four daughters and three sons. John H. Sherman was a son of William and Harriet (Gray) Sherman. She was born in Charlotte, Vt., in 1797, and he was born in Roxbury, Conn., in 1793. They were married in 1813 and had a family of four children born to them—Abigail A. (married Miles Hoyt, and died, leaving one son, Sherman), Henry B., John H. and Cynthia. William E. was a successful farmer, owning several hundred acres at the time of his death. He commenced life at the age of twenty-one years, with one dollar as capital. He was a son of John Sherman, who had a family of ten children. John died in Connecticut and his widow came to Charlotte, Vt., with six children—Leverett, William E., Samuel, Polly, Cynthia and Eliza (now Mrs. Eliza Baldwin, and the only one now living). John H. and John Sherman, United States senators, are descendants from this same great-grandfather, who was born in Connecticut.

Shonion John, Milton, was born at Varchare, Canada, in the year 1811, and came to Milton, Vt., in 1850. His children were John (who is now in Canada), Mary (who married Joseph Lavigne, of Winooski, Vt.), Luther, and Joseph (now are residents of Kansas), Saphronia (now residing in Massachusetts), Agnes (now living in California), Clement, and Leonora (now residents of Milton, Vt.), Lucy (resides in Randolph, Vt.), Richard (of Washington Territory), Elizabeth (of Burlington, Vt.), and Charles (now residing in Milton, Vt.). John Shonion is a successful farmer and dairyman, owning over one hundred acres of well located land in Milton, upon which he has resided for about twenty-three years.

Sibley, George W., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a farmer and was born in Westford, Vt., January 17, 1843. He was a son of John and Nancy (Kellogg) Sibley. His paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Sibley, was a native of Massachusetts and a pioneer of Westford, Vt., where he brought up a family of seven children—Edwin, Huldah A., Nancy, John, Silas, Warren and Timothy. John Sibley was a resident of Westford, Vt., for many years, and settled in Colchester, Vt., in 1865. He had a family of six children—Huldah A., Ebenezer K., George W., John N. (deceased), Benjamin F. and Hiram B. Mr. Sibley represented the town of Westford, Vt., in the Legislature two years. George W. Sibley settled on the farm which he now owns and occupies in 1865. He was in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting in No-



ember, 1863, in Co. M, 1st Vt. Cav., after which he was promoted to sergeant. He was at Richmond, the battle of the Wilderness, and also filled many other engagements. He has been twice married. He first wife was Mary L. Woodward, to whom he was married in 1865. She was a daughter of Rev. John Woodward, of Westford, Vt. To this marriage were born two children — George W. and John (deceased). His second wife was Retteena Saunders, a daughter of Ransom and Lucia E. (Crouch) Saunders, natives of Keene, N. H. To them have been born two children — Annamoe and Elizabeth K.

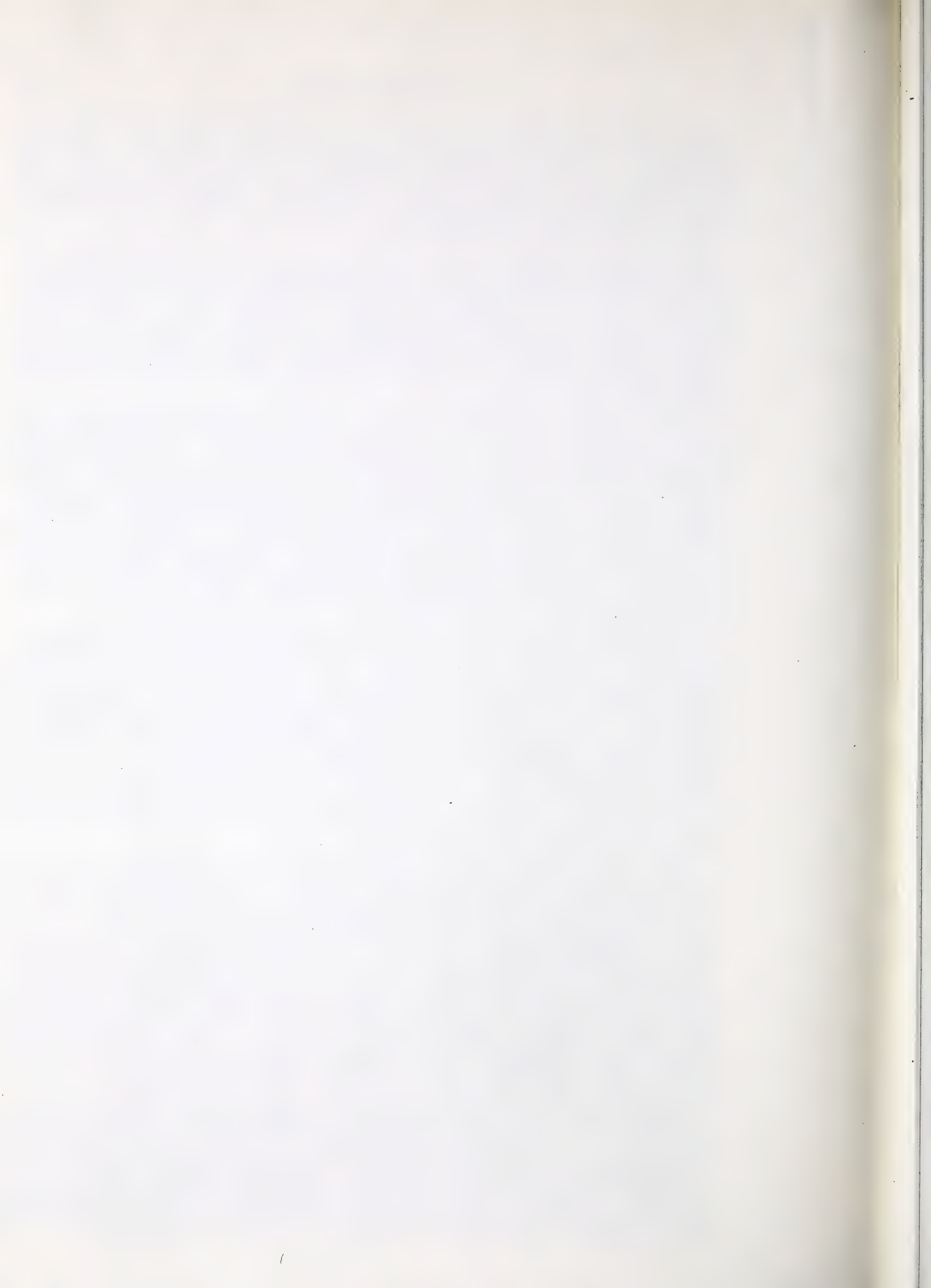
Small, George, Huntington, who was born in Rutland county, Vt., in the year 1785, came with his father to Huntington in 1785. When a young man he married Lucinda Farr, of Huntington, Vt., and by her had a family of five children — Richard L., Daniel B., Myron, Clarissa and Orissa. Of these children Daniel B. married, first, Hannah Bates, by whom he had a family of six boys — George, Harry, Clark, Safford (who died while an infant), Safford F. 2d, and Amos B. His second wife was Elzina (Smith) Baker, widow of Elnathan Baker. Daniel B. is now nearly eighty years of age. He has always been a farmer — an occupation in which he has been reasonably successful. He has always been an ardent supporter of the old Whig and Republican party.

Small, Joseph B., Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a retired merchant and was born in Morris-town, Vt., on March 10, 1824. He was a son of George and Orpha (Wilkins) Small, and was reared and educated in his native town, and settled in Winooski, Vt., in 1848, where he served as a clerk in a general store for three years, and in 1851 he went into the mercantile business with W. T. Herrick, with whom he was associated for six years. He was alone in business in 1858 and in 1859. He became associated with E. H. Blossom, and did business under the firm name of Small & Blossom. He retired from business in 1865; was postmaster of Winooski, Vt., for eight years under the administrations of Polk and Buchanan. He has also held nearly all the offices in the gift of the town. He was married in 1856 to Sarah Chittenden, a daughter of Truman A. and Betsey (Rhodes) Chittenden, and a granddaughter of Martin Chittenden, who was governor of the State of Vermont in 1813 and 1814. She died in 1863. He had a family of two children — Fred B. and George A., both of whom are now dead.

Smith, Heman R., Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1795, and died in 1861. He was one of the leading men of his town. He was married in February, 1822, to Harriet Leonard, who was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1799. Heman R. Smith was a son of Morris Smith, who was an early settler in this town. Harriet was a daughter of Amos and Lucy (Meach) Leonard. He was born in Connecticut in 1769 and died in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1863, aged ninety-four years. They had a family of two children born to them — Marvin (born in 1801) and Harriet (born in 1799). Lucy was a daughter of Elisha and Desira Meach. She died on August 12, 1839, aged eighty-three years, and Elisha died on February 5, 1834. The Meaches settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1779. Elisha and Desira had a family of nine sons and one daughter. William Leonard was a son of Marvin and Laura (Coon) Leonard. William was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1830, and was married in 1850 to Phebe Ann Smith, of Monkton, Vt. They have had one son born to them — Charles A., born in 1862. Mrs. Heman Smith still resides on the old homestead, having no family.

Snyder, Marvin L., Essex, Essex Junction p. o., was born in Huntington, Vt., on August 24, 1824. He was a son of John and Eunice (Squires) Snyder. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Snyder, was a native of Pittstown, N. Y., and was one of the pioneers of Huntington, Vt. He had a family of twelve children: Susanna, Catherine, Jacob, Anna, Hannah, Rebecca, Jonathan, John, Christina, Sally, Laura, and Sylvester. John Snyder had a family of seven children: Seymour C., Charlotte A., Marvin L., Henry E., Lucy M., Betsey J., and Eliza A. Marvin L.'s maternal grandfather was Ephraim Squires, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1813 from the effects of service in the war. His maternal grandmother, Bethinah (Bishop) Squires, died July 3, 1860, at the age of 100 years three months and eleven days. Marvin L. has been married twice; his first wife was Sophia Clark, a daughter of Philip and Lucy Clark, of Pawlet, Vt., and his second wife was Jane H. Latham, a daughter of Jacob and Polly Latham, of Jericho, Vt. They have had one child born to them, John L. Mr. Snyder embarked in the marble business in 1860, and settled at Essex Junction, Vt., in 1864, where he has since resided, and where he does a large business in both marble and granite.

Stevens, Byron, Essex, Essex Junction p. o., is a retired farmer and was born in Essex, Vt., on April 25, 1799. He was a son of Abram and Lucy (Collins) Stevens. His father was a native of Connecticut, and enlisted at the age of fifteen years, under command of Colonel Seth Warner; went to Quebec and was there at the fall of Montgometry. He was one of the pioneers of Essex, Vt., and was a carpenter by trade, building many of the first houses in Burlington, and also in Essex, Vt. He had a family of eight children: Clarissa (Mrs. Henry Teachout), Alonzo, Carlos, Albert, Byron, Emily, Lucy (Mrs. David Smith), and Abram. Byron Stevens's maternal grandfather, John Collins, was a native of Connecticut, and was a blacksmith by trade,



and was also a pioneer of Essex, Vt. Byron Stevens was reared in Essex, Vt., and was married on July 13, 1823, to Mary Yemans, a daughter of Elisha and Jemima (Pelton) Yemans, who were early settlers in Essex, Vt. They have had four children born to them: Adeliza (deceased), Mortimer (deceased), Adelaide (now Mrs. George Bliss), and George F. Byron Stevens always took an active part in all public affairs, and represented his town in the Legislature in 1837 and 1838.

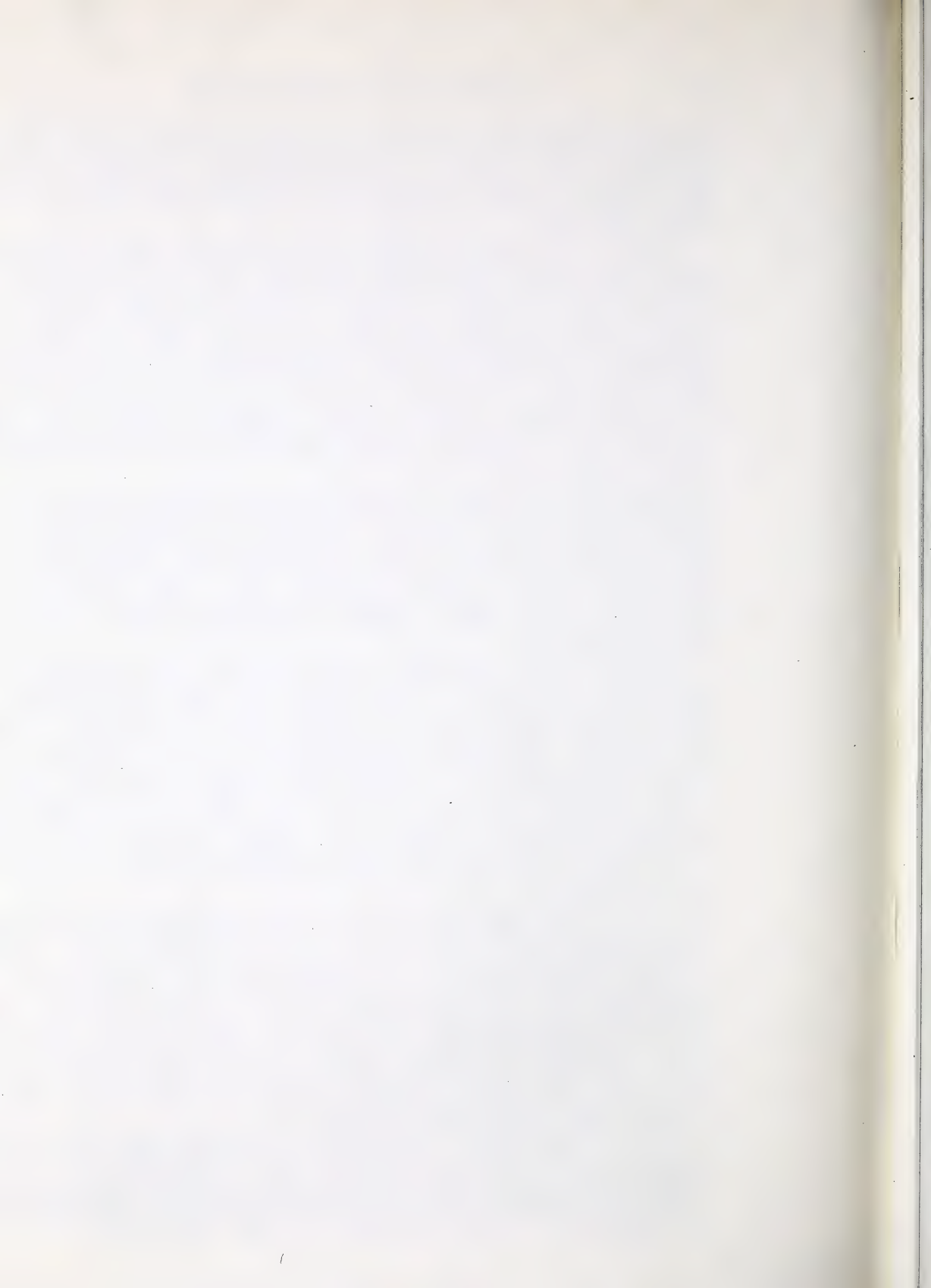
Stevens, Ira, Essex, was born in Williston, Vt., on August 17, 1809. He is a farmer and was a son of Andrew and Phebe (Lawrence) Stevens. His paternal grandfather was Safford Stevens, a native of Caanan, Conn., who was a captain of a company in the War of the Revolution, and who was also among the pioneers of Williston, Vt., settling there in about 1795. He had a family of eight children: Wealthy, Herald, Florilla, Ariel, Caroline, John, Ira, and Hannah. Ira Stevens was brought up in Williston, Vt., where he remained until reaching his eighteenth year, when he settled in the town of Jericho, Vt., where he learned the trade of tanner and currier, a trade which he followed for twenty years, after which he engaged in farming, a business in which he has engaged in up to 1883. He settled in Westford in 1855, where he remained up to 1883, when he settled in Essex, Vt., where he has since resided. During his residence in Westford he represented his town in the Legislature in 1880 and 1881. He was married in 1836 to Samantha Martin, a daughter of Captain James and Hannah (Campbell) Martin, of Jericho, Vt. They have had a family of five children born to them: George, Herald, Julia, William M., and Carrie.

Stevens, Ira B., Williston, was born in Williston, Vt., on July 13, 1849. He was a son of Harold and Clarissa (Bliss) Stevens. His paternal grandfather was Andrew Stevens, a son of Safford Stevens, both of whom were pioneers in Williston, Vt. His maternal grandfather, Peletiah Bliss, was also a pioneer of Williston, Vt. Harold Stevens was born in Williston, Vt., in 1796, and died in 1862. He had two children, William C. and Ira B. He always took an active part in public affairs, and held many of the offices in his town. Ira B. Stevens now resides on the old homestead on which he was born and brought up. He was married in March, 1875, to Ellen Metcalf, a daughter of Thomas and Emily (Story) Metcalf, of Williston, Vt. They have had one child born to them, Ethel M. Ira Stevens has been selectman of the town for the past three years.

Stone, Allen, Colchester, Winooski p. o., was born in Westford, Vt., on February 23, 1819. He was a son of Allen and Rachel (Wilcox) Stone. His paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Stone, was a native of Providence, R. I., and came to Westford, Vt., in 1788. He was extensively engaged in farming, real estate, and also in the mercantile business. He was the first merchant in town and also its first representative in the Legislature. He removed to New York in later life and died there. Allen Stone, sr., was a farmer, and lived and died in Westford, Vt. He was married twice. His first wife was Thankful Wilcox, by whom he had one child, Stafford, and by his second wife, Rachel Wilcox, he had a family of five children: Allen, jr., Alney, William, Barney, and Sidney. The latter died in the army during the late war. Allen Stone, jr., was brought up in Westford, Vt., is a carpenter by trade, and settled in Winooski, Vt., in 1845. He was married on January 10, 1849, to Rebecca Haff, a daughter of Henry and Louisa (Crumb) Haff, of New York. They have had three children born to them: Ella E., Elmer H., and Elbert O. Mr. Stone has been a constable and collector of Colchester, Vt., for many years. He is a Republican in politics.

Stone, Ovette E., Charlotte, was born in Charlotte, Vt., on December 6, 1843. He is a general farmer and speculator. He was married in 1862 to Ellen G. Hazard, of Charlotte, Vt. They have had eight children born to them, Edward J., Henry J., Charles G., Porter O., Minnie E., Clayton, Frances B. and an infant. Ovette Stone was a son of Joel and Alma (Boyn-ton) Stone; she was a daughter of the Hon. Jedediah Boynton, one of the representative men of Hinesburg, Vt., and known throughout the county, and was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1806, and died in 1860. Joel was born in 1796, and died in 1869. They had a family of four sons and two daughters born to them, Edward, born in 1834; Ellen, born in 1836; George B., born in 1842; Ovette E., born in 1843; Henry, born in 1845; Adah, born in 1853. Joel was born in Arlington, Vt., and married on March 15, 1832. He represented his town two terms. He was a son of Joel, sr., who was a son of Luther and Olivedine (Slosson) Stone, who were born in Stockbridge, Mass., and died in Arlington, Vt. Luther was born in 1753. They had a family of eleven children born to them.

Taft, George W., Williston, is a farmer, and was born in Underhill, Vt., on June 8, 1846. He was a son of Aaron and Verona (Lurvey) Taft. His paternal grandfather, John Taft, was from Shaftsbury, Vt., who settled in Williston, Vt., in 1818. He was a descendant of Robert Taft, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1675. His maternal grandfather was Moses P. Lurvey, a native of Barnard, Vt., who settled in Underhill, Vt., in or about 1812. John Taft had a family of eight children: Aaron, Hannah, Lotisa, Louisa, Webster, Mary, Solomon, and John W.



Aaron Taft had one son, George W. Taft, who grew to maturity. George W. Taft was married twice; his first wife was Ella A. Taft, a daughter of William K. and Emeline (Lamson) Taft, of Williston, Vt., by whom he had one child, William K. He then married for his second wife Emily S. Taft, a sister of his first wife. They had one child born to them, Elmer A. George W. Taft has resided on the farm which he now occupies, and which consists of 437 acres, since 1868.

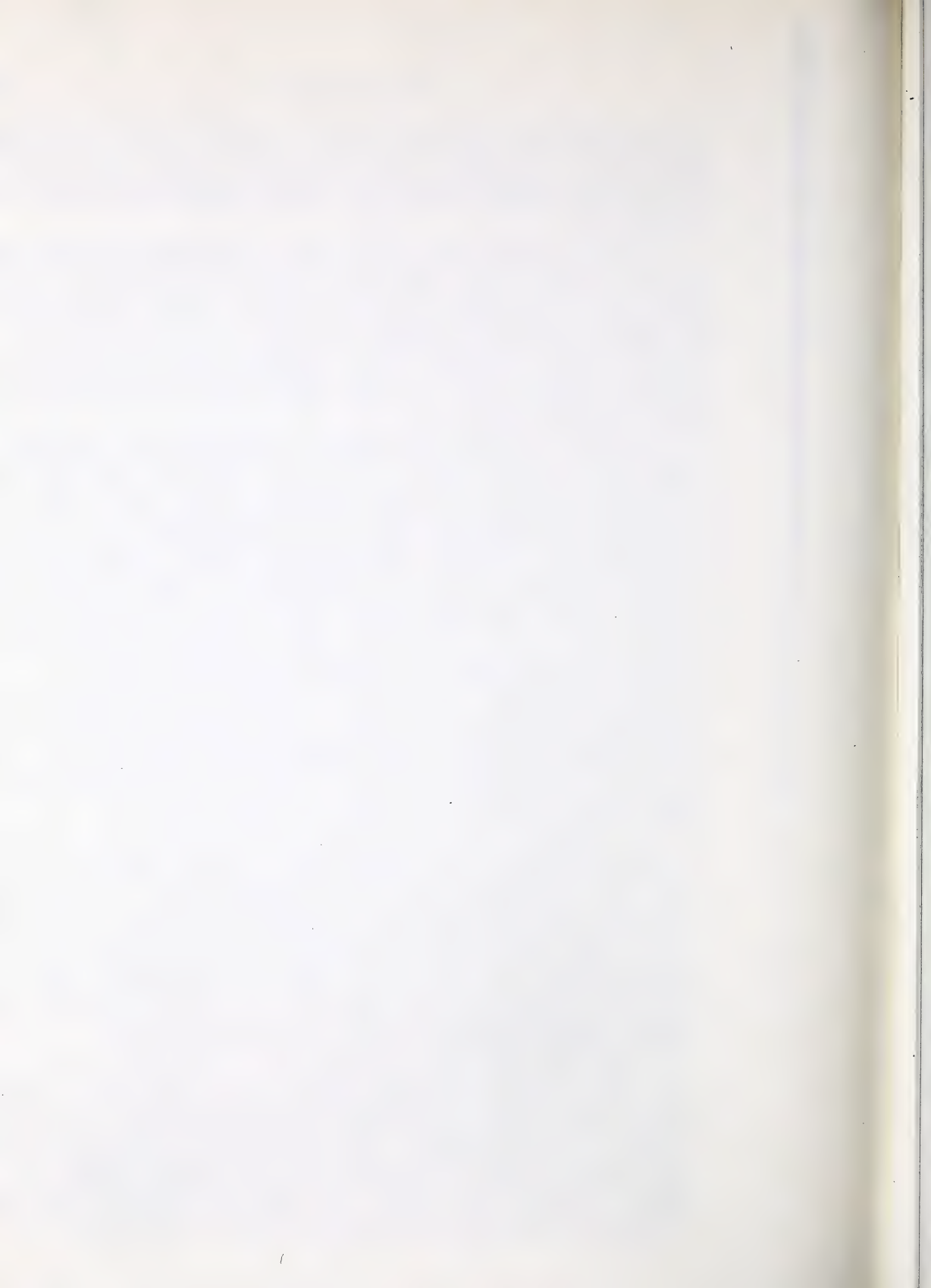
Talcott, David I., Williston, was born in Williston, Vt., on December 12, 1844. He was a son of Mack M. and Catherine (Isham) Talcott. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan G. Talcott, was a son of Josiah Talcott, who was a son of Deacon Talcott, who settled in Williston, Vt., in 1787. Josiah Talcott had a family of four children born to him: Jonathan G., Timothy, Electa and Eliza. Of these Jonathan G. has had a family of two children: Appollus and Mack M. Mack M. has two children, Jonathan G. and David I. David I. now resides on the old homestead, which was originally settled by his great-grandfather at an early day. He was married on January 1, 1875, to Ella M. Thacher, a daughter of James and Cornelia (Patterson) Thacher, of Williston, Vt. They have had a family of six children born to them, of whom three, Florence, Edith M. and Lester, are living. David I.'s maternal grandfather, David Isham, was an early settler in Williston, Vt.

Thorp, Henry, Charlotte, was born in Charlotte, Vt., in December, 1826. He is a farmer in the town, owning a farm of 350 acres of fine land; he is also largely engaged in the breeding of Atwood Merino Sheep, fine-blooded trotting horses and graded stock. His homestead overlooks the lake on the west and a fine range of mountains on the east. He was married on June 17, 1856, to Elizabeth Palmer, who was born in Wellsboro, N. Y., on July 12, 1829. They have had a family of three sons born to them: Irving H. (married Mary Brownell; is now editor and proprietor of the *Middlebury Register*), Clarence H. (married Lillian Tyler), and Emerson, who is a farmer and nurseryman. Elizabeth Thorp was a daughter of George W. and Laura (Lewis) Palmer. Henry Thorp was a son of George and Currence (Maek) Thorp. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and she was born in Shelburne, Vt. They were married in Charlotte, Vt. She died in 1829, leaving two sons, William, born in 1824, and Henry, born in 1826. George was married twice; he had two sons by his first wife, George and John G. George Thorp, sr., settled in the town of Charlotte, Vt., 1799, on the death of his cousin John, who was then a merchant in Charlotte, Vt. George became his successor. He was also a seafaring man, and had held the office of supercargo, making Philadelphia his headquarters.

Thompson, Josiah, Richmond, a native of New Hampshire, came to Richmond, Vt., nearly a hundred years ago. He married Anna Haskins, by whom he had the following children: Josiah, Jesse, Timothy, Truman, Benoni, Farnum F., Jonas, Samuel, Sally, Italy, Susan, Buelah, Sarah and Mary. Farnum married Currence Kenyon, a daughter of Samuel Kenyon, of Richmond. Their children were: Timothy, Mary, Fanny, Arthur (who died an infant), Arthur 2d and Sally. Starting with no capital save muscle and good health, Farnum F. Thompson has amassed a competence sufficient to support him in his declining years. The extent of his present farm is about 230 acres. He is now living at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

Teachout, Stephen D., Essex, is a farmer and was born in Burlington, Vt., on April 30, 1831. He was a son of Henry and Clarissa (Stevens) Teachout. His father was a native of Watertown, N. Y., and came to Essex, Vt., at an early day, where he learned the business of surveying from John Johns, who was one of the first surveyors of Chittenden county, Vt. He had a family of nine children: Hannibal, Lucius, Carlos, Emily, Erasmus, Alma, Philetus, Lucy J. and Stephen D. Mr. Teachout was a prominent man in his day and did an extensive business in farming and lumbering. He died on April 30, 1852, aged seventy-one years. Stephen D. Teachout's maternal grandfather was Abram Stevens, who settled in Essex, Vt., just after the close of the Revolutionary War, a war in which he took an active part. Stephen D. was brought up in Essex, Vt., coming here when but three years of age. He was married in June, 1861, to Mary E. Ryan, a daughter of John and Nancy (Barley) Ryan, of Essex, Vt., who were natives of Ireland. He has had a family of seven children: Nellie (deceased), Alberta B. (now Mrs. Archie Beach), Edgar D., William S., Herbert S. and Hugh R. (twins), and Adelaide M.

Teachout, Philetus, Williston, was born in Essex, Vt., on February 5, 1824. He was brought up in Essex, Vt., where he remained until 1858, when he came to Williston, Vt. He married Margaret Kelly, by whom he has had a family of six children: Thomas, David, Edward, Mary, Charles and Clara. Philetus Teachout was a son of Henry and Clarissa (Stevens) Teachout. His father was a native of Highgate, Vt., and when a boy came to Essex town, Vt., where he resided with Captain John Johnson, with whom he remained for some time and learned the business of surveying, a business which he followed in his early life; later he engaged in the carpenters' and joiners' business. He died in 1852. He had a family of nine children born to him: Hannibal, Carlos, Lucy, Lucius, Fayette, Alma, Philetus, Jane, Stephen D. His maternal grandfather was Abram Stevens, who was a pioneer in Essex, Vt. He was a carpenter by trade.



Thompson, Noah, Colchester, Winooski p. o., is a farmer and was born in Colchester, Vt., on November 25, 1810. He was a son of Isaac and Eunice (Partcher) Thompson. His father was a native of Dover, N. H., and settled in Colchester, Vt., in 1810, and cleared the farm which is now owned by Martin Bryant. He afterward removed to the farm which is now owned and occupied by W. W. W. Thompson, which he cleared and improved and upon which he resided until the time of his death. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. He was thrice married. His second wife was Eunice Partcher, by whom he had two children: Eunice and Noah. His third wife was Susan Partcher, by whom he had a family of thirteen children: Olive, Robert P., Isaac, William, Milo, Mary, Susan, John, Lewis, Wallace W. W., Sarah, Werter and George T. Noah Thompson was brought up in Colchester, Vt., and was married in 1834 to Hannah Greenough, a daughter of Thomas and Roba (Arnold) Greenough, who settled in Colchester, Vt., about 1804. They have had a family of ten children born to them: Harlow C., Murray W., Hannah, Eunice, Columbus, Stephen, Sarah, Esther M., Newton and Jennie O. Mr. Thompson has been a deacon in the Baptist Church for over twenty years and a member since 1843. His wife has been a member of the same denomination for fifty years. He has been an industrious and honorable citizen, and a firm supporter of the church during his connection with it.

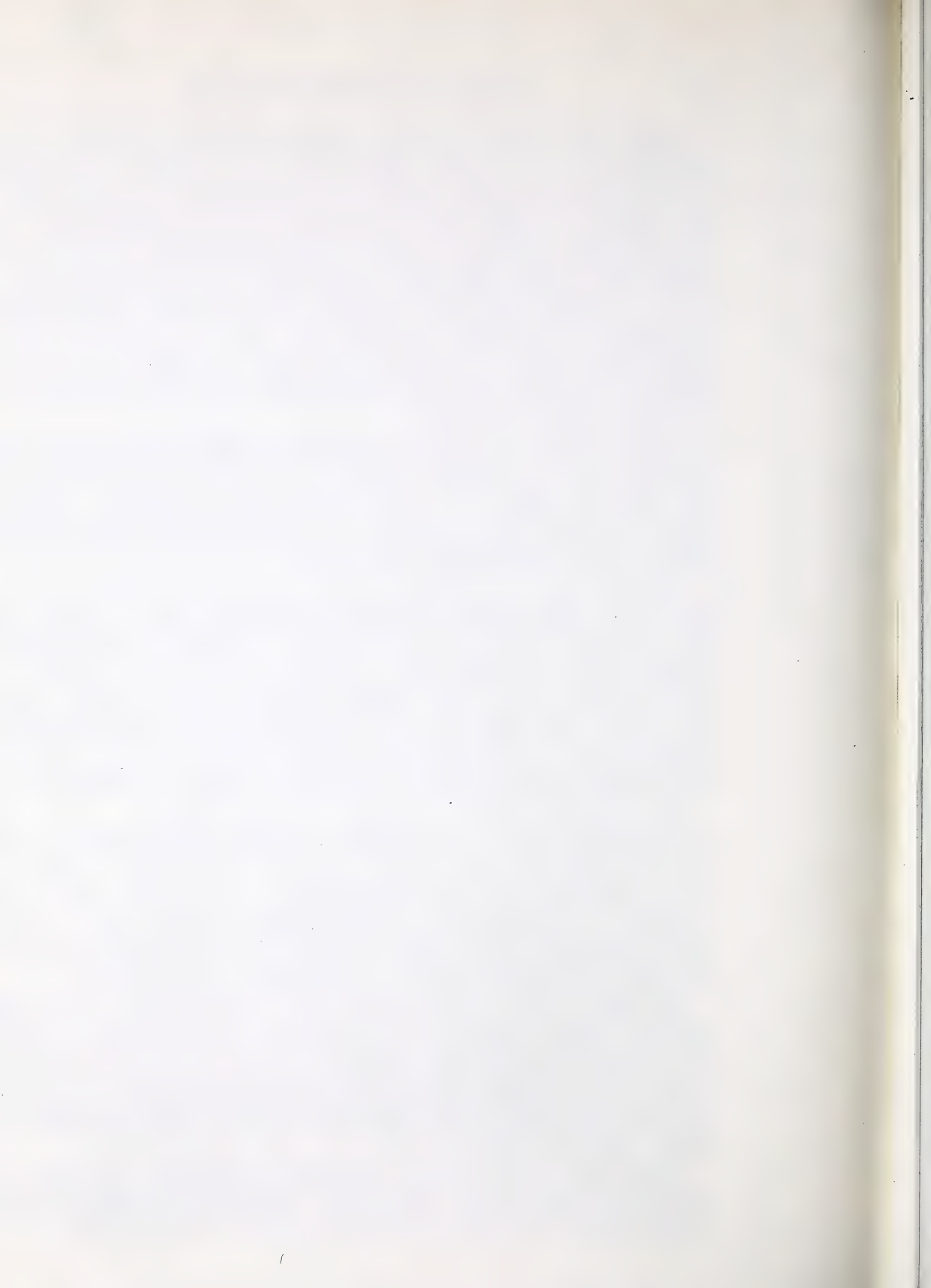
Thompson, Wallace W. W., Colchester, is a farmer and blacksmith, and was born in Colchester, Vt., January 16, 1826. He was a son of Isaac and Susan (Partcher) Thompson. He was brought up on the old homestead at Colchester, Vt., where his father first settled. He was married twice. His first wife was Cynthia M. Durkee, to whom he was married January 16, 1850. She was a daughter of Rufus and Polly (Parks) Durkee, of Grafton, N. Y. His second wife was Cornelia C. Marrs, of Milton, Vt. She was a daughter of William and Cynthia (Newell) Marrs, of Milton, Vt. By his second wife he had a family of eleven children, of whom three are now living, Emma (now Mrs. Joseph Moore), Susan C., and George L. Mr. Thompson has held several of the minor offices of his town.

Tuttle, Josiah, Essex, is a retired farmer and was born in Sheldon, Vt., January 5, 1810. He was a son of Josiah and Sarah (Weeks) Tuttle, and was left an orphan at the age of six years. He came to Winooski, Vt., in 1826, and while there worked in the woolen factory of his brother, Jed Tuttle, until he reached his twenty-first year. He worked also at his trade at Chamblean, Canada, for one year, after which he embarked in the manufacture of woolen goods in Milton, Vt., where he remained for three years. He also engaged in the same business in Essex, N. Y., for ten years; after this he engaged in farming, from which he retired in 1844, settled in Essex, Vt., and again engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued for ten years, and after which he engaged in farming. He has always taken an active part in the public affairs of the town. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1849, and in 1858 and 1859 he represented his town in the Senate. In 1871 he had placed in the new and spacious town hall a beautiful large marble tablet, at a cost of \$210, in memory of the soldiers of Essex, Vt., who died in the service of the Union in the late War of the Rebellion.

Tyler, Erasmus H., Essex, was born in Essex, Vt., February 16, 1833. He is a farmer, and was a son of Daniel and Parmelia (Farrand) Tyler. His paternal grandfather was Zuriel Tyler, who with his three brothers, David, Judson, and George, from Attlebury, Mass., were among the pioneers of Essex, Vt. Judson and George later in life removed to Ohio, where they remained until the time of their deaths. Daniel Tyler was a farmer and mechanic. His wife was a daughter of Timothy Farrand, a pioneer of Colchester, Vt. Erasmus H. Tyler was brought up in Essex, Vt., and was married April 23, 1867, to Jennie H. Farrand, a daughter of Cyrus and Roxy (Tyler) Farrand, of Colchester, Vt. Mr. Tyler was a soldier in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting in Co. D, Thirteenth Vermont Regiment, and participating in the battle of Gettysburg; was honorably discharged after ten and one-half months' active service.

Tyler, Orlen, Essex, is a farmer, and was born in Essex, Vt., on the farm on which he now resides, October 11, 1804. He was a son of Zuriel and Mehitabel (Bassett) Tyler. His father was a native of Attlebury, Mass., and was among the pioneers of Essex, Vt., coming here and settling on the farm which is now owned by his son, Orlen Tyler. He had a family of six children, Daniel, Rodney, Orlen, Roxy, Irena, and Ruby. Orlen Tyler was brought up in Essex, Vt., on the old homestead, where he has since resided with the exception of two years. He has been married twice. His first wife was Mary Austin, a daughter of Gardner and Nancy (Crandell) Austin, of Essex, Vt. To this marriage were born two children, Lewis and Allen. His second wife was Lucretia Horr, of Essex, Vt. To them have also been born two children, Edward and Willard.

Varney, Darius, Westford, came from Massachusetts to Westford, Vt. His children were John, Lucinda, Darius, jr., Elvin, William A., Nathan, Joshua, Susan, Abigail, and Eliza. Darius, jr., married Speedy Graves, of Underhill, Vt. The children born to them were Diana, Triphena, Betsey, Vincent and Viann (twins), Alfred G., and one who died in infancy unnamed.



Albert G. married Sarah Dunlap, and by her had two children, William and Gertie M. Alfred G. Varney is one of the first farmers of Westford, Vt. He believes in doing all things well, as his farm, buildings, and stock attest, and his thrift and industry have placed him in comfortable circumstances. He is a Democrat, but no politician. He is a master Mason and has been a member of the association since the age of twenty-one. Through his efforts the two creameries at Westford were started. His farm consists of about 180 acres.

Varney, Dr. William H. H., Charlotte, East Charlotte p. o., was born in Charlotte, Vt., August 21, 1839. He was a graduate of the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1862, and he also has a diploma from the Vermont University medical department, at Burlington, Vt. He settled in East Charlotte, Vt., in 1862, in the practice of his profession, and still resides at that place. He was married in 1863 to Augusta C. Ball, who was a daughter of David and Eliza (Smith) Ball, and was born July 3, 1840. They had a family of four children born to them, Minettie A., Charles A. (deceased), Anna E., and May P. Dr. Varney was a son of Alpheus and Phila (Palmer) Varney. She was born in Ferrisburgh, Vt., April 9, 1794, and he was born in Berwick, Me., November 18, 1798. They were married in Charlotte, Vt., 1821, where they died. Alpheus settled in Charlotte in 1810, with his father, Nathaniel Varney. Alpheus and Phila had a family of six children born to them, three of whom are now living, Electa P., George W., and Dr. William H. H. Nathaniel Varney was a native of Maine, and settled in Addison county, Vt., in 1801. He was a clock manufacturer, blacksmith, and machinist, and settled on the Lewis Creek in the southeast part of Charlotte, Vt., about 1810.

Ward, Ebenezer, Charlotte, North Ferrisburgh p. o., was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., on July 17, 1817. He was in early life a merchant and in later life a farmer. He was married in 1840 to Esther Hall, of Charlotte, Vt. She died, leaving one daughter, Emily, who married Carlos Kimball. Ebenezer then married his second wife, Ann Stow, of Morristown, Vt., in 1843. She died on June 29, 1867, leaving a family of five children — Martin Edward, Ann Eliza, Stow Haven, Louisa and Henry Beecher. Edward, Louisa and Henry B. died each at the age of nine years. Stow Haven was a graduate of the Bellevue Medical College in 1872, and practiced in the hospital for one year, and settled in Rome, N. Y., in 1874, where he became one of the leading physicians. He married Sarah Holmes, of Rome, N. Y. He died in Rome, N. Y., on November 30, 1885, leaving a widow and two children — Claudius and Elmer E. Ebenezer Ward then married his third wife, Mrs. Jane E. Carpenter, who was born in Ferrisburgh, Vt., on January 22, 1827, and was married to Ebenezer in 1871. She had a family of two daughters by her first husband, Mr. Barber — Jannie A. and Flora E. She was a daughter of Heman and Harriet (Field) Carpenter. Ebenezer was a son of Chapman and Sarah (Jones) Ward, who were natives of Albany county, N. Y. He died in 1828. Sarah was born in 1796 and died in Wisconsin in 1873. They have had six children born to them, five of whom are now living — Ebenezer, Mary, Joseph, Chapman and Sarah.

Walston, Daniel J., Hinesburg, of Hinesburg, Vt., was born in Williston, Vt., in 1830. He has been a justice of the peace for several years in Starksboro, Vt. He settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1869, where he purchased his farm and with nine others erected the Walston Union Cheese Factory in 1871. He now owns and runs the same, using the milk of 225 cows, and keeps a dairy of his own, numbering about twenty-five cows. His cheese finds a ready market in Boston, Mass. He was married twice. His first wife was Oressa Small, of Huntington, Vt., to whom he was married February 3, 1852. She died November 24, 1852. He was then married in 1855 to Mary H. Smith, who was born in Brandon, Vt., in 1832. She was a daughter of Lemuel and Amelia Smith. Daniel J. Walston was a son of Amasa and Phebe (Bates) Walston. He was born in Williston, Vt., in 1804, and his wife was born in Richmond, Vt., in 1826 and died in 1864. They had five children born to them, two of whom are now living — Daniel J. and Harry M. Amasa was a son of Daniel and Achsa (Graves) Walston, who were natives of Massachusetts and settled in Williston, Vt., before 1800.

Walston, Obadiah, Williston, was born in Richmond, Vt., on August 14, 1821. He was a son of William and Sophronia (Titus) Walston. His paternal grandfather was Obadiah Walston, a native of Guilford, Conn., who settled in Richmond, Vt., about 1794. He later removed to Williston, Vt., and resided on the farm which is now owned by James N. Dower. He cleared and improved this farm and resided on it until the time of his death. He had a family of six children — William, Rufus, Electa, Amos, Beulah and Minerva. His maternal grandfather was John Titus, an early settler in Hinesburg, Vt. William C. Walston was born in Richmond, Vt. He was a resident of this county most of his life and died in Franklin county, N. Y., in 1872, at the age of seventy-eight years. He had a family of six children — Russel, Obadiah, Amos, Cynthia J., Electa A. and William T. Obadiah Walston was married in 1849 to Nancy Bradley, a daughter of Stillman, jr., and Electa (Walston) Bradley, of Williston, Vt. Mr. Walston is a representative farmer and is now serving his second term as selectman.

Warner, J. Keeler, Essex, was born in Essex, Vt., on December 2, 1833. He is a farmer



and a son of Benjamin Y. and Julia (Keeler) Warner. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin F. Warner, was a pioneer physician of Essex, Vt., who married Betsey Ames and reared a family of six children — Isabella, Benjamin Y., Joan, Zuthan, Abigail and Wesley. Of these children Benjamin Y. was a physician and practiced in this county for many years. He had two children — J. Keeler and James F. His maternal grandfather was John Keeler, a son of James Keeler, who was a pioneer farmer of Essex, Vt., where both lived and died. J. Keeler was married in 1859 to Harriet Spencer, a daughter of William and Mary (Bowman) Spencer, of Boston, Mass. They have had three children born to them — Mary J., Lizzie M. and Carrie E. J. Keeler Warner has spent the greater part of his life in Essex, Vt., and now occupies the old homestead which was formerly owned by his grandfather, John Keeler.

Weed, Edwin B., Essex, is a farmer and was born in Essex, Vt., on November 30, 1846. He is a son of Joseph B. and Polly (Sinclair) Weed. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Weed, sr., was a native of Lebanon, New Hampshire, who settled in Essex, Vt., in 1810, on the farm which is now owned and occupied by Edwin B., which he cleared and improved himself. His children were Joseph B., Roswell A., William, Daniel, Hannah, Lydia, Abigail, Eunice, Betsey, and Susan. Edwin B.'s maternal grandfather was Jeremiah Sinclair, who was among the pioneers of Essex, Vt. Joseph B. resided on the old homestead until his death, which occurred in 1882. He had a family of eleven children — Albert, Adeline, Lydia, Roswell, Julia A. (deceased), William, Lucretia, Sarah, Susan (deceased), Martha, and Edwin B. Edwin B. was married in 1871 to Viola A. Brownell, a daughter of Albert C. and Almira (Cary) Brownell, of Colchester, Vt., and now owns and occupies the old homestead.

Wheeler, Adolphus M., Colchester, is a farmer, and was born in Colchester, Vt., on October 7, 1837. He was a son of Chauncey and Teresa (Cary) Wheeler. His paternal grandfather, Mr. Wheeler, was a native of England, and was among the pioneer settlers of Milton, Vt., where he remained until the time of his death. His maternal grandfather, Seth Cary, was among the pioneers of Colchester, Vt. Chauncey Wheeler was reared in Milton, Vt., and came to Colchester, Vt., in 1825, where he died in 1882, aged ninety years. He had a family of four children — Sarah, Clara, James, and Adolphus M. Adolphus M. now occupies the old homestead. He was married in 1874 to Ellen Parker, a daughter of William B. Parker, of Johnson, Vt., but now a resident of Colchester, Vt. They have had a family of two children born to them — Hattie and Theron.

White, Robert J., Shelburne, was born at Shelburne Point, Vt., in 1829, and where he still resides. He was elected member of the Legislature in 1866 and 1867, and has also been selectman, town treasurer, and superintendent of schools. He was also a steamboat inspector in the employ of the government for nine years, and still holds that office. He has also served the Champlain Transportation Company in several offices. He was married in 1854 to Louisa A. Blinn, of Shelburne, Vt. They have had three sons born to them — Henry S., Frank G., and Channing T. Robert J. White was a son of Lavater S. and Polly (Taber) White. They had a family of five children born to them, three of whom are now living — Henry B., Robert J., and Polly T. Lavater S. White was married twice; his second wife was Sarah A. Lyon. They had one son born to them — George A. Lavater White was born in Middlebury, Mass. He was an early ship builder, and for many years in the employ of the Champlain Transportation Company. He was also a steamboat inspector in government employ for twenty-five years. He was a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Sproat) White. They came from Middlebury, Mass., and settled in Burlington, Vt., in 1791, and in 1797 came to Shelburne Point, Vt., where Nathan died in January, 1826, leaving a family of three sons, Robert, Andrew, and Lavater.

Whitney, George W., Williston, is a farmer, and was born in Williston, Vt., on February 5, 1833. He now owns and occupies the old homestead which was formerly owned by his father, and which was first owned by Deacon Beriah Murray, who settled on it at a very early day. George W. was married in 1856 to Marion Murray, a daughter of Hiram and Lydia (Holt) Murray. To them has been born one son, Murray D. Marion Whitney's maternal grandfather, Curtis Murray, was a son of Deacon Murray, who was among the early settlers of Vermont. George W. Whitney was a son of Samuel D. and Clarissa (Reed) Whitney. Clarissa Whitney was a daughter of Joshua Reed, who was among the first settlers in the town of Shelburne, Vt. Samuel D. Whitney had a family of six children — Ellen, George W., Albert R., Marion E., Martha C., and Francis J. Samuel D. was born in Hinesburg, Vt., on October 18, 1804. He was a son of Paul Whitney, and was among the pioneers of Hinesburg, Vt. Later in life he moved to Durham, Conn., where he was a magistrate for many years; was a teacher by occupation, and was married twice. He had a large family of children, of whom Samuel D. was brought up in Hinesburg, Vt., and about 1825 he settled in Williston, Vt. (on the farm which is now occupied by his son Whitney), and where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in 1825. He was a prominent farmer and business man of his town for many years.

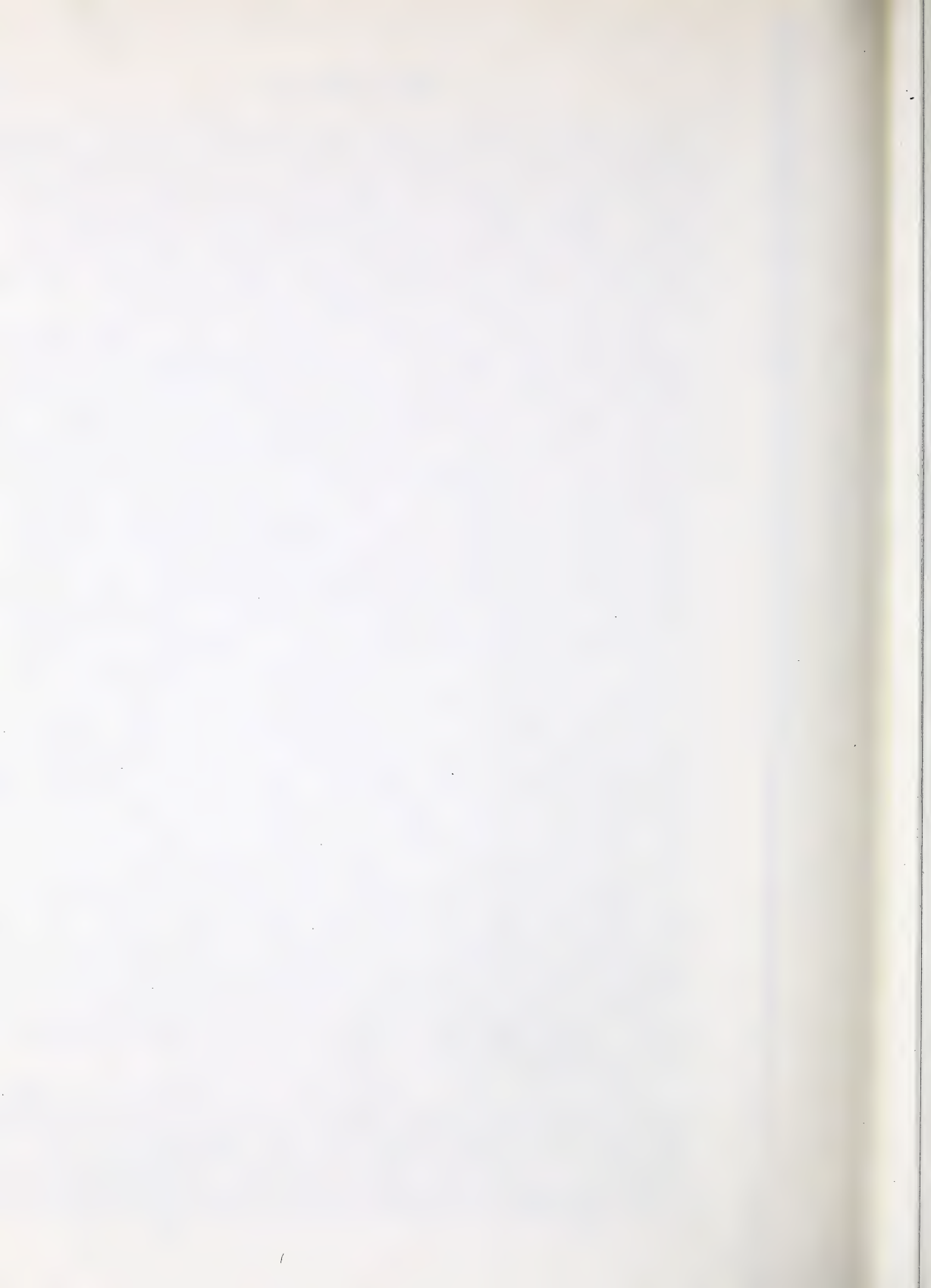


Wilkins, Frank C., Williston, is a farmer, and was born at Stowe, Vt., February 2, 1849. He was a son of Phineas P. and Lucinda M. (Chittenden) Wilkins. Phineas was an early settler in Williston, Vt., and was a blacksmith by trade, a trade at which he worked for twelve years in the town of Winooski, Vt. He died in Williston, Vt., November 27, 1876, aged fifty-five years. He had two children, Henry P. and Frank C. Frank C.'s maternal grandfather was Truman A. Chittenden, a son of Martin Chittenden, and a grandson of Thomas Chittenden, who was the first governor of Vermont, and settler in Williston, Vt. Frank C. Wilkins settled in Williston, Vt., in 1874, and has resided on his present farm since 1875. He was married on October 28, 1874, to Sarah J., a daughter of Thomas and Emily (Story) Metcalf, of Williston, Vt. They have had one child born to them, Nellie L. Frank C. Wilkins owns a farm of 133½ acres, also a dairy of twenty-six cows. He is also a breeder of Jersey cattle.

Wilson, Francis, Hinesburg, was born in Lancaster, Coos county, New Hampshire, in 1803. He represented his district in 1856 and 1857 in the Senate; was also a side judge in the county, and also held other minor offices. He was an early merchant in Middlebury, Vt., and settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1830, where he was married in 1831 to Rachel Leavenworth, a daughter of General N. Leavenworth and Betsey (Hurlburt) Leavenworth. Betsey was born in Arlington, Vt., and General Leavenworth was born in Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut. They were married in Burlington, Vt., in 1806, and had one child born to them, Rachel L. General Leavenworth was married twice; his first wife was Anna Buckingham, of New Milford, Conn., and by whom he had three children, Hester, Henry, and Nathan. General Nathan Leavenworth was a son of Nathan and Rachel (Castle) Leavenworth, who came from Connecticut on horseback, and settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1787. General Leavenworth was for many years a member of the Legislature, also a member of the governor's council for two terms, and held many of the offices of the town. He was also an influential man in his State. He erected the Leavenworth mansion in 1795. He was born in 1764 and died in 1849. His wife, Betsey, was born in 1785 and died in 1873. Rachel Lucretia Leavenworth was married in 1831, and was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1810. They had a family of two children born to them. Lucretia L. married Rev. John B. Perry, who was born in Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. She died in 1857, leaving one son, Francis W., who now resides on the Leavenworth homestead and owns the same. His grandmother, the widow Wilson, now resides with him. Francis W. was married in October, 1884, to Nettie Patrick, a daughter of Daniel Patrick. They have had one son born to them, Thomas Perry. Rev. John B. Perry died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1872. He was a member of the college faculty. Hon Francis Wilson died in 1864, aged sixty-one years.

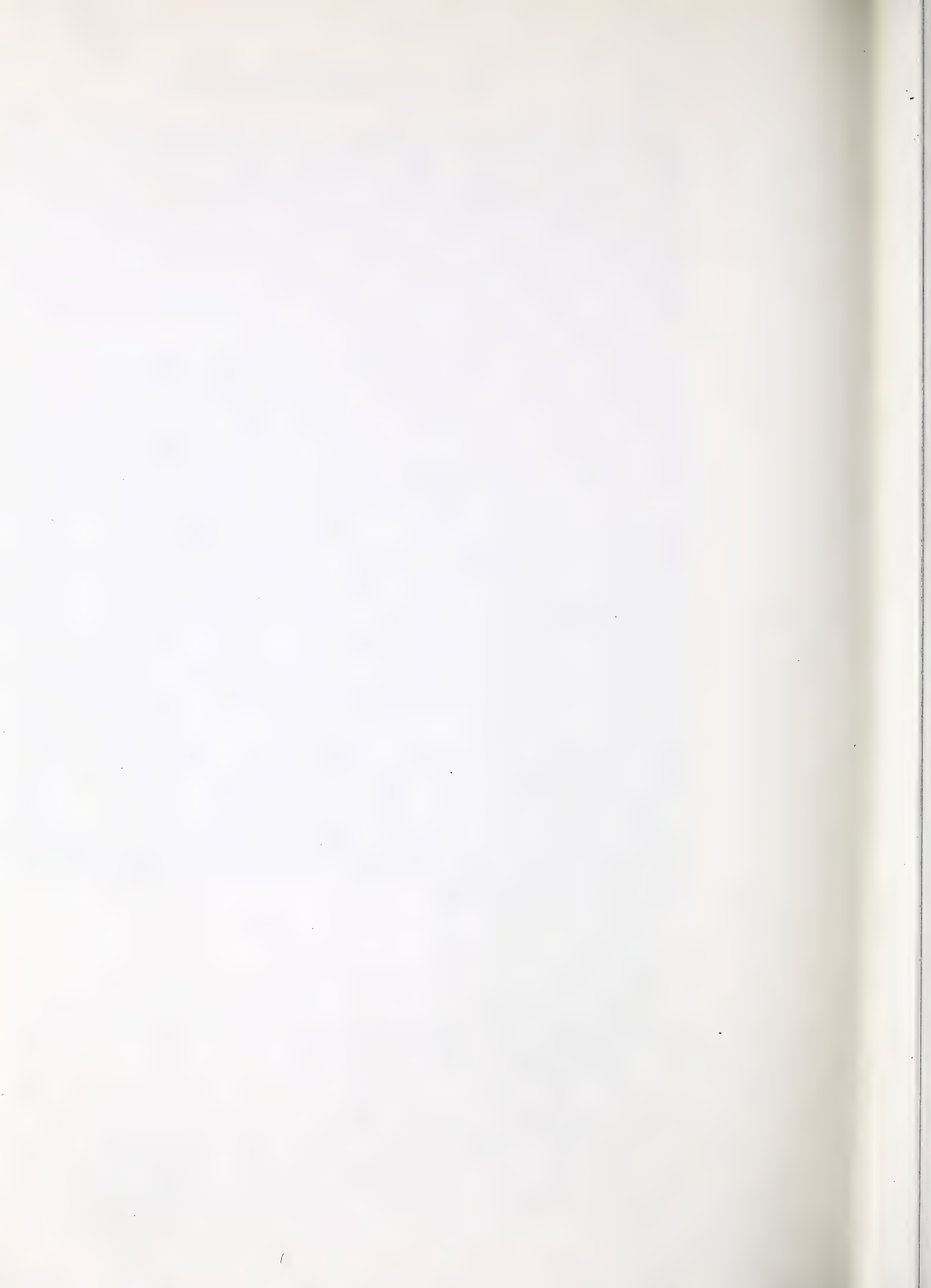
Wilson, Henry M., Hinesburg, was born March 31, 1835. He has chosen a farm life in preference to a political strife, and is heir to many valuable relics of early days. One was a sword which was used by a general at the battle of Bunker Hill. It has a solid silver handle and a glittering steel saber. He now owns and occupies a part of the old homestead which was purchased by his grandfather, General Nathan Leavenworth, in 1787. He was married in 1857 to Sarah Griggs, who was born in Corning, N. Y., and died in 1873, leaving three children, Robert H., Mary L., and Sophia M. Henry M. Wilson then married his second wife, Isadore Hickok, of New Haven, Addison county, Vt., on January 28, 1874. He was a son of Francis and Rachel L. (Leavenworth) Wilson. Francis was born in New Hampshire in 1803, and Rachel L. was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1810. They were married in 1831, and have had two children born to them, Lucretia L. (married the Rev. John Perry; they died, leaving one son, F. W. Perry) and Henry M. Francis Wilson was chosen senator in 1856 and 1857, was side judge of his county, and held many other offices. He died in 1864. He was an early merchant in Middlebury, Vt., and retired in 1830, and engaged in farming at Hinesburg, Vt. Rachel Lucretia (Leavenworth) Wilson was a daughter of General Nathan Leavenworth and Betsey (Hurlburt) Leavenworth. She was born in Arlington, Vt., in 1785. He was born in 1764, and died in 1849. They were married in 1806. He settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in March, 1787, coming here from Roxbury, Conn. They had a family of but one daughter, Rachel L. General Nathan was a son of Nathan and Rachel (Castle) Leavenworth, who settled in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1787. He purchased his farm in 1786, and erected a log house, where he died in 1802. General Leavenworth represented his town for twenty-one years, and was an influential man in his town and county.

Woolworth, Lucius, Essex, is a farmer of Essex, Vt., and was born there December 31, 1823. He has been married twice; his first wife was Esther Curtis, of Essex, Vt., by whom he had a family of three children, Elsie, Hiram, and Eunie. His second wife was Sophia Ellis, of Fletcher, Vt. They have had two children born to them, Elsie (deceased) and Etta L. Lucius Woolworth was a son of Asaph and Harriet (Halbert) Woolworth, who were among the early settlers in Essex, Vt. They had a family of fourteen children born to them, Lysander, George, Asaph, Mosley, Eunice, Lucius, Horace, Alba, Sydney, Norman, Harriet, Sophia, Henry, and Mary. Lucius's paternal grandfather was Asaph W., who was a pioneer of Underhill, Vt.



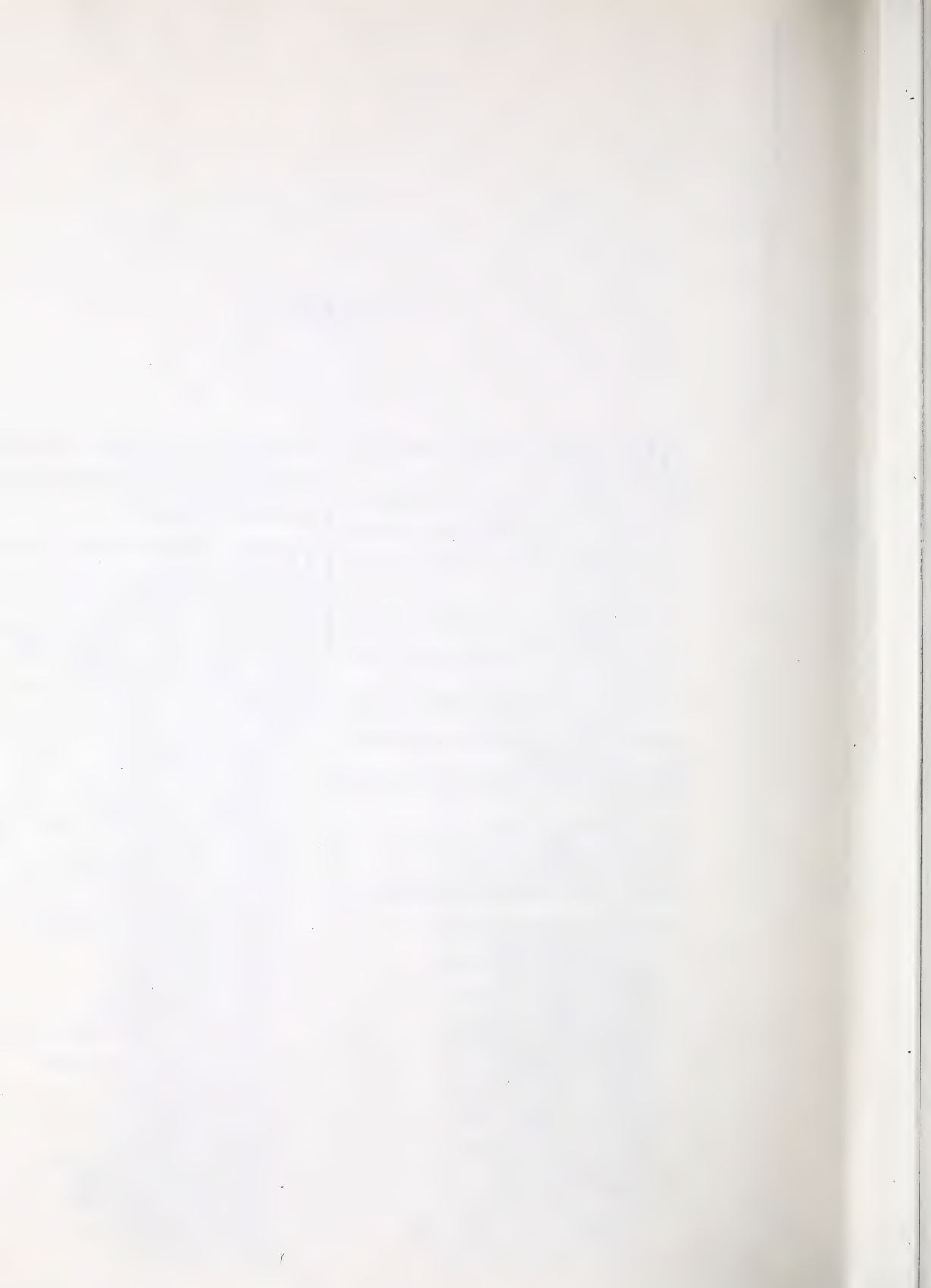
Wright, George N., Colchester, was born in Colchester, Vt., August 22, 1837. He was a son of Nelson and Mary F. (Mayo) Wright. His paternal grandfather, Inman Wright, was a native of Connecticut, and a pioneer of Essex, Vt., later of Colchester, Vt., locating on the farm which is now occupied by George N. Wright, where he kept a hotel for several years. He had a family of five children, James, Nelson, Lucy, Eliza, and Ann. His paternal grandfather was Daniel Mayo, also a pioneer of Colchester. Nelson Wright lived on the farm which is now occupied by his son, George N., for nearly sixty years. He died October 5, 1883, aged eighty-three years. His children were Marion, George N., Charles N., Marcus H., and Abbie E. George N. was married October 27, 1863, to Caroline H., a daughter of John and Harriet (Fowler) Severance, of Colchester, Vt. Their children are Luna E., Charles W., Eugene S., and Clara B. Mr. Wright was in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting September 6, 1862, as corporal in Co. D, Thirteenth Vermont Regiment, and was at the battle of Gettysburg, served ten months, and was honorably discharged July 21, 1863.

Weed, Enoch Day Woodbridge, Hinesburg, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., August 5, 1827. He is the second son of Henry and Sarah Maria (Woodbridge) Weed. Henry was a son of John Weed and was born in Hinesburg, Vt., September 7, 1797, and died at the old homestead in "Happy Valley," on the 5th day of August, 1872. He was a justice of the peace for many years, a prosperous and successful farmer, and for a number of years was engaged in prosecuting the claims of Revolutionary soldiers and their widows to a pension. He was a prominent and useful man in his town and county, and was at one time the owner of the land upon which there is situated the highest mountain in the town. He named it "Mount Lincoln," in honor of the illustrious and martyred President Lincoln. Sarah Maria Woodbridge, the wife of Henry, was born in Vergennes, Vt., January 20, 1796, and died on the 10th of May, 1872. She was the daughter of Enoch Woodbridge, who was chief judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont from 1794 to 1801. They lived together for more than fifty years, and celebrated their golden wedding. They were members of the Congregational Church, and were highly esteemed and sincerely mourned by those neighbors and friends amongst whom they had spent so many years. They had a family of seven children born to them: Charles H., Elizabeth H., Enoch D. W., Frances B. (married Francis K. Nichols, an extensive wool manufacturer at Alton, Illinois), Sarah S. (married Ira D. Fletcher, of Bridport, Vt.), John J. and Anson H., all of whom are now living. Henry was a son of John and Dolly (Phelps) Weed. John was born in Danbury, Conn., September 30, 1762, and died in Hinesburg, Vt., on September 30, 1839. His wife, Dolly, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in November, 1767, and died in Hinesburg, Vt., in November, 1852. They were married in 1787, and settled in Hinesburg, Vt., the same year. They had a family of eleven children born to them, only one of whom is now living, Julia, who is now a resident of Ypsilanti, Mich. John was noted for great physical strength, and many stories are told of his courage and endurance in the early days of privation. He was a prosperous and industrious farmer, and purchased his homestead, of more than 300 acres, at the time of his first settlement here. The homestead is still in the family, being owned and occupied by his grandchildren, Charles H. Weed, Enoch D. and Elizabeth H. Weed. Charles H. Weed has held the most important of the town offices. John J. is a successful lawyer at Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the bar in Quincy, Ill. He was appointed solicitor for the United States in the Court of Claims, in 1864, by President Lincoln. Anson H. served for more than two years as a first lieutenant in the Second Vermont Infantry during the late Rebellion. He was appointed postmaster at Hinesburg, Vt., in January, 1886.



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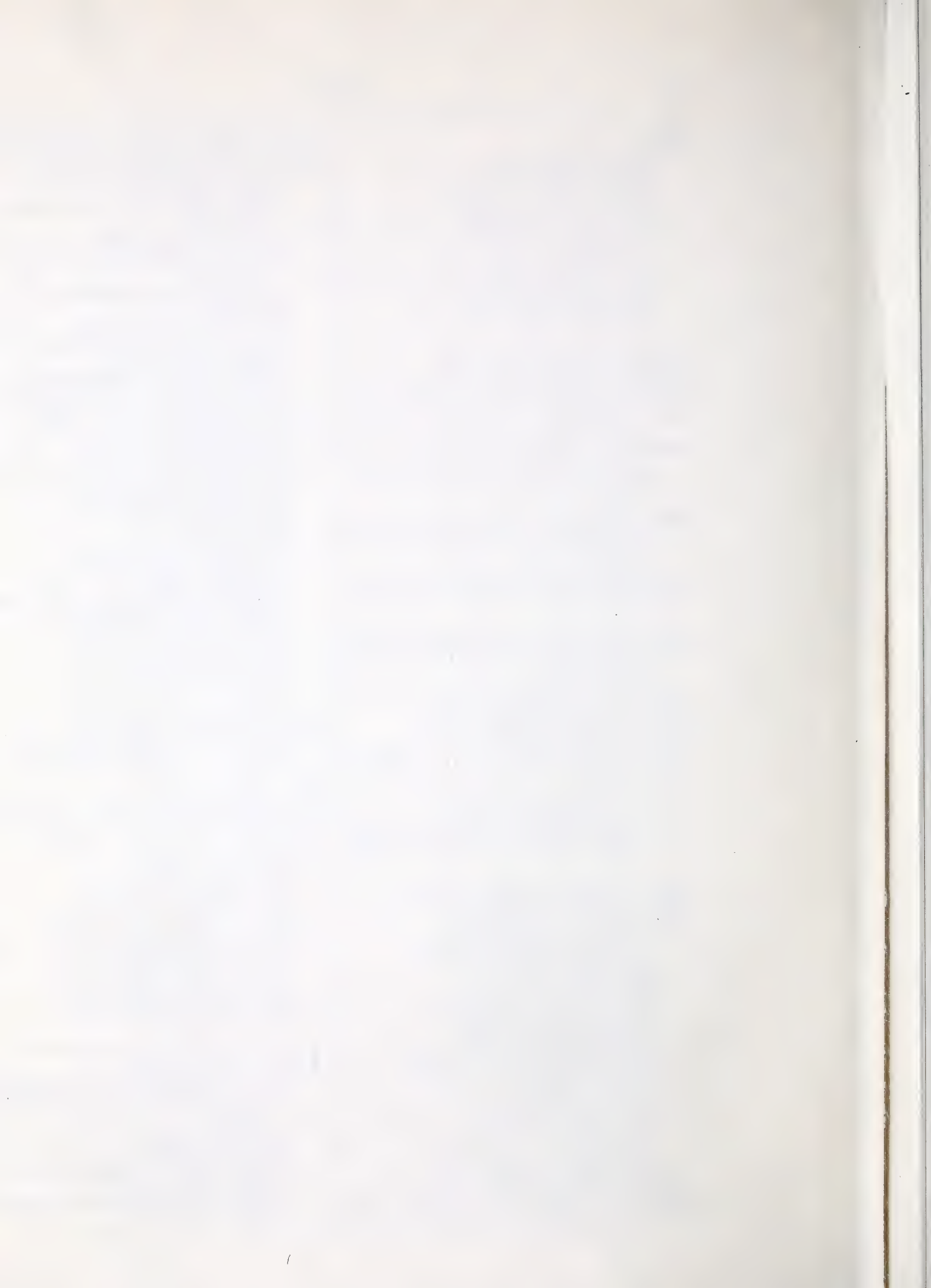
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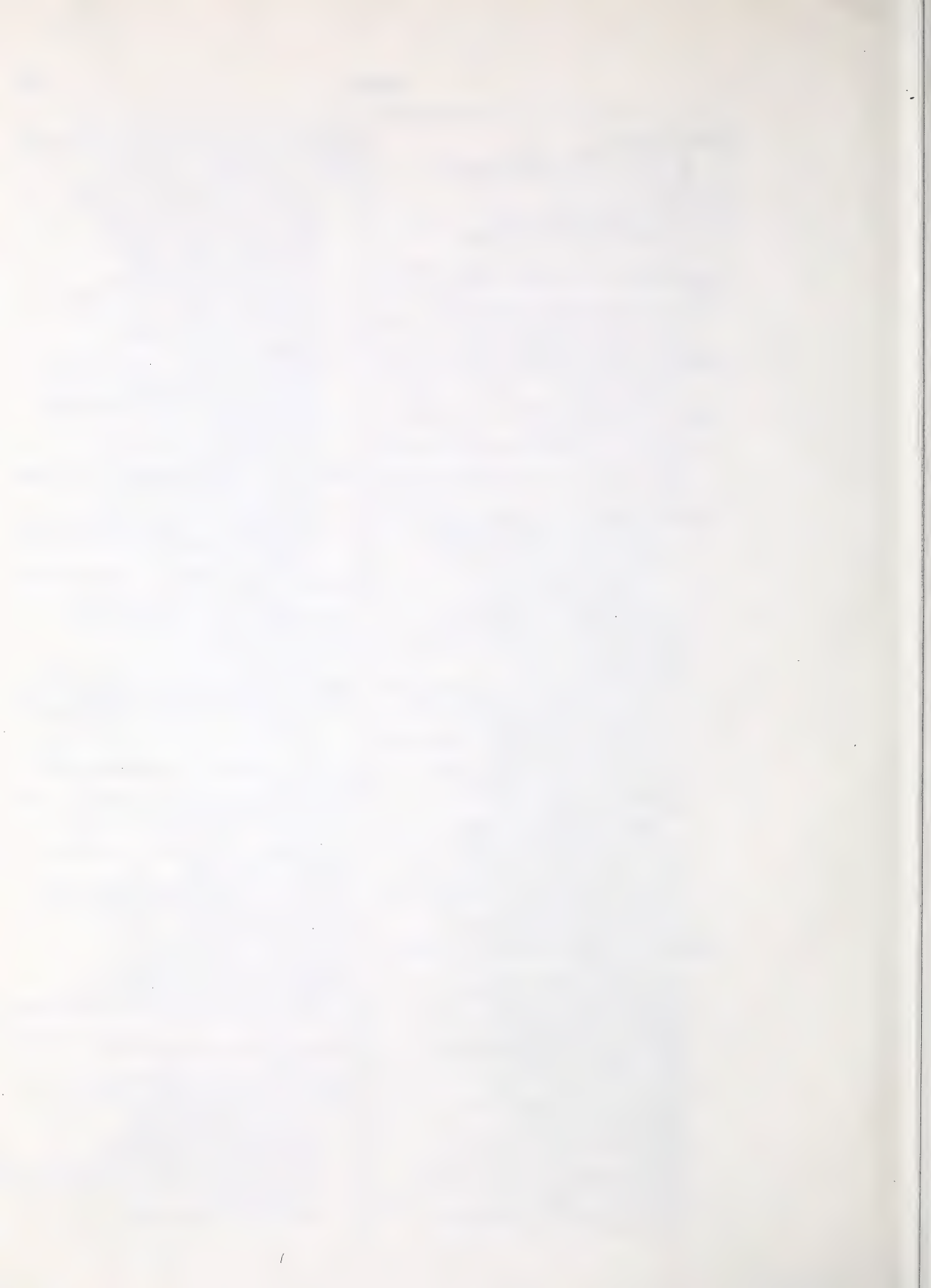
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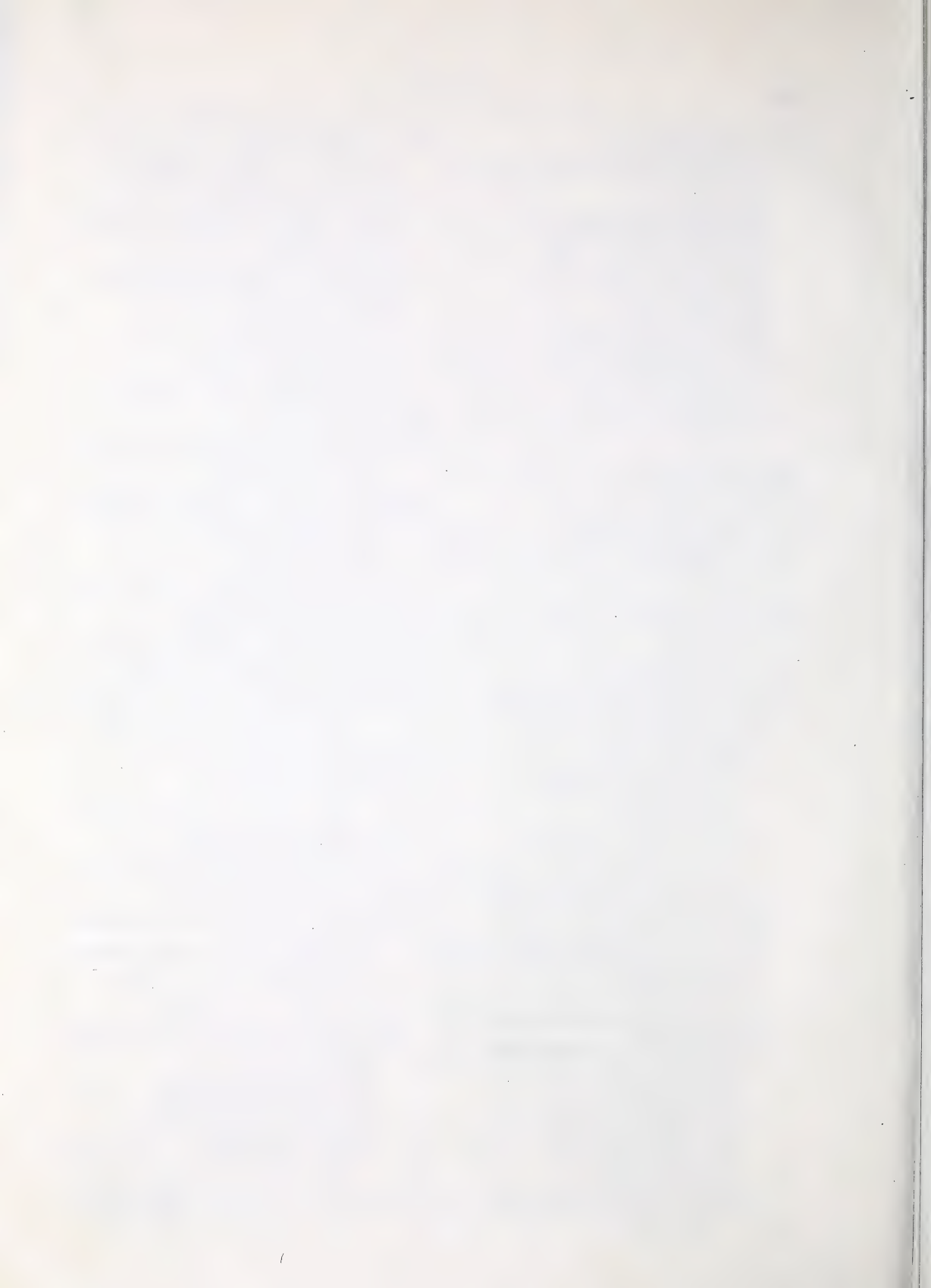
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